

The European Archaeologist

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Prof. Henry Cleere

The Winner of the European Archaeological Heritage Prize in 2002

The European Archaeological Heritage Prize is awarded annually by an independent committee to an individual, institution or government for an outstanding contribution to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage.

The first Prize was awarded at the Bournemouth Conference in 1999 to M. Carrilho of Portugal, for his work in saving the rock carvings in the Côa Valley. At the Lisbon Conference in 2000, Margareta Biörnstad, the former state antiquarian of Sweden, received the Prize for her international work on the protection of the cultural heritage. At the Esslingen Meeting in 2001, Otto Braasch was awarded the Prize for the transcending of national boundaries in Europe as part of his work on aerial archaeology.

During the opening Ceremony of the 8th EAA Annual Meeting in Thessaloniki 2002, Professor Henry Cleere was awarded the European Archaeological Heritage Prize for his outstanding contribution to archaeological heritage management in Europe.



The Diploma and the Heritage Prize are handed over to Dr. Henry Cleere (left). Prof. Willem Willems (right), President of the EAA, congratulates the Winner at the opening ceremony in Thessaloniki, Greece.

Statement from the Heritage Prize Committee

The decision of the Archaeological Heritage Prize Committee was announced by the chairman of the committee, Prof. Kristian Kristiansen:

"The EAA Committee for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize has decided to award the fourth Heritage Prize of the European Association of Archaeologists to Henry Cleere for the central role he has played in the internationalisation and modernisation of archaeological heritage management in Europe during the last 25 years.

Henry Cleere came to professional archaeology late, after an international career in the iron and steel industry. He had, however, been a part-time student at the London Institute of Archaeology, where he obtained his PhD for a thesis on the iron industry of Roman Britain. In 1974, at the age of 47, he bounced into archaeology with never ending energy as Director of the Council for British Archaeology. This was in the height of the rescue movement, and he quickly realised the professional potential and organisational needs of these new developments. By employing the international and organisational experience acquired during his former career, he launched and played an active role in a series of initiatives over the next 25 years that were to have a lasting effect on the development of archaeological heritage management, from its fundamental principles and legal foundations, to its broader organisational and practical applications.

Based upon a study of heritage management in different parts of the world, in 1984 he edited "Approaches to the Archaeological Heritage", an influential book that for the first time presented the archaeological heritage in a comparative international context. The book was instrumental in focussing the heritage sector on the importance of the archaeological environment. It was followed by the book "Archaeological Heritage Management in the Modern World" in 1989.

Henry Cleere used his position as a member of the Executive Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) from 1981 to 1990 as a platform for developing the first international organisational framework for the archaeological heritage sector. He was a prime mover in the establishment of the "International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management" (ICAHM) in 1984, and in the drafting of the 1990 ICOMOS Charter on Archaeological Heritage Management. This was a significant step forward as it for the first time defined the aims and the responsibilities of archaeological heritage management internationally. These principles were later echoed in the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the Malta Convention) of 1992 which set new standards for European conservation archaeology.

Henry, as this particular audience knows well, was also an active participant in and founding member of the European Association of Archaeologists, where his experience was of great value in the drafting of the EAA statutes. He was the obvious choice as the first Secretary of our organisation, and led the working party that brought into being the "EAA Code of Practice" in 1997, a major achievement for the EAA and for European archaeology. Until last year he was also our tireless editor of the newsletter "The European Archaeologist" (TEA)

After his retirement in 1991 Henry started a new career as consultant to ICOMOS in Paris, co-ordinating its work as adviser on cultural heritage to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee from 1992 until earlier this year. During this 10-year period he carried out evaluation and monitoring missions to many of the most important archaeological sites that are on the World Heritage list today. His international experience, personal dedication and friendship with archaeologists around the world made this great achievement possible.

In recognition of Henry Cleere's contributions to the development of archaeological heritage management over the last 25 years, as reflected in his publications, in his participation in starting new international organisations, in the working out of guiding principles and in his work for the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, the EAA awards him the fourth European Heritage Prize."

The EAA Committee for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize consists of:
David Breeze, Scotland,
Jürgen Kunow, Germany,
Teresa Marques, Portugal,
Katalin Wollak, Hungary, and
Kristian Kristiansen, Sweden (chairperson)

The President's Corner

Willem J.H. Willems

The EAA meeting in Thessaloniki has been a tremendous success. Not only did we have our biggest Annual Meeting ever, the outstanding hospitality of our Greek colleagues will see to it that we will always fondly remember the general atmosphere of this meeting. It has by now also received several favourable reviews because of its programme.

