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CONTENTS

Articles

IPA: Response from the EAA	1
EAA resolution on French Archaeology	2
A Yankee's view	3

Notes

Aerial Archaeology and the EAA	8
The Amesbury Archer	8
Strike in Greece	9
What Future for Studying the past?	9
Essay Competition	9
Antiquity celebrating 75 Years	9
TEMPER – an EU Project	10
Review of the 5 th EC Conference	10
Vadastra Exhibition in Bucarest	11
The discovery of the Crypt of the first Romanian Martyrs	12
EAA Student Award – Call for papers	14
Letter from the President	14
Info from the EAA Secretariat	15
Forthcoming EAA Conferences	16
EAA Activities	17
Fieldwork Opportunities	17
Advertisements	18
Diary	19

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IPA, the Portuguese Institute of Archaeology: Response from the EAA

Willem Willems, President EAA

Below, is the message, which has been sent by me on behalf of the EAA to the office of the Minister of Culture of Portugal:

The European Association of Archaeologists (EAA), which is the only pan European membership organization uniting academic archaeologists and heritage managers from 42 countries, has been informed that the Portuguese new Minister of Culture has announced his intention to terminate the independent existence of IPA.

IPA (Instituto Portugues de Arqueologia) is the independent administration of the archaeological heritage of Portugal that was created in 1997 in the wake of the courageous decisions taken by the Portuguese government on the Cõa Valley dam project, which threatened the archaeological heritage.

For several reasons, the EAA is very concerned about this development.

First, we have been informed that the Portuguese government is planning to create a large institute, lumping together National Monuments and Archaeology. This is a similar structure to the one that existed before the creation of IPA. The creation of IPA as an independent government body has been a major boost for archaeological heritage management in Portugal. Portugal's rich archaeological heritage deserves a national organization responsible specifically for its management, which in many ways is fundamentally different from the management of built monuments and requires specialist attention.

IPA has, in a very short time, achieved an outstanding international reputation and (because of its excellent management) has become a vital centre for archaeological research and heritage management in Portugal. The establishment of centres of study such as CNANS (nautical and underwater archaeology) and CNART (centre for rock art) testify to this achievement, as does the fact that EAA held its annual meeting in Lisbon in 2000, which was prepared by IPA and became a major success. Only with the creation of IPA have Portuguese archaeological heritage management issues been debated on the European level and the experience of Portuguese colleagues in this respect proved to be very valuable for European archaeology.

Second, our concern is for the future of the World Heritage Rock Art site of the Cõa Valley. A delegation from the EAA board was received by the President of Portugal, Dr. Mario Soares, in 1995 and was able to express its concern about the effects of the Cõa Valley project on the invaluable archaeological heritage in the valley. Foz Coa was

accepted on the World Heritage List of UNESCO in 1998 and in 1999 the EAA awarded the European Archaeological Heritage prize to the Portuguese Minister of Culture, Dr. M.M. Carrilho, in view of his role in the subsequent actions of the Portuguese government to safeguard the unique rock art in the valley. Creating IPA was related to these admirable actions and since then, IPA has played an important role in the development of the park and the care of its treasures by PAVC (the Côa Valley archaeological park). Of major importance is the decision taken last year to build a museum on the former site of the dam, which will need a continuous supervision by a competent archaeological organization such as IPA.

The EAA hopes that it will be possible to reconsider the steps that are being contemplated with a view to the necessity of an optimal and informed, specialist management of Portugal's rich archaeological heritage and also in view of the position of archaeology as a discipline in Portugal and Portuguese archaeology in Europe.

On behalf of the European Association of Archaeologists,

Professor Willem J.H. Willems,
President

EAA Board Resolution supporting French Archaeology System

Jean-Paul Demoule & Françoise Audouze,
FRANCE

In a previous TEA paper Françoise Audouze has summarised the project of reform for contract archaeology in France and explained the events and the institutional crisis that led to it. The paper also analysed the content of the law project. Since then, in January 2001, after considerable back and forth between the assembly and the senate, the French parliament voted into law a bill that reorganises archaeology in France. The main reform is the creation of a semi-public agency: *l'Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives* (INRAP) which began in February 2002. It is charged with overseeing all operations relating to contract archaeology or preventive archaeology as it is called in France (see TEA no 15, 2001).

The expenses of these operations are covered by a tax paid by developers according to the principle "the polluter pays". The tax formula is proportional to the surface size, the depth of the site, and the density of archaeological artefacts. INRAP has the obligation to associate to its activities other scientific institutions.

The most noticeable differences between the first draft and the signed law are the tax formula that may not be sufficient in an urban context, and in the

tax limitations for urban developers regardless of the local land and building values. The law was passed in January 2001, the decreets d'application (regulations) were passed in January and February 2002. INRAP, the semi-public agency that replaced the for non profit agency AFAN, was created in February 2002. The former AFAN employees have been transferred into INRAP as long term contract state agents. A reorganization of the former AFAN regional centres is underway. Unlike AFAN, INRAP has a scientific committee in charge of advising the director and president on scientific policy.

While most French archaeologists welcome this creation as an important improvement, a small group of archaeologists do not. Although, they do not represent the French profession, they decided to lodge a complaint with the DG4 of the European Commission in Brussels (the Direction of Concurrence, in charge of fair trading). Their argument is based on the purely economic and commercial nature of contract archaeology. It rejects the analysis of the French Parliament that was confirmed by the French Constitutional court. Instead, they base their assertion on the position held by the French Commission de la Concurrence, an advisory commission to the Ministry of Finances. In 1998 they held that contract archaeology could be considered a purely commercial activity. However, this was prior to the law being debated and this commission modified its position after the law was passed in 2002.

Some of the archaeologists who lodged the complaint are volunteers fearful of loss of participation in contract archaeology. However, few of them are actually occupied in this area. As a matter of fact, it is for more likely that in a purely private system that they would lose their participation because their participation would correspond to unfair competition and would be considered moonlighting. On the other hand, in a public system, the role of amateur archaeology is fully acknowledged. In fact, INRAP already started to sign agreements with some of the amateurs associations.

In November 2001, DG4 asked for the explanation of the new legislation from the French government. These explanations have been sent to DG4 and INRAP waits for DG4 comments.

As a consequence of this situation, the EAA Board has voted on and accepted the following resolution:

In some European countries rescue archaeology is carried out exclusively by the national archaeological service (Greece, the Nordic countries, most of the German Länder). In others there are private-sector archaeological research organizations. Being concerned for both the general quality of archaeological research in Europe and for the autonomy of each national community to organize its own research structures, the EAA, supports the different solutions that maintain a high quality of research and efficiency.

Among these, the EAA wishes to confirm the interest of the French system of preventive archaeology. France hopes to set up its general

legislation, within the framework of the Malta (Valletta) Convention, which it has ratified, based on four principles:

- The national archaeological service calls for rescue excavations.
- These excavations are allocated to a national research institute which operates over the entire country (INRAP : Institut National des Recherches Archéologiques Préventives, a semi-autonomous public agency).
- This national institute is also required to organize cooperation with other research organizations, both French and foreign, in order to carry out and study the results of excavations.
- Funding of excavations is met from a tax paid by developers based on the principle that " the polluter pays " and calculated according to the surface area of the site, the depth of the archaeological layers, and the density of the remains. Certain developers (social housing, individuals building their own houses) are exempt from this tax; for others types of housing there is a ceiling set on this tax.

The French Parliament, with the validation of the Constitutional Council, considers that in the last analysis preventive archaeology does not constitute a commercial or trading activity and that developers will not be paying for a service to themselves but rather so that the State, through the medium of INRAP, may make good damage to the national archaeological heritage.

Being concerned for both the general quality of archaeological research in Europe and for the autonomy of each national community to organize its own research structures, the EAA wishes to confirm the interest of the French system of preventive archaeology in this respect.

The authors would like to thank Henry Cleere and Ezra Zubrow for helping to translate texts from French to English.

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A version of the following paper has already been published by US/ICOMOS after the Lisbon conference in 2000. The paper is worth reprinting here for a different audience, since not only is it an amusing (or bemused?) reflection on our sometimes curious and divers European legislation, but it also addresses the more serious discussions about how united or uniform individual countries need to be in order to promote good practice and understanding on a pan-European scale. Clearly a discussion that will continue in Thessaloniki.

A Yankee's View of European Heritage Management

Thomas R. Wheaton, New South Associates USA

In 1992, the Council of Europe (CoE) promulgated the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, or what is commonly known among European archaeologists as the Malta Convention. As of today, many of the European Union (EU) countries have ratified the treaty.

To understand the European system and how cultural resource laws work within that framework, it is necessary to understand the relationship between the CoE and the EU. The CoE is an association of countries with no legislative powers. It can only make conventions that the forty or so member states can ratify or not. The only sanction the CoE has is not to allow countries to join, such as Serbia. The EU is an official supranational organization with legislative powers, which supersede those of its sixteen members following rules set up by the Maastricht Treaty. The EU tends to concern itself with political and economic integration and the CoE with cultural issues.

The Malta Convention has to some extent become the European version of the US National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. However, this should not be thought of as a one to one correlation. When, how, and by whom the convention is carried out depends to a great extent on the economic regulations of the EU. The EU has also incorporated archaeological requirements into its environmental regulations apart from the Malta Convention requirements. As such, the Malta Convention and recent EU regulations have caused and will continue to cause many changes in the way archaeology is conducted in Europe. As we know from the US side of the Atlantic, as the amount of archaeology increases so will the attendant problems of who gets the work done, who oversees the quality of the work, where all the stuff is to be curated, how to standardise the work, etc. Some countries and archaeologists will bury their heads in the sand and hope it goes away or does not affect them. As we also know from our American experience, this is wishful thinking. Others, like those in the Netherlands, will meet the challenge head on and take charge of the situation. All in all, the vast range of languages, laws, and cultures, including the archaeological culture, in Europe makes this a daunting task.

The EU has also passed economic rules stating that if EU money is involved in a project, the bidding

process must be open to all qualified bidders in all EU countries. This is similar to federal money requiring adherence to federal law in the US. It has been interpreted by some to mean that for example a Greek archaeologist should be able to bid on a project in the UK if qualified to do so, and vice versa. This is not welcome news in some countries. EU policy also implies that there will be competitive bidding and thus private enterprise will get its dirty little foot in the door. This is, of course, frightening to archaeologists and others in some countries who see private enterprise as destined to bring down the quality of archaeology.

Now that an archaeologist, as a recognised professional, may have to be accepted as such in other countries, it has become important to know what constitutes an archaeologist, what is adequate field work, and what makes up a proper report. At the annual conference of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) in Lisbon (September, 2000), discussions on standardisation and attempts at understanding the problem were major aspects of the discussions. As the American Cultural Resources Association's (ACRA) Executive Director, I was privileged to be able to participate along with Chuck Niquette, Secretary-Treasurer of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), in one such workshop and was an observer in another.

One of these sessions was a round table discussion headed by Willem Willems of the Netherlands, President of the EAA, and Jean Paul Demoule of France. There has apparently been some discussion the past few years about which countries have the correct interpretation of and are abiding by the Malta Convention and Maastricht Treaty and which ones are not. Therefore, the original purpose of the round table was to reach some kind of agreement on how the Malta Convention should be implemented. But it soon became obvious that the round table would not get past reviewing the differences in how archaeological heritage management (AHM) is implemented and the regulatory environment in individual countries. Even for Europeans, who are used to dealing with diversity, the range of laws and practice was a little surprising. Before the round table, it seemed that few people had a good idea on just how diverse the various EU member nations were on basic issues such as who owns the archaeological heritage, how it is managed or not managed, the various political settings and restrictions, views on private enterprise, who pays for the work, and the range of land owning policies and traditions, among a host of other issues.

One representative from each country present was allowed to sit at the table and speak for their country (with plenty of kibbitzing from the sidelines). Notable by their absence were Spain, Italy, most of Eastern Europe, and Russia. The participants were then presented with nine questions which they answered in order before moving on to the next question. This format immediately gave a good idea of the wide range of approaches to similar issues. The answers were not couched in legalese, and in an attempt at moving the discussion along,

participants were encouraged to sum up the situation in their country rather than give detailed explanations of their laws and practice. Summing up a nation's landholding practices in a couple of sentences is difficult at best, but the overall view gained from this exercise was impressive in its complexity, and gave one a sense of the enormity of the problem of integration in Europe.

1. Who owns the remains?

Each member, or at least the first few to speak, spoke with absolute certainty that everyone else would agree with them. Few did.

In the Netherlands, it seemed to be a given that artefacts should not remain with the owner of the land. Accidental finds belong to the finder or landowner, while artefacts found in an excavation (all excavations are licensed) belong to the state. In France, artefacts belong to the landowner on terrestrial sites, but not on underwater sites. In Portugal, accidental finds of value are constitutionally recognised as the "national heritage", and the courts have prevented landowners from keeping them, but the finder can be compensated. The landowner owns the site but cannot just dig it up, and may be compensated if the land is rendered unusable for having an important site on it. In the UK, the artefacts from the normal run of the mill AHM projects are owned by the landowner in England and Wales, and by the Crown in Scotland and Northern Ireland, while "treasure" belongs to the state; underwater ownership is ambiguous. In Norway, artefacts belong to the state. Germany is a special case due mostly to its federal system of government. Of the sixteen states in Germany, not all have enforceable rules governing AHM. Some states split "finds" with the finder and/or landowner others consider below ground remains as belonging to the state. Denmark allows the landowner to own the site, but the artefacts belong to the state, and the finder and landowner can be rewarded for the finds. Hungary is currently in flux having just come out from under a heavily centralised system. In the Republic of Ireland artefacts belong to the state, the finder is rewarded and the site belongs to the landowner. Greece owns all below ground remains, allowing the landowner to have "possession" of the site and perhaps compensation for the artefacts of value. One theme that ran through all of these responses was that few seemed to be addressing AHM issues. Rather they dealt mostly with the old idea of "national treasures" and "national monuments." Few of these countries appear to have seriously approached the issue of the tons of artefacts and thousands of sites that will be found as a result of the treaty, who owns them, who wants them, and how to care for them.

2. Who decides what is preserved?

In France, destruction of a recognised site is prohibited by law despite the fact that the landowner owns the site and artefacts, or is presumed to do so. In the UK and many other countries only "scheduled" sites, or sites on the national register of important sites, are protected by law; in the

Republic of Ireland, all sites are protected. Interestingly, the question of whether archaeologists, the public, or landowners have a role in deciding what is preserved was not discussed at this round table. There seemed to be a general consensus that academic and government archaeologists working through regulatory agencies were the sole arbiters, and the role of the private sector archaeologist, if such a thing existed, the public and the landowner have little or no say in most countries.

3. Who chooses the archaeologist and decides on the scope of work?

This question quickly became, "what government agency gives out the permits?" and it seemed to be understood by most present that the permits were for excavation. Nearly all the European archaeologists I met and the Malta Convention refer to AHM archaeology as "rescue archaeology" with the implication that such archaeology is not planned or managed and only involves excavation. While this is, of course, not true, and Europeans have the three phases of identification, evaluation, and mitigation in various mixtures just as in the US, the first two phases seem to get short shrift at least in discussions of this sort. While surveys are clearly being conducted, the emphasis seems to be on rescue excavations of sites that cannot be avoided during construction.

In France, the government gives out the permits under a centralised system that seems to be the norm in Europe. In many countries, permits are only given to a handful of government-approved and run institutions with no allowance for the private sector. The UK is an exception to the general rule of centralised permitting and does not seem to have nationally centralised prior permitting. The UK is much more like the US in requiring that the archaeological work itself be done to a satisfactory level in order to get a building permit or meet other regulatory obligations. The UK (through the Institute of Field Archaeologists) also seems to be one of the few countries with true professional certification. However, certification is not required to conduct research, similar to the situation of the Register of Professional Archaeologists in the US. In Germany, each state has different rules about how to get and who gets permits, although the latter is usually based on educational qualifications only, and experience does not count for much. This results in the potential for permits being given to an archaeologist with a PhD who has never excavated over an archaeologist with only a BA, but with 20 years experience. It is actually illegal to call yourself an archaeologist in Germany if you have no university qualification. In Denmark, there are no private firms, and all work is done by museums, universities, and the state. In Portugal, it is illegal to dig a site, even on your own land, without a permit from the Ministry of Culture, and permits are issued to individuals (even if they are members of a private company) rather than organizations. The state decides who is qualified based on degrees, experience, and a "clean record" in publications. In Hungary, there is a strong permitting process and

permits are given to institutions. The Republic of Ireland has perhaps one of the most strenuous permitting processes. Depending upon whom you talk to, individuals must go through a rigorous vetting process each time they apply for a permit which includes a personal interview, an examination of past history, and experience. The personal interview may be waived on subsequent permit applications. This seems to be on a case by case basis, and not through a certification program such as the Register of Professional Archaeologists. Presently in the Netherlands only three types of institutions can receive permits: the state service, universities, and municipalities (provided they employ an archaeologist). Companies are allowed to exist but cannot get permits. This will change by 2002, when the whole system will be upgraded to a private sector system based on the Malta Convention, and will be more like that in the UK.

4. Is Archaeology: a "normal business" activity; a "public interest" activity; or a "public interest and scientific" activity?

This is a question that has serious implications for how archaeology will be conducted in Europe and how the Malta Convention and the EU's environmental regulations will be interpreted for years to come. This is the crux of the issue between those countries, such as France, that see archaeology as something only the national government can and should do and those, like the UK, who feel that private enterprise has a role to play. If an activity is defined as a "normal business" activity, then the EU regulations may take over, and France and other countries will be required to accept archaeologists, as professionals, from other countries, including private sector archaeologists and companies, in a competitive setting. It is the competitive setting that seems to worry people the most. If archaeology is a "public" or "scientific" activity, countries will be able to close the door on competition from private firms from other countries. The countries siding with France on this issue include Norway, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Hungary, and Greece. Those on the other side include the UK, the Republic of Ireland and the Netherlands depending on the situation.