Thessaloniki will also be remembered for several important decisions. The Annual Business Meeting decided to change the membership system, which, in combination with the new contract with the publisher of the European Journal of Archaeology, will lead to a sustainable financial future for the EAA. Membership has also increased considerably since last year, which proves that EAA is serving the needs of European archaeologists.

For our activities, the work of committees and working groups is indispensable. The EAA has a number of these, and proposals for new ones will be

discussed by the board at its meeting in february next year. All members who are active on special issues can make proposals to start a committee or a working group. The EAA has committees for issues which are of permanent concern to the association, and it institutes working parties for matters with a specific goal. Its members sometimes meet in between meetings, and are active on an individual basis, sometimes representing the EAA at important meetings.

At the moment, there are two groups working on internal issues. One is the EAA's fundraising committee, headed by Prof. Tim Darvill and EAA Treasurer Cecilia Åqvist. Unfortunately, participation in this vitally important group remains very low and I would like to call on all members who think they can contribute to take part in its work. The second is a working group headed by Dr. Dagmar Dreslerova. This group is preparing a review of EAA's publication policy.

There is plenty of input in that one, but if you have a contribution to make, do not hesitate to contact her!

In the past two months, the EAA took part in a Council of Europe seminar on spatial planning and sustainability in Sofia, Bulgaria (see the report in this issue of TEA), and in an EU Workshop for the Prevention of Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Goods, organised by the Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs. In October, I represented the EAA at a meeting in Strasbourg organised by the Council of Europe on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Malta Convention. The proceedings of this meeting will be published soon by the council. One other result has been that EAA, together with EAC, will in future be invited as an observer to meetings of the Steering Committee on Heritage.

My life as President has become a bit easier now that Prof. Anthony Harding is around as incoming-president. It will not be until September 2003 that he formally takes over my tasks, but the wisdom of having an incoming president for one year before the presidency is transferred, is already quite apparent.

St Petersburg, here we come!

By now, you have all received the 2nd announcement for our next meeting in St. Petersburg. There is information elsewhere in this issue of TEA, so I do not need to go into the details. Let me just say that I have been to St. Petersburg twice now, for preparations and discussion with our Russian colleagues. I had never been to Russia before, and I found the experience quite overwhelming. I am sure the conference will be excellent from a social and a professional point of view, but I can assure you that it will also be an opportunity and a personal experience *you simply cannot afford to miss!* The EAA secretariat is directly involved with the organisation this time, so I would like to ask all members not to make Petra's job even harder than it already is: please register as soon as possible and make payments on time. You will also do yourself a service, because the registration process is much earlier this year and late registration may be quite difficult. This also applies to members from eastern Europe:

apparently, entry visas will become obligatory for many of them in the course of next year. I hope to see many of you in St. Petersburg next September.

Articles

The Warship Sussex Treasure Hunt Council for British Archaeology (CBA) Request EAA support for House of Commons Early Day Motion

The following text is based on a recent press release issued by the CBA

The Council for British Archaeology has voiced their extreme concern about a commercial Treasure hunting contract between the UK Government and an American underwater salvage company to recover bullion from a seventeenth-century wreck off Gibraltar. Through this deal the British Government are apparently engaged in a joint venture selling antiquities to pay for an investigation of doubtful archaeological feasibility.

The wreck of the warship HMS Sussex is said to be under threat from several salvage companies, few of which have the technical expertise required to recover such deeply sunk material. The CBA fears that governments all over the world will now be pressurised to sign up to similar or worse deals, putting their own underwater heritage, as well as Britain's, at peril.

The Council for British Archaeology (CBA) is an educational charity that promotes knowledge, appreciation and care of the historic environment for present and future generations on a UK-wide basis. It has an institutional membership of over 500 heritage organisations encompassing the state, professional, academic, museum and voluntary sectors at national and local level, and c.10,000 subscribing individuals of all ages. The CBA facilitates a number of committees and other bodies that bring experts together to advise on heritage policy, including the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee with 17 NGO members (including the CBA) and 7 observer bodies from Government.

The deal is for the salvage of bullion from HMS Sussex, which sank on its way to provide British financial support to the Duke of Savoy during the war against Louis XIV in 1694. The treasure that went down with her is alleged to be worth hundreds of millions of dollars on the open market. The wreck is also likely to contain human remains of the sailors lost with the vessel. The wreck is understood to be in waters that are disputed as being either Spanish or International. It is at a depth of over 2,500ft and can only be investigated using robots. It is not proven that properly recorded archaeological

investigation is feasible for an ancient vessel of this age at this depth using current remote technology.