5. Who pays for archaeology?

The Malta Convention recommends a "polluter pays" principal as is used for environmental impact studies. Most countries have some version of this system or will have one shortly. The notable exception is the Republic of Ireland where a lottery raises funds to pay for the work. What is interesting is the justification that these countries give for their position: they say archaeology is just like biology and the other environmental services, or in other words a "normal business" activity so polluters should pay. These were often the same speakers who felt that archaeology is not a "normal business" activity when it comes to private consulting firms, competition, and foreign archaeologists.

6. Who controls the quality of the work?

This question goes hand in hand with the issue of competition. There is a great fear in some countries that if archaeology is allowed to become competitive and the private sector is allowed to enter the fray, the quality of the archaeology will be degraded. This assumes, of course, that the quality of the work today is above reproach. One of the much-repeated complaints at the round table, and the conference in general, was the poor quality or complete absence of reports. In Germany for example, not all states require AHM, and those that do only require the fieldwork, not analysis and write up.

Despite the preoccupation with the quality of the work, few countries have real professional certification organizations like the Register of Professional Archaeologists or the IFA in the UK. Most countries answered that the state controlled the archaeologists, but the actual requirements, beyond a college degree, often seem to be non-existent or uneven, at best. Some do not take experience or recent past performance into consideration. Two of the three countries with a significant private sector, the Republic of Ireland and the UK, have developed more formal review systems. Portugal, the other "private sector" country, has a yearly review procedure, as do some others. From an outsider's point of view, it would thus seem that the private sector encourages standards rather than lowering them.

Few of the countries seem to be attacking the issue from the direction of the final report and withholding permits until the work is performed satisfactorily regardless of who performs it. Once you have a permit prior to fieldwork, it seems that you can do little wrong. Using contract requirements in the US sense as a way to insure better performance did not seem particularly relevant to most of the panel.

7. How is the data maintained and archived?

8. How is the data disseminated to the public?

9. How is the data disseminated to the scientific community?

As time was running short, the last three questions were taken together. These three questions show a concern with the problem of inadequate reporting, and as in the US, a growing awareness of the role of the public as consumers of archaeology, if not as decision makers. There also seems to be a debate going on about whether notes and data should be curated with the artefacts. In France, records are reportedly poorly controlled, but there are two government agencies for communicating with the public and colleagues. In the UK, there is no government requirement for dissemination to the public, but reports are filed at a recognised curatorial facility and publication is normally a contractual requirement of the local planning committee. In Germany, any reports (keeping in mind they are not often required) are available to public scrutiny, apparently much like the Freedom of Information Act in the US. In Denmark, artefacts are

kept in museums, reports are required, but many museums are in "arrears" with final reports. In Greece, there is a legal obligation for a preliminary report although not for the final scientific report. Greece also has problems with getting reports turned in, and will not grant a permit for another project without the previous preliminary report. Portugal sends artefacts and notes to museums, but these are inadequate for the greatly increasing number of projects. Reports are required, and not publishing may mean no more projects for that person. Portugal is also struggling with intellectual property rights of the data collected. In the Republic of Ireland, artefacts are turned over to the national museum, but there is apparently little regulation. A recent study showed that only one-half of all projects since 1930 have written final reports. (That a country could have a list of all archaeological projects for the past 70 years shows how different their system is from the US.) Sweden requires a final report within one year of fieldwork and is exploring ways to move publishing to the Internet. Hungary has annual reporting requirements, but no control on whether a final report has actually been done. The story from the Netherlands is familiar to some of us in the US, where museums are often not interested in the artefacts and data produced from AHM projects. On the other hand, the Netherlands does have a system of provincial depots where such artefacts can be curated.

Comments

One of the things that is most striking about these discussions is, of course, the fear of the private sector and competition, perhaps the latter is more greatly feared than the former. There is a fear of loss of control and of the comfortable life of pre-AHM archaeology and its attendant academic and governmental perquisites. This plays itself out in familiar ways to us in the US.

In general, it seems that one can only do, and presumably understand, archaeology in the country where one is a citizen and was educated. There is a general opinion that private companies only want to make a profit even though university professors and government bureaucrats make more than the private company owners in most cases. It is implied that for-profit firms will always underbid and do shoddy work, despite the fact that if they do shoddy work they will not stay in business long if the regulatory agencies turn down a few of their reports. There is supposedly a difference between "research" and AHM archaeology, although this is becoming less of an issue for many. And there is the fear that private firms pay technicians too much thus ruining the archaeological ethic of pain and suffering necessary to become an archaeologist.

What was not discussed were the advantages of a competitive system. This is, I feel, due in part to the newness of the whole AHM situation and a general unfamiliarity with competitive economics and the private sector. Let me make a few predictions.

When the Malta Convention really kicks in over the next few years, there will be too much work for the government agencies and universities to handle. As

centralised bureaucracies become a drag on the system by not being able to meet schedules, their clients will start looking for alternatives. The old bureaucratic systems will not be able to adjust fast enough, the universities will not be able to meet schedules or the quality required in a cost-effective manner. As long as there is a national desire for economic development and for protection of heritage sites, and a level playing field, the private sector will fill the gap. As archaeologists move from one country or one region of Europe to another, they will also bring new ideas and ways of doing things. The EAA is only six years old, yet it has already had an impact on how archaeologists perceive each other and the archaeology they do.

Not only will there be new and more efficient methods developed to meet the growing demand to "manage" the resource rather than "rescue" it, but there will be a sharing of new theoretical perspectives creating a synergy that will open new subfields and specialities and generally improve the overall quality of the work. This is what happened in the US, and is arguably the most important contribution of cultural resource management (CRM) in the US.

The greatest voiced concern is the question of maintaining the quality of the work in the AHM/CRM setting. There would appear to be three ways to do this, none of which is ideal or capable of doing so by itself. One is to make sure that the persons doing the work are qualified before they are given a permit, the current system in most of Europe. A second is to have monitors looking over the shoulders of investigators every step of the way. This is, of course, prohibitively expensive. And a third is to ensure that the final product meets certain standards through regulation and contracts.

Most countries of Europe have some version of the first method, a system to decide who does archaeology prior to beginning a project. Generally, this is the old academic system of paying your dues and playing politics, with little formal, objective vetting of individuals beyond academic degrees. There is, however, a movement afoot to develop pan-European professional certification standards.

The US system tends to rely on the third method, controlling quality by regulating the final results of a project. While many would argue that the US could use some of the up-front professional standards and licensing, our system has really hinged on approval of the final report by a government agency. Such a system is, of course, only as good, or as strong, or as objective as the regulators. But few can deny that the system has improved the number (if not always the quality) of the final reports being written, a concern in many European countries, and some countries, such as the UK, the Netherlands, and Spain, are developing their own certification systems.

The role of companies in AHM does not seem to be on the radar scope in most European countries. This is witnessed by the fact that individuals, not companies, are given the permits and contracts in most places. There seems to be considerable

confusion even as to how it is possible to hold a company responsible for a project. Similar concerns were expressed in the 1970s and early 1980s in the US, but this question is no longer a consideration today. In fact, contracting with a company rather than an individual usually means more qualified people available to do the job, more readily accessible facilities and equipment, more continuity if personnel change, and less chance of defaulting on a project.

One must also note that the issue of why we do AHM was not addressed in this session or in conversations with individuals at the conference. One intrepid session attendee did bring up this question, pointing out that we cannot do what needs to be done in the most effective way if we do not know why we are doing it. She was ignored. This has been a problem in the US as well. Only recently, as we are increasingly inundated with artefacts and repetitious reports, are we beginning to address it. And as is shown in the US, without knowing why one is doing something, it is hard to establish and justify priorities. As Willem Willems puts it, "I am not at all sure that the archaeologists of Europe share the same views on the challenges that our discipline will have to meet in the next decade or so, or on the priorities." Perhaps discussing why we do what we do would help all of us establish priorities and do a better job of whatever it is we do.

All in all, the Lisbon EAA conference was an eye-opener for me. Tremendous changes are taking place in Europe. Some feel the changes have gone beyond the point of no return, while others are uncertain if the EU will really work out in the long run. As the session just described shows, the differences among the various systems and traditions are daunting, yet there was an air of openness and willingness to work things out that was refreshing and downright inspiring at times. It is a good and exciting time to be alive in Europe, if you discount the Euro of course.

A Note on Euroenglish

English has been chosen as the official language of the EAA. But this is not necessarily an English with which we are familiar on this side of the Atlantic. Not only is it based on British English and mainly uses British idiom, there seems to be a new form of English emerging which I think of as Euroenglish. There are certain turns of phrase that, while recognisably English, are not what one would consider British or American. There are terms that are directly translated from other languages into English that have taken on a life of their own. The term "spatial development" is a translation from various other languages for "land management." The term "finds" is used for artefacts, cultural material, treasure and material remains. This produces a certain flattening of the language, but is readily understood by a wide audience in Europe. When someone from the Netherlands says two or three words, and a room filled with Spaniards, Swedes, Norwegians and Portuguese explodes in laughter, and you don't have a clue about what was so funny, it means that this is not the language your

mama taught you. Perhaps the best place to learn about the European culture that is developing this new language is in a series of books known as the Asterix Le Gaulois Series. These have been translated into almost as many languages as the Bible and are full of insights into the EU and how it got to where it is.

I would like to thank Dr. Willem Willems, Dr. Hester Davis, Dr. Peter Hinton, Dr. Gerhard Ermischer and Chuck Niquette for reading over a draft of this article, pointing out errors, and making suggestions. I take responsibility and apologise for any errors remaining in my interpretation of the laws in various countries, and offer them as the beginning point of a discussion which will hopefully continue.

ACRA's 2002 Annual Conference is in Savannah, Oct 24th-27th. Be there!

<http://www.acra-crm.org/conference.html>

Notes

Aerial Archaeology and the EAA

Bob Bewley & Otto Braasch

For many years the EAA has taken a positive interest in the expansion of **aerial survey** for archaeology in Europe. From sessions at the Riga conference to Round Tables in Bournemouth and Esslingen, and the Business Meeting at Lisbon accepting a proposal for action to promote aerial survey, the EAA has been a source of support for broadening professional awareness of the potential of aerial archaeology. More papers are planned for the forthcoming conference in Thessaloniki, by Otto Braasch on the need to "open the skies" in all European countries, by Otto Braasch and Chris Musson on a proposal for an internet forum for aerial archaeologists to view and discuss their new discoveries (through an archive of aerial photographs, maps, plans and supporting text) and by Bob Bewley on the use of aerial survey in managing the cultural heritage.

Aerial survey has been expanding, not least because of the ending of the Cold War, but also as a result of tremendous support from the EU's Culture 2000 programme which jointly sponsored a project *Conservation through Aerial Archaeology* (with NATO, English Heritage, the University of Siena, the British Academy, the Land Brandenburg and the University of Vienna) This project achieved much, including a publication (Bewley and Raczkowski 2001) but also a very important breakthrough in Italian archaeology. In December 2000 the Italian government changed the law so that aerial photography (including oblique photography for archaeology) in effect became legal for the first time in sixty years; this opened the way for an intensive aerial survey training programme for 22 Italian students in May 2001, at Siena; the results of the training programme are still being

assimilated but over 5500 photographs are now available in the University of Siena's archive.

Since then there have been further contacts between all those involved in the EU's project, with work in Finland, Italy, Austria and Germany in 2002 as well as further exploratory work in Romania, Armenia and Jordan. All these ventures are very important and yet it is still the work of only a few practitioners. The need to expand our understanding of the potential of the technique, amongst the professional archaeological community, is paramount. Poland is a good example where there is a huge potential for the technique but where professional archaeologists are reluctant to provide the necessary funding and infrastructure to begin a programme of aerial survey. Fortunately the Czech and Slovak Republics have had successful results using aerial survey and combining them with other ground based techniques to excellent effect.

The EAA can help this expansion by providing a forum for discussion and dissemination of activities, as well as providing the archaeological political lobby to raise the profile of aerial survey. Apart from increased funding there is a need to unlock existing but "hidden" archives of aerial photographs and remove out-dated laws and bureaucratic regulations which prevent aerial photography in a number of European countries (Greece, Spain, Portugal and Bulgaria, to name just a few).

Reference

R Bewley and W Raczkowski 2001 *Aerial Archaeology: Developing Future Practice*. NATO Life Science Series Vol. 337. IOS Press, Amsterdam.

The Amesbury Archer

The richest Early Bronze Age burial in Britain has been found by Wessex Archaeology near Amesbury, Wiltshire, just 5 km south east of Stonehenge.

The grave was found in the course of excavations on behalf of Bloor Homes and Persimmon Homes South Coast. Even though the archaeologists worked closely with the developers, who altered their plans to protect known archaeological sites, it proved impossible to predict such a unique find.

The grave of a mature man, dating to around 2,300 BC, contained more objects than any other burial of this date previously discovered. The man has been identified as an archer on the basis of stone arrow heads and stone wristguards that protected the arm from the recoil of the bow. There were also stone tool kits for butchering carcasses, and for making more arrowheads if needed.

The quality of the finds makes the burial unique. As well as the archery equipment, the man had three copper knives and a pair of gold earrings. The earrings were probably wrapped around the ear rather than hanging from the ear lobe. These are

some of the earliest metal objects found in Britain. The fact that so many valuable objects have been found together is also unique. The Amesbury burial dates several hundred years earlier than any of the previously known rich Bronze Age burials in the area around Stonehenge.

For more information and images of the excavation and burial, visit:

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Strike in Greece

Kostas Kotsakis, GREECE

The Archaeologists of the Greek Archaeological Service of the Ministry of Culture went on strike for two days, the 11th and 12th of June, in protest over the new Act for the Protection of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, discussed in the Greek Parliament in mid June. The Act is replacing the antiquated current legislation, which, dating from 1932, was generally believed no longer able to deal with the radical changes taking place in Greece since the post-war period. Brought to Parliament by the Minister of Culture Prof. Evangelos Venizelos, the new legislation aims at setting the protection of antiquities and heritage in an up-to-date framework.

The discord was mainly over the loaning of antiquities abroad and over the administrative separation of museums from Ephorates, of which they were forming, up to now, an integral part.

During discussions in Parliament, concessions were made on the first issue by making an exception for loans of antiquities for study purposes. Apart for the people working within the Ministry of Culture for the protection of antiquities and heritage, who have a strong interest in and are directly related to any change in legislation, reactions were also voiced by architects who feel the word "architectural" should be added to "heritage". Even divers became involved, protesting against restrictions on diving because of the protection of shipwrecks.

The reactions are a sign of the close entanglement of heritage and protection with everyday life in Greece. A small detail: the 1932 legislation was issued by another Venizelos, Eleftherios, then prime minister of Greece.

What Future for Studying the Past?

Archaeological Dialogues essay competition

Readers may be interested to know the result of the *AD* essay competition that was announced in the Summer 2001 edition of TEA (no.15). The closing date for submissions was last February, and in total twenty-two essays were read and evaluated by the jury before a final decision was made.

According to the President of the Jury, David van Reybrouck (co-editor of *AD*), among several exciting candidates three submissions stood out for their vision, scope and innovation:

1. Nick Shepherd (Centre for African Studies, university of Cape Town): *Heading South, looking North*
2. Reuben Grima (Institute of Archaeology, University College London): *Archaeology as encounter*
3. Nicola Lanen (Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli): *Crossing boundaries*

Nick Shepherd, winner of the competition, receives a 1,000 Euro cheque, donated by the Free University of Amsterdam.

All three will be published in *Archaeological Dialogues* 9.2 (Winter 2002), along with a full jury report and a retrospective article by Tim Murray on the impact of previous essay competitions in the history of archaeology.

For more details, contact David van Reybrouck:

david.vanreybrouck@worldonline.be

Antiquity

Celebrating 75 years

The celebration of 75 years has been marked in the United States and London. Last month a symposium held at the Society for American Archaeology conference in Denver, Colorado, considered the achievement of *Antiquity*.

Seventy-five years is a brief time-span in archaeological terms but it is a long life for an academic journal. So it is with some pride that the past and present editors of *Antiquity* are celebrating the 75th anniversary of a publication, which has become one of the leading journals of archaeology.

Editorship: new editor in 2002

Professor Martin Carver at the University of York is the new editor of *Antiquity*. He took over after Dr. Simon Stoddart in January 2002.

Over the last 46 years, the editors have all been based at the University of Cambridge. Professor Glyn Daniel (1957-1986) of St. John's College brought a distinctive style to the editorials, a skill that also earned him the Television Personality of the Year award. His successor Dr Christopher Chippindale (1987-1996) re-invigorated the international dimension of the journal and brought in new printing technology, also introducing the first electronic publication - a web-page and complete online index. Over the last five years, the editorship has been in the hands of Dr Caroline Malone (New Hall and British Museum) and Dr Simon Stoddart (Magdalene College and Department of Archaeology).

The current editors are supported by a team which includes Nicholas James (Reviews editor), Helen

Strudwick (editorial assistant), Anne Chippindale (Production) and Libby Peachey (Advertising/ internet), and a board of directors headed by Dr Joan Oates (Girton College and McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research).

Further details please take a look at:

<http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/news/dp/2002042601.xml>

or send an e-mail to:

catm20@cam.ac.uk

Training, Education, Management and Prehistory in the Mediterranean (TEMPER)

In January 2002, an EU subsidy was awarded for an international archaeological project called TEMPER.

The aim of this project is to make the prehistoric cultural heritage of the Mediterranean basin more accessible at all levels – from local inhabitants and school children to a wider international audience. This will be achieved through the key specific objectives of promoting knowledge, enhancing human resources and the development of integrated heritage management.

The project aims to achieve this through an integrated programme of knowledge dissemination and the implementation of site management plans and associated training programmes and educational initiatives at pilot sites in Greece, Israel, Malta and Turkey.