The British Government has signed an agreement with Florida based "Odyssey Marine Exploration Inc.". The deal recognises the UK as the owner of the wreck but entitles the commercial Salvage Company to a share of the proceeds of the artefacts sold from the salvage operation, rising from 40% to 60%, depending on value. The Government has committed itself to joint marketing for the sale of artefacts, together with handing over exclusive rights to merchandise traded under the name HMS Sussex in return for a royalty. All UK Government expenses are to be paid from the sales of artefacts or commission on merchandise - or failing that, from a deposit of £250,000 made by the salvage company.

The UK ratified the Council of Europe's Valletta Convention on Protection of the Archaeological Heritage in 1999. The explanatory text of the Convention states explicitly that:

excavations made solely for the purpose of finding precious metals or objects with a market value should never be allowed.

The UK Government has been in international negotiations concerning the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage which seeks to outlaw commercial exploitation of the underwater cultural heritage. It has not ratified the Convention because of concerns over issues of sovereign immunity for military wrecks in international and territorial waters, and because the breadth of protection offered was considered administratively too burdensome. The government has, however, explicitly endorsed the principles of the Convention, including the procedures set out in its Annex (see appendix below for details). The United States (the parent state to the salvage company) is not a member of UNESCO.

Under the Treasure Act the UK Government is prepared to reward finders of precious metals and some other artefacts discovered on dry land - usually up to the full market value of the find - in order to secure it for deposition in a museum for the benefit of the public. The Government does NOT seek to profit itself from the sale of antiquities on the international market, nor fund archaeological research through the sale of antiquities. For Highways and other Public Private Partnerships it applies very strict rules to its contractors to ensure they abide to basic principles of undertaking archaeological research to record threatened sites for the public benefit: they are not to be allowed to benefit by selling off antiquities for private gain. Under planning conditions designed to protect the archaeological heritage, developers are strongly encouraged to deposit finds and records as a publicly accessible archive, not to sell off antiquities in order to make money.

The protection of wrecks in international waters - and of foreign nation's military or national ships within other countries' territorial waters - is poorly regulated, which is why UNESCO has sought to develop an international convention on the subject

(see above). The arrangement adopted in this deal could set a precedent that could be used not only to legitimise the exploitation of other countries' wrecks for commercial gain, but is also likely to jeopardise British wrecks in the territorial waters of other countries. This is particularly likely to apply to countries with weak underwater heritage laws and/or a need for ready cash. Britain is likely to end up with little or no say, and even less moral influence on such deals. Britain has made good progress in recent years, recognising the international problem of archaeological sites being severely damaged by illicit excavation, fuelled by the international market in antiquities. This cause would however be set back indefinitely if the HMS Sussex approach were to be adopted to 'save' sites threatened by terrestrial treasure hunters.

The agreement has been negotiated and established by the Ministry of Defence's Disposal Services Agency. The Department for Culture Media and Sport is responsible for International heritage policy. Under its statement *The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future* (DCMS/DTLR 2001) the Government is committed to ensuring that the historic environment comes within the remit of Green Ministers in relation to departmental policies and of Departmental Design Champions in relation to management of Government-owned assets.

It seems very unlikely that the Government will publish any details. A brief note of the terms of the confidential agreement has been published by Odyssey (<http://www.shipwreck.net/pam/>) which states "This Memorandum sets forth the principal terms of a confidential agreement titled "Agreement Concerning the Shipwreck HMS Sussex" (the "Agreement"). This Memorandum is qualified in its entirety by the Agreement." The memorandum states that the detailed terms of the actual agreement (including all archaeological provisions under it) are covered by a confidentiality clause.

Appendix: Details of UNESCO Convention on Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

The preamble for the Convention, includes the following within the rationale for the Convention:

Deeply concerned by the increasing commercial exploitation of underwater cultural heritage, and in particular by certain activities aimed at the sale, acquisition or barter of underwater cultural heritage,...

Article 2, subsection 7 states: *Underwater cultural heritage shall not be commercially exploited*

In the Annex to the Convention - which the Government has endorsed -

Rule 1 states: *The protection of underwater cultural heritage through in situ preservation shall be considered as the first option. Accordingly, activities directed at underwater cultural heritage shall be authorised in a manner consistent with the protection of that heritage, and subject to that requirement may be authorised for the purpose of making a significant contribution to protection or knowledge or enhancement of underwater cultural heritage.*

Rule 2 states: *The commercial exploitation of underwater cultural heritage for trade or speculation or its irretrievable dispersal is fundamentally incompatible with the protection and proper management of underwater cultural heritage. Underwater cultural heritage shall not be traded, sold, bought or bartered as commercial goods.*

This Rule cannot be interpreted as preventing:

(a) the provision of professional archaeological services or necessary services incidental thereto whose nature and purpose are in full conformity with this Convention and are subject to the authorisation of the competent authorities;

(b) the deposition of underwater cultural heritage, recovered in the course of a research project in conformity with this Convention, provided such deposition does not prejudice the scientific or cultural interest or integrity of the recovered material or result in its irretrievable dispersal...."