For further information please contact:

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Training, Education, Management and Prehistory in the
Mediterranean
Tel: 01223 339344
Fax: 01223 339329

Visit the TEMPER website:

www.temper-euromed.org

Cultural Heritage Research: a Pan European Challenge. 5th EC Conference, 16th-18th May 2002, Cracow, Poland

María Ruiz del Árbol, Almudena Orejas, F.-Javier Sánchez-Palencia, SPAIN.

The 5th European Commission Conference on Cultural Heritage Research was recently held in Cracow (Poland). This report aims to present our

opinions on how the place of archaeological heritage in European Research was represented in this last EC Conference. We think that such a reflection is important and that it could equally be of interest to other EAA members.

First of all, it is relevant to emphasise that this conference was celebrated at the end of the 5th Framework Programme (FP) of the European Union (1998-2002), and ran parallel to the preparations for the new 6th FP (2003-2008). There was therefore still a possibility of submitting “expressions of interest” for the next programme whilst the conference took place (in fact, until early June). One of the presentations on the last day was precisely devoted to this issue.

The Cracow conference was organised within the Key-Action “The City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage” of the 5th FP. Its main theme was the research into the protection, conservation, and improvement of cultural heritage. The conference’s main objectives were to: survey the state of collaborative European research in the field; to review the methods and technologies that have been proposed and tested, to consider what still needs to be done; to explore and analyse, as a particular challenge, the integration of the research potential of the Newly Associated States (NAS) into the European research area. All these and the information related to the programme can be found on its web site: <http://www.heritage.ceti.pl>.

The organization of the conference was perfect. As you can see in the web page mentioned above, the large number of contributions and participants were organised in a very well-structured programme in which communications, posters and multimedia presentations (mostly software tools as Data Bases) were clearly articulated in sessions and workshops. The conference was completed with a number of interesting study-tours and post-conference tours, which illustrated the themes presented.

The conference was opened by a Plenary Session especially devoted to the potential offered by NAS in European Cultural Heritage Research, with special attention being given to Polish research. The four first-day sessions presented the results of European research projects in the field of cultural heritage. The invited speakers presented projects related to the different aspects of the research and control of cultural heritage deterioration. *Cultural heritage* was focussed on historical buildings and historical materials in museums or archives

Different experiences and research results in the field of cultural heritage across Europe were presented in four parallel workshops held on the second day. The workshops were introduced by invited speakers, who set out the principal points for the subsequent discussion.

As in the first day sessions, workshops were mainly related to the integration, development, conservation and protection of historic buildings and materials (both mineral and organic). In fact, archaeological heritage was much less represented in the conference and was actually only a tiny part of a very heterogeneous workshop — workshop 4 — in which issues related to conservation and restoration of materials were discussed. Among the

presentations of research projects related to conservation and preservation technologies for historical materials only three oral presentations were related to archaeological heritage in a wider sense (that is, to archaeological sites and archaeological areas), including the presentations by P. Doukellis and M. Clavel-Leveque. Despite the interesting points addressed, archaeological issues tended to become somewhat diluted in the workshop as a whole.

The same remark can be made about the posters presented: Archaeology was only represented in a small number of the total number of posters exhibited at the conference.

Whilst we want to express our surprise at this tendency, we must, also point out that we also see the importance of research into the preservation and integration of historic buildings, on the effects of air pollution on cultural heritage, on conservation and restoration of mineral and organic materials and so on, and that these are necessary challenges in the field of European cultural heritage.

Another cause of concern for us was the fact that *Archaeology* seemed to have such a little place in a conference devoted to exploring the wealth of relevant research experiences in Europe, and, what is more important, in a conference organised to prepare the field for new opportunities in European research within the 6th FP.

We would like to stress briefly some of our main points of criticism. In our opinion, Archaeological Heritage Research, as it was presented at the conference, has been reduced to archaeological artefacts or, in few cases, to monuments. In relation to monuments, it is significant to stress that, in most of the oral presentations, the problems related to cultural heritage in modern cities were confined to the integration, development, and protection of features such as buildings. Other relevant matters such as, for example, the problems of urban archaeology, were absent.

The same can be said about education and training in cultural heritage. All the contributions were related to the restoration and conservation of historic buildings (both interiors and exteriors) and historic materials. Likewise the activities of the small and medium-sized organizations that presented their work, were mainly concerned with conservation and research into new technologies.

Sustainable development and economic aspects appeared to be of little interest, despite its clear importance, and the fact that those subjects were intended to be one of the main themes in the conference. In relation to this, it is important to point out that, in general, the research presented was of a more technical nature that was expected. For instance, the majority of the papers given concentrated on the development of specific tools.

Despite these criticisms, the conference did succeed in stressing many important points, to mention but a few:

- the ineffectiveness of existing legal instruments for the development and protection of cultural heritage;

- the need to establish mechanisms to transfer technological developments from research into common use;
- multidisciplinary cooperation (the importance of the research team);
- a recognition of the great differences between western and eastern European countries;
- modified products of research for use and education purposes;
- the relevance of links between researchers and local and regional administration for the survival of cultural heritage.

As Cristina Sabbioni pointed out in her final report on workshop 4, the concept of cultural heritage has developed in a broader sense. Thus, an holistic approach to the study of this heritage and a sustainable balance between historic and economic benefits are needed.

It remains a pity that, despite all the hard work involved in the smooth planning, all those matters were not reflected in the contributions presented in Cracow.

We believe that the Cracow conference is evidence for the need for a profound reflection. In the first place on the role and position Archaeology has in European research and, more concretely, in the research done within the 5th FP, and, in the second place, on the rather meagre response of the European archaeological community to the 5th EC conference in a period when the 6th FP (and thus, future research frameworks) were still being prepared.

The wealth of our discipline was not reflected at this conference, primarily because of the very small number of European archaeologists attending the meeting. If archaeologists indeed have so little apparent concern for the future direction of European policy on research ... will future research agendas take Archaeology into account?

The authors are part of the research team Estructura social y territorio. Arqueología del Paisaje, Departamento de Arqueología. Instituto de Historia. CSIC c/Duque de Medinaceli, 6 — 28014 Madrid. Spain

“Vadastra” Exhibition in Bucherest

Dragos Gheorghiu, ROMANIA

Beginning in March 2002, the National Museum of History in Bucharest hosted the grand exhibition of the project of experimental archaeology "Vadastra", displaying the results of the last two years of research.

One of the speakers at the opening was Dr. Alex Gibson, from PCRG (The Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group) and Bradford University, one of

the most constant participants in the project during the last three campaigns. His speech emphasised the social aspect of the project that is supposed to transfer the technological know-how issued from experiments and ceramic analysis directly to the community, in order to develop a new centre for traditional ceramics that would help villagers to develop a participatory tourism in the area.

This social aspect of the project was the subject of a round table organised last autumn in Esslingen at the last EAA Meeting by Prof. Tim Darvill and Dr. Dragos Gheorghiu, where beside the social implications of archaeology, the ethics of such an approach was put into public debate.

At the end of March, an important stage in the Vadastra project was reached. A group of archaeologists from different European countries came to Vadastra and each of them developed an individual project of research. Dr. Alex Gibson (Bradford University) excavated a replica of a Chalcolithic kiln built and fired in the 2000 campaign; Dr. George Nash (Bristol University) worked on GIS and clay analysis; Dr. Armand Desbat (CNRS) built a Roman kiln, a replica of one excavated in Lyon, Prof. Paul-Louis Van Berg and Dr. Marc Vander Linden (Université Libre de Bruxelles) studied Chalcolithic ceramics (and helped the other colleagues to build their kilns), Dr. Bruce Induni (Bournemouth University), together with a group of art students built a Medieval kiln, Dr. Richard Carlton (Newcastle upon Tyne University) worked on quenching the pots he made on wheel and made a study of ethnography; Drs. Kevin Andrews and Roger Doonan (Bournemouth University) studied the "signature" of the Chalcolithic kiln in the environment; Drs. Gheorghiu (Arts-Bucharest University) and Alex Gibson studied the limits of highest temperatures reached in a Chalcolithic up-draught kiln. Also, part in the project, Drs. Vasilica Lungu (Institute for South-Eastern Europe Studies-Bucharest) and Pierre Dupont (CNRS) studied the ceramic productions of the Greek city of Orgame, and Drs. Christian Schuster (Institute of Thracology - Bucharest), Marin Nica (Museum of Craiova) and Mihai Micu (Museum of Tulcea) collected data in order to set up an atlas of Danubian ceramics.

A characteristic of the Vadastra project is interdisciplinarity, besides archaeologists, the project involves technologists, ceramic artists, potters and art educators.

The project Vadastra was supported in 2000 by a grant from the Romanian Ministry of Culture – Department of Archaeology, and afterwards by a grant of the Romanian Committee of Scientific Research and the World Bank (Grant no. 112). For the first campaign of experiments see *Prehistoire Européenne*, 2002.

The project is directed by Dr. Dragos Gheorghiu (dgheorghiu@dig.ro) and will continue involving Bournemouth University and the CNRS between July and August 2002 with the experimentation of Chalcolithic and Roman kilns.

For more information about the past experiments visit:

<http://www.vadastra.ro>

The Discovery of the Crypt of the first Romanian Martyrs: Epictetus and Astion

Mihail Zahariade & Myrna Phelps, ROMANIA

Surrounded by rolling hills and nestled near the eastern arms of the Danube Delta in a place called Halmyris, lies the former stronghold of a Roman detachment. The excavations of the site began in 1981 and have since brought to light the remnants of the northern gate (excavated and studied between 1985 and 1990), and the western gate (excavated and studied between 1986 and 1991) of a Roman fort, and a well preserved sixth century-AD private bathhouse (excavations 1993-1997).

It has been established that there are three main periods excavated on the site:

Getic period:	4 th C. BC – 1 st C. BC
Early Roman period:	2 nd C. AD – 3 ^d C. AD
Late Roman period:	4 th C. AD – 7 th C. AD

The Late Roman period happens to be the most interesting period as related by ancient sources. In the late third century AD Halmyris, as a Roman *civitas* on the Lower Danube, occupied a special position in hagiographic sources due to an episode related to a persecution during the Tetrarchic epoch. *Vita Sanctorum Epicteti presbyteri et Astionis monachi*, Antverpae, 1615 is a text which relates to the torture and execution of two Christians in the city of Halmyris, said to be the first recorded Christian martyrs on the territory of the Lower Danube in modern-day Romania.

During the archaeological season of 2000, the unearthing of the Episcopal basilica took place with the clear outline of its altar visible. The church was built in the first half of the fourth century, very likely sometime after 324 AD. in order to offer a resting place for the remains of two martyrs, Epictetus and Astion, who were executed in Halmyris for their Christian faith on July 8, 290 AD.

These two individuals seem to have their origins in Nicomedia, Bithynia, in Asia Minor, today's Turkey. From here Epictetus and Astion journeyed to the mouth of the Danube, to Halmyris, in the province of Scythia. On arrival they most likely lived outside the walls of the city in the "village of the mariners" (*vicus*

classicorum). This was the name of the civil settlement of the early Roman fort, which was at the same time also a naval base for the war fleet on the Danube and Black Sea. In the almost seventeen years that Epictetus and Astion lived at Halmyris, they allegedly performed many miracles, which were related in detail in the *Passio Epicteti et Astionis*.

In 298 AD, the Duke of the province of Scythia, Latronianus, came on an official visit to inspect the reconstructions in the city. On that occasion, the city officials informed him that there were two Christians living in the village who were not abiding by the traditional religion and were leading people astray from the sacrifices due to the Roman deities. By order of the Duke, the two were condemned to death and beheaded. As related in the story, Astion's parents, Marcellina and Alexander, journeyed to Halmyris in order to look for their son. Upon arrival they were met by Vigilantius, the supreme judge of the city (*questionarius*) and informed of their son's execution. The parents returned to their home country as believers in the new faith, Christianity.

The 2001 season saw a concentration of efforts on the excavation of the *presbyterium* within the basilica. The altar appeared to be in good condition. However, much of its structure had collapsed in a thick layer of rubble consisting of massive stone blocks, bricks, and roofing tiles. East of the altar, a brick pavement seems to have functioned as the last phase of the church floor. Under the layer of rubble, the remains of a human skeleton were firstly revealed. This skeleton had been placed on a layer of well-packed clay, on top of what later proved to have been the upper part of a chamber of a more complex building. The entire archaeological situation appeared to have been extremely disturbed. A skull, with the forehead completely missing, the lower and upper jaws, few fragments of ribs, the basin and rests of the femur, were found. Two sixth-century undamaged oil lamps, located next to the bones, was the only inventory found at this point. The individual, who was identified to be of the female sex, was buried in a fetal position, which would indicate a non-Roman burial of an individual possible belonging to a tribe from the steppes.

After a trench was dug perpendicularly to the altar, the existence of a crypt became visible. This structure was erected out of large and mid sized stone blocks, some of them roughly cut, and bound with white friable mortar. The building consists of two rectangular rooms with an E-W oriented axis. The first room, the *dromos*, is accessed by the descent of eight steps. A fragment of brick pavement, identified near the entrance to the *dromos*, corresponds to the first step. This detail is very important as it shows that the crypt was built at the same time as the basilica.

The *dromos* is 2.15 m long, 85/90/92 m wide and 1.37 m high. The walls are 0.65 m thick on both sides. The floor was paved with rectangular bricks (0.28 x 0.28 m and 0.28 x 0.75 m). The remains of some small portions of plaster still existing on the

walls, as well as the important quantities of plaster gathered within the rubble and dirt inside the room, allow to draw the conclusion that the *dromos* had a painted fresco. Even though most of this fresco has disappeared, we can learn from the fragments that the colors red, green, and black were mostly used.

A threshold and a door mark the entrance into a second room, the mortuary room. The top of the door is constructed from a massive limestone block, which bears a 4th c. facing down inscription. The room is 2.00 m long, 1.85 m wide and 1.88 m high. Its structure is more complex. On each side are two benches, 0.50 m wide and 1.02 m high with a distance of 0.82 m between them. Both were built out of brick and mortar. There are fresco paintings on both of their surfaces: red compact panels framed by black borders. The room had a brick vault, of which only the bottom parts have been preserved and it appears to have also been paved with bricks of the same dimensions as those in the *dromos*.

It is the eastern wall of this room, which is of utmost interest. Here we find a fresco, which shows a particular arrangement. There are two separate registers. The upper one is a semi-circle like wall. A rectangular black border, sided at the interior by a thin yellow line, frames six concentric circles, painted in black. These circles in their interior are sided by again a thin and fine yellow line. Between the first three circles and the next three circles is a circular register, which shows a floral, animal, or other figurative arrangement. Unfortunately, the state of preservation of the painting makes the identification of these representations extremely difficult. The interior concentric circles frame an inscription, painted in black, in the Greek language. On both sides of the circles, the letter "Ϟ" was drawn. The inscription is badly damaged. Only a few lines and words are preserved. The first two lines refer each to a "Martys Hristou". On the fifth line the name of the martyr ACTION (Astion) is clearly distinguishable, which allows us to draw the conclusion that the crypt was dedicated to the two Christian martyrs, Epictetus and Astion. A semicircular 0.05 m. wide red line also frames the entire upper register. The lower register takes over the tract of the upper one, descending along the two benches, tracing afterwards a separate, rectangular register, evidenced by a black thin line of paint. The result is a separate panel brought in contact with the red frame through two thin oblique lines. On the white plaster the sign of Christ, usually known in literature as the *chrysmos*, is painted in red. The crypt shows clear evidence of vandalism, which took place in ancient times.

The bones of the two martyrs were not found in an anthropological position, but were spread in both rooms. The anthropological analysis indicates two individuals, one 64 ± 3 years old and the other between 35 and 40, exactly as the historical text states: Epictetus – 64 and Astion – 35. Many of the human bones found in the crypt yielded traces of violence on the clavicles and tibia, which appear to have been broken at the time of the martyrdom. The damage to the second vertebrae of the younger person shows traces of the severance of the head.

Anthropological investigations fully confirm the events relating to the condemnation, torture, and decapitation of the two Christians.

The find of the crypt and the remains of the martyrs are of high importance from archaeological, architectonic, historical, religious, and artistic points of view. Halmyris seems to have been an important place of pilgrimage during the 5th and 6th centuries at the Lower Danube, very likely one of few such places in the Balkan-Danubian regions.

The remains of the martyrs have been blessed and claimed by the Romanian Orthodox Church.

Call for Papers

The EAA Student Award

The European Association of Archaeologists has decided to institute an Annual EAA Student Award

The prize shall be awarded for the best session paper presented by a student or archaeologist, working on a post-graduate dissertation, at the annual EAA conference. All MA and Ph.D. students as well as archaeologists working on a post-graduate dissertation, who present a paper at the conference are eligible to apply.

The papers will be evaluated for their academic merit and their innovative content. The winning paper will be selected by the EAA Award Selection Committee. The committee shall consist of representatives of the EAA Executive Board and the Scientific Committee of the conference host – this year Thessaloniki.

A certificate will be awarded to the winner whose name will be announced at the Annual Business Meeting – this year to be held on September 28th September, 2002 at the end of the conference.

Candidates are urged to submit their papers to the Award Selection Committee for consideration by **15th September 2002 at the latest.**

Entries should be mailed to the EAA Secretariat in Kungsbacka (please write "EAA Student Award" on the envelope) or should be e-mailed to Arkadiusz Marciniak, the EAA Secretary, at:

arekmar@amu.edu.pl

For more information, please contact the EAA Secretary via the e-mail address given above.

Letter from the President

Being an EAA president is not always easy, especially at times when so many things are happening in archaeological Europe. As always, there is good news and there is bad news.

To start with some happy news: preparations for our upcoming Annual Meeting in Thessaloniki are running smoothly. Kostas Kotsakis and our Greek colleagues, together with Kaitie Papadimitriou and her team from Symvoli, are doing a great job. Registrations so far show that the conference will be very well attended: already in February, pre-registrations had reached the same level as last year in July! So, if you have not yet made up your mind, do so quickly so that you won't miss all the fun!

At the same time, a lot of work has already been done for 2003, when we shall meet in St. Petersburg which will then celebrate its 300th anniversary. More about that will follow in the next issue of TEA, but you can be sure this will also be a spectacular meeting (how about having our annual business meeting in the theatre of the State Hermitage, for example!).

Meanwhile, the tough financial situation of the EAA has not yet been fully resolved. As was announced at last year's business meeting, the EAA has problems making ends meet. The biggest problem is the rising cost of the European Journal of Archaeology.

For the past eight months a small team of Board members, in consultation with the other members of the executive and editorial boards, has been negotiating with Sage. Sage is a strictly commercial organization, and reaching a new agreement is not easy. It will involve some drastic decisions, especially because the members have clearly indicated that raising fees should not be an option. Work on issue 5 of EJA has been temporarily halted until we have reached a new agreement. This is why you have not yet received issue 5(1): it was printed in April, but has not been sent out by Sage as a means of putting the pressure on the discussions. At the moment, it looks as if a viable agreement is within reach, so that the EAA will not be burdened by unsustainable expenditure on EJA in the future.

Fortunately, the exchange rate of the € is finally taking an upward course, which makes life a little bit easier for EAA (and many of its members). We have also discussed the EAA secretariat with the Swedish State Antiquarian office, which has been very supportive of the EAA. I am happy to be able to tell you that this has led to satisfactory arrangements for the continued location of the secretariat in Sweden for at least the foreseeable future.

So, although I can't tell you that all is well, things don't look as gloomy as they did last September. For the EAA, that is, because there are quite a few developments which suggest that winter is fast

approaching in archaeological Europe. The EAA has added its voice to that of many others in protest against the new government of Portugal that intends to terminate the independent existence of IPA (see elsewhere in this issue). The *Instituto Portugues de Arqueologia* will be remembered fondly by those of you attending our 2000 Annual Meeting in Lisbon. But the point is, that the independent stronghold for archaeology at the national level in Portugal, will be dismantled. In countries such as the UK, it has probably almost been forgotten how advantageous it is to have such a position at the highest level in the administration, but similar developments elsewhere are greatly regretted by those involved. Other examples of similar developments are Hungary, several of the German *Länder*, and Flanders in Belgium. In Denmark too, archaeology at the national level is being reorganised. Although highly centralised solutions are not very popular elsewhere, our French colleagues seem to have created a model that at least ascertains for archaeology a relatively strong position nationally.

While the right wing governments we all seem to be getting these days are not necessarily a bad development for archaeology, the political climate is changing in ways that may not be so beneficial. Further more widespread implementation of the principles set out in the Malta Convention across Europe, for example, is not likely.

The relation between business principles and archaeology has its problematical sides. The story of EAA and Sage is one illustration of that at the micro-level, but in general strongly capitalistic political attitudes don't mix well with implementing principles for the care and protection of archaeological heritage. It is unlikely that many countries will go as far as the Italian government, which has just decided to simply sell off some of its heritage, but it also seems unlikely that significant steps forward can be made in the current political climate in Europe.

In October, the Council of Europe will organise a meeting in Strasbourg on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Malta Convention. That will be a good occasion not only to look back on what has been achieved, but also to discuss what we can do for the future.

The EAA should do the same, especially in this year when a new (incoming) president will be elected. Cecilia Åqvist and Elin Dalen are preparing a session for Thessaloniki to discuss the future, and I hope that many will attend. It is important that we think about new goals, and strategies to achieve them, in a world that is changing rapidly. EAA is very much alive and kicking, and there will be a lot to do.

I look forward to seeing many of you in sunny Thessaloniki !!



Professor Dr. Willem J.H. Willems
President of the EAA

Information from the Secretariat

Contacts with the Council of Europe

Arkadiusz Marciniak, EAA Secretary.

The Executive Board Meeting held in Budapest in February 2002 was attended by a representative of the Council of Europe, Nuria Sanz. She came to the meeting with the intention of defining possible platforms for collaboration between CoE and the EAA. Ms. Sanz explained to the Board the current work of the CoE's Cultural Heritage Department in relation to the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Valetta Convention and in the organization of exploratory activities focusing on new formulas for European cooperation in archaeology.

The current priorities of the CoE in the field of cultural heritage involve the following issues: heritage and society, heritage development (more specifically, identity, diversity and places of interface), and the creation of the European Heritage Net. The CoE's intention at this moment is to identify the interests of various bodies and organizations in this field and define the scope of future activities.

A contribution of the EAA to these priorities was discussed and possible fields of cooperation were defined. These might involve issues relating to heritage management, training and research as well as contract archaeology. Contacts between CoE and EAA will be continued.

EAA Elections in 2002

Petra Ottosson Nordin, EAA Secretariat

The vacant positions for the 2002 elections are as follows:

Incoming president

Willem Willems from the Netherlands is the current president with a serving period of 2000-2003. According to the amendments approved by the members at the Esslingen Annual Business Meeting (ABM) in 2001, an incoming president should be elected one year before he will take over the presidency. This position is therefore vacant from September.

Secretary of EAA

Arkadiusz Marciniak is holding the current position with a serving period of 1999-2002.

Two ordinary executive board members

Elisabeth Jerem from Hungary and Francois Bertemes from Germany are holding the positions with serving periods of 1999-2002.

Two ordinary editorial board members

Predrag Novakovic from Slovenia and Kostas Kotsakis from Greece have served on the editorial board from 1999-2002.

If you are interested in serving the EAA or if you have any suggestions for candidates, you are welcome to send in a candidate form. Please take a look at our web-site under the button "news", where you will find the candidate form to be filled out and returned to the EAA Secretariat **before July 26th**. An email form will be accepted together with supporting letters/emails.

Candidates running for a position on the executive board, should be supported by 10 full members of the Association. Candidates running for a position on the editorial board should be supported by 5 full members of the Association.

Voting System in 2002

In 2001, the EAA introduced a new voting system. All full members will receive a unique number, found on the return envelope sent together with the voting letter in August. It is possible to send in your **ballot paper attached to an email, containing the unique number**. The email voting will make it possible for all full members living outside Europe and eastern Europe to be able to take part in the elections. The EAA encourage all members to take this opportunity to be sure that their votes will arrive before the actual voting takes place. The deadline for email votes is 12.00, Friday 27th September.

The Website

The "member's part" of the web is still under construction. All important EAA documents will eventually be posted here, such as parts of the EAA handbook, the statutes, the codes of practice, the principle of conducts and the TEA. As soon as the page is finished, the EAA Secretariat will send out an email with the information needed to log in to the site.

We would be grateful to receive addresses of archaeological institutions in Europe, to be able to further develop the altamira-site:

<http://www.e-a-a.org/altamira>

If you want to add your institution or have a national list of institutions please send the information to the EAA Secretariat in Kungsbacka:

petra.nordin@raa.se

**EAA Conference in Thessaloniki
25th-29th September 2002**

The **final registration form** (three pages) has been sent out with together with the second announcement. Deadline for receiving the form: **June 30th**.

Please note that to finalise your hotel and excursion reservations, a deposit of 50% of the total amount must have been made by June 30th. The remaining 50% must be paid by September 15th. The final registration form could easily be printed out from the EAA website (<http://www.e-a-a.org>) under the button "news" and faxed to the Thessaloniki Secretariat at:

+30 310 425169

For more information about the Thessaloniki Conference and to print out the second announcement, please visit the web page:

<http://www.symvoli.com.gr/EAA8.html>

Information about sessions, abstracts and round-table discussions could also be found here.

If you have any further queries, please contact the organizers at:

symvoli@symvoli.com.gr

The website is accessible for both netscape and explorer users.

WG Grant in 2002

Please note that to be able to apply for a Wenner-Gren Grant, you have to be an archaeologist with a social anthropological education. Grants are available and a request (specification of costs in Euro) should be sent to the Conference Organizers (symvoli@symvoli.com.gr).

In the event of a grant being awarded, please note that you must bring receipts to the EAA Secretariat at the Thessaloniki Conference. The handling of the grant will be taken care of by the EAA Secretariat during the conference. As usual, the EAA Secretariat will be located close to the Conference Registration desk.

EAA Membership

The EAA membership year runs from January to December. The membership benefits include one volume of the Journal, Summer and Winter issues of the TEA (The European Archaeologist, Newsletter) and all the mailings sent out from the Secretariat. It is also possible to participate in our Annual Meetings at a reduced cost if you are a member.

It is possible to pay the membership fee in Euro to the EAA international bank account from 1st January 2002 and onwards.

The Account no is:

SE54 5000 0000 0590 1823 2416 and the SWIFT ADDRESS: **ESSESESS**.

Further it is possible to let the EAA Secretariat charge your credit card for a three year period (if the expiry date allows it).

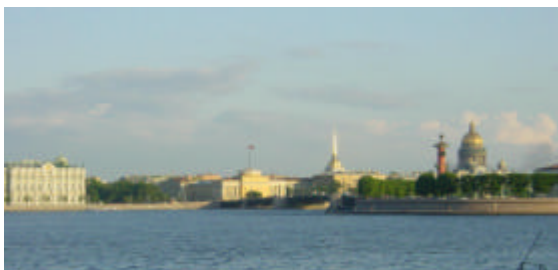
For more information, please take a look at the membership form found under the "news" button.

Forthcoming EAA Conferences

Thessaloniki 25th – 29th September 2002

As stated above, the 8th Annual Conference is being organised by Kostas Kotsakis on behalf of the Aristotele University and the Ministry of Culture.

St. Petersburg 10th-14th September 2003



View from St Petersburg

The 9th Annual Conference is being organised by Nicholas Petrov at the Department of Archaeology, St. Petersburg University. The President, the Treasurer and the EAA Secretariat have attended a meeting in St. Petersburg 7-8 June 2002. The preparations are going well.



The President Willem Willems together with the director of the Hermitage in St Petersburg, prof. Mikhail Piotrovsky.

Future Conferences

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

EAA Schedule of Activities in 2002 (July-)

24th June

Deadline for membership registration to receive the first two issues of the EJA in August

30th June

Final registration form for the Thessaloniki Conference should be sent to the Conference Organizers together with the payment of the conference fee and a 50% deposit for hotel and excursion costs.

26th July

Candidate forms and supporting letters/emails should be at the Secretariat's desk.

August

Voting letter and biographies will be sent to the EAA members.

Issue 5:2 of the Journal should be sent.

15th September

The rest of the conference payment for hotel and excursion costs should be sent to Thessaloniki.

18th September

Ballot papers sent by ordinary mailing should be at the EAA Secretariat's desk.

25th-29th September

8th EAA Annual meeting will take place in Thessaloniki, Greece.

27th September

At 12.00 deadline for sending ballot papers by email and for voting at the Conference. A ballot box could be found at the Secretariat's desk in Thessaloniki. Don't forget to bring your unique number!

31st October

Deadline for sending in contributions to the Newsletter.

November

The TEA will be sent to the members as a pdf-file. EAA membership renewal forms will be sent out.

December

Issue 5:3 of the Journal will be sent out.

31st December

EAA Membership for 2002 will end.

Fieldwork Opportunities**Summer Excavations in Portugal**

Experienced volunteers are accepted on a number of excavations of prehistoric sites in Portugal. Interested persons should send a registration form (please visit web pages) and a short curriculum vitae mentioning previous field experience.

July and September:

<http://www.freixonumao.ptvu>
<http://www.ipt.pt/gt/castelovelho>

For information on Castanheiro do Vento, please see a recent paper published in *Monuments and Landscape in Atlantic Europe* (ed. Chris Scarre), Routledge, 2002.

August:

Alexandra Leite Velho, Instituto Politecnico, Tomar.

<http://www.ipt.pt/gt/rm>

UK Archaeology Opportunities

During the past two years a new website has been created to help people find volunteer and training excavations and projects of an archaeological nature across the United Kingdom and Ireland. Holidays, study tours, courses and work experience placements are currently also listed on the site.

Submissions for free advertising on the site are also welcome.

The website is located at:

<http://www.ukarchaeology.org.uk>

Or contact:

Sarah MacLean,
 UK Archaeology Opportunities
 Temple Reading Room
 Barby Road, Rugby
 Warwickshire
 CV22 5DW
 UK

Advertisements**The Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin (AFOB)**

For over twenty years, the Archaeological Institute of America has published the AFOB, a resource for students and amateur archaeologists seeking experience in archaeological excavation and survey.

Now, AFOB has expanded online as a fully searchable real-time database. Like its print predecessor, AFOB Online provides information beyond a simple list of excavation opportunities, including general and site-specific bibliographies, advice on preparing for participating in an excavation, employment opportunities in field archaeology and information on programs for students under eighteen years of age.

To help get AFOB Online up and running for the 2002 excavation season information on projects or programs can be posted at:

[www.archaeological.org/PHP/formmaker/
php?page=10009](http://www.archaeological.org/PHP/formmaker/php?page=10009)

Please note that this is a temporary address during the prelaunch phase.

If you have questions about AFOB Online, please contact Michael Mozina, Assistant Editor at email:

afob@aia.bu.edu

Studies abroad?

Thinking of a PhD in Archaeology? - Why not consider the Australian National University?

The ANU is unique within Australia and the Pacific, offering postgraduate research supervision within two Archaeology departments on one campus; the School of Archaeology and Anthropology in the Faculties and the Department of Archaeology and Natural History in the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, as part of the Graduate Program for Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology. In addition, there is a cluster of chronometric staff and facilities in the Research School of Earth Sciences. Both the Graduate Program for Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology and the Centre for Archaeological Research (CAR) bring together these departments to create the largest group of archaeological staff (26 in total) anywhere in the southern hemisphere. Many of the staff are internationally known for their innovative research and significant publications. Postgraduates, based either in the Department of Archaeology and Natural History or the School of Archaeology and Anthropology, join approximately 2600 graduate students at the ANU, over 30% of whom are international graduates. They form the largest body of graduate students in archaeology and palaeoanthropology in Australasia.

The ANU PhD degree involves no course work. Each student is allocated a supervisory panel of at least 3 staff, which means that a very broad range of research topics, often of a multidisciplinary nature, may be undertaken.

In recent years, the ANU has had archaeology graduates successfully completing research in regions as far apart as Africa, Europe, the Middle East, China, Japan, Indonesia, Melanesia, Polynesia and South America, on a variety of periods. You may already have a PhD topic in mind, or you may wish to choose from the list we currently offer. Postgraduate scholarships for PhD research are available to suitably qualified applicants, which provide for living, subsistence and some research expenses. For international students there is the International Postgraduate Research Scholarship scheme (IPRS). The deadline for receipt of IPRS applications is 31st August in any year. Supplementary grants are available to offset fieldwork costs in Australia and overseas. In order to apply for these, you must contact the staff member you think a potential supervisor and discuss your project proposal with him/her. To find out about potential supervisors and topics, facilities on offer and for further information including leaflets, please visit our web-site at:

<http://car.anu.edu.au/Phdadvert.html>

or contact the CAR administrator at:

car@anu.edu.au

Announcement

Major television series looking for archaeologists with excavations in 2002/2003 in the United Kingdom pertaining to the Black Death epidemic of 1348-51.

Top priority would be mass grave sites and plague pits where there is a good chance of finding the bones of skeletons.

Open to other work and suggestions, but series needs archaeological evidence that supports great events in history.

Interested parties please send an email to:

terranova@terranoatv.org

Scotty Guinn
Associate Producer
"Moments in Time"

DIARY

23rd-28th August 2002

9th Conference of the International Council of Archaeozoology

Durham University, UNITED KINGDOM

Email to: jcaz.2002@durham.ac.uk

25th August –1st September 2002

"Rural Landscapes: past processes and future strategies"

University of Tartu, ESTONIA

For further information, take a look at:
<http://www.geo.ut.ee/PECSRL>

9th-13th September 2002

"Ninth International Conference on hunting and gathering Societies"

Edinburgh Conference Centre,
Heriot-Watt University, EDINBURGH

Topics of anthropological and archaeological interest (e.g., Indigenous Rights, Universalism and Relativism, Sociality and Personhood, Time and Change, Food Health and Demography).

Contact by Email:

Alan Barnard: A.Barnard@ed.ac.uk
or Tim Ingold: Tim.Ingold@abdn.ac.uk

website: <http://www.abdn.ac.uk/chags9>

9th-14th September 2002

Northern Archaeological Congress

Ural Branch of RAS, Ekaterinburg, RUSSIA

Contact: NAC Organising Committee Institute of History and Archaeology, Ural Branch of RAS, 56 Luxemburg st., Ekaterinburg 620026 Russia.

Email: northcongress@ural.ru

11th-13th September 2002

Ename Center
For Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation

International conference:

Heritage, New Technologies, and Local Development

Ghent, BELGIUM.

The conference is organised by the Ename Center for Public Archaeology, the Institute for Archaeological Heritage of the Flemish Community, the Provincial Archaeological Museum-Ename, ICOMOS, and OGM nv of Brussels. It will offer an international forum for discussion and presentation of important new technological and methodological developments in the field of heritage management and presentation.

A main focus of this symposium will be the need for the formulation of accepted international guidelines for heritage presentation. As you will see in the on-line documents and preliminary programme, special workshop and discussions will be devoted to the presentation of innovative new approaches to the public presentation of heritage as a means of community identity and sustainable economic development

Conference announcement:

http://www.enamecenter.org/pages/events_cf.html

For questions or additional information about the conference and registration and accommodation in Ghent during the conference, please contact: the Scientific Secretariat, e-mail:

eva.roels@enamecenter.org

or the Ename Center:

tel: +32 55 232 447
fax: +32 55 303 519

20th-22nd September 2002

Medieval Europe Basel 2002: 3rd International Conference of Medieval and Later Archaeology

Basel, SWITZERLAND

The central theme is 'Centre, Region, Periphery'

27th-31st August 2003

14th International Roman Military Equipment Conference

Australian Academy of Sciences, Inst. For Studies in Ancient Culture, Vienna, AUSTRIA

"Archaeology of battlefields – Militaria from destruction levels".

Contact Sonja Jilek at the conference office

email: romec2003@oeaw.ac.at

Web-site:

<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/antike/Romec2003>