Rules 4 states: *Activities directed at underwater cultural heritage must use non-destructive techniques and survey methods in preference to recovery of objects. If excavation or recovery is necessary for the purpose of scientific studies or for the ultimate protection of the underwater cultural heritage, the methods and techniques used must be as non-destructive as possible and contribute to the preservation of the remains.*

Rule 5 states: *Activities directed at underwater cultural heritage shall avoid the unnecessary disturbance of human remains or venerated sites.*

Rules 9, 10, 11, 22 and 23 require investigations to be carried out under a properly authorised project design, under the supervision of properly qualified persons with appropriate scientific credentials and executed by individuals all of whom have to be able to demonstrate competence appropriate to their roles in the project.

On the basis of the above information and the letter printed below, the President of the EAA (Willem Willems) and the incoming President (Anthony Harding) have agreed that the EAA can and should support the proposed action. The President will therefore sign on behalf of the EAA the letter to be sent to UK Members of Parliament.

Dear Prof Harding,

I am writing to you in your role as incoming President of the European Association of Archaeologists.[...].

You are probably aware of recent disquiet over the UK government's Public Private Partnership deal with a commercial salvage company to recover antiquities from a wreck believed to be that of the Warship Sussex which went down off Gibraltar in 1694. The Council for British Archaeology, ICOMOS UK, IFA and Nautical Archaeology Society have all noted disquiet about the terms of the deal (based on the small amount of information about the deal which has been made public) - especially provisions relating to the sale of categories of artefacts which may be recovered from the wreck, and also the

broader precedents that this deal might set. I attach the "partnering agreement memorandum" which gives some details about the deal struck between the Ministry of Defence's Disposal Agency and Marine Odyssey Exploration Inc., the US salvage company involved.

At the beginning of this week Edward O'Hara (Labour MP for Knowsley South, UK) and Richard Allan (Lib-Dem MP for Sheffield Hallam, UK) jointly put forward an Early Day Motion (EDM) in the House of Commons which questions aspects of the deal, and calls upon the government to actively seek more appropriate approaches for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage. I copy the EDM in full at the foot of this message. The Council for British Archaeology is currently exploring the possibility of sending a joint letter (possibly initially targeted to APPAG members, but potentially all MPs) from ourselves, ICOMOS UK, NAS, IFA and possibly the European Association of Archaeologists, to MPs requesting that they consider signing up to the motion. I am therefore writing to query whether it would be both possible and appropriate for EAA to be co-signatories of our letter to MPs, especially in view of the international perspective of our concerns and aspirations? [...]

Please let me know your thoughts as soon as is possible as we are keen (and need) to take this forward quite quickly [...]

Many thanks,

Alex Hunt

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Fax: 01904 671384. Website:
<http://www.britarch.ac.uk>*

Early Day Motion No. 250

HMS SUSSEX

Date - 2:12:02

Mr. Edward O'Hara, Mr. Richard Allan

That this House applauds the Government's recent actions to protect the wreck of the American warship Bonhomme Richard and to return treasure illicitly taken from a wreck in Italian waters; welcomes recent improvements to the Treasure Act and its Code of Practice strengthening archaeological reporting of portable antiquities; notes the generally successful arrangement for archaeological investigations in public private partnerships for major infrastructure projects, including deposition of all finds in public museums; further notes the government has ratified the Valletta Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage and has explicitly endorsed the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, both of which proscribe excavations carried out principally to recover precious metals and cultural objects for sale and dispersal; regrets therefore that the Ministry of Defence has signed a treasure-hunting contract with Odyssey Marine Inc. based on the sale of cultural materials from the warship, Sussex which sank off Gibraltar in 1694; doubts

whether the project's principal purpose is recovery and disposal of UK cultural assets, conservation of the wreck, or archaeological research for public benefit; questions the technical feasibility of undertaking proper archaeological research at a depth of 2,500 feet; further notes significant domestic and international concern about precedents that this case may set; and asks the Government urgently to reconsider its decision not to sign the UNESCO Convention on the Underwater Cultural Heritage, and to work closely with national and international experts and governments to develop and adopt effective means of protecting and managing the underwater cultural heritage in the public interest.

Czech Archaeology in floods

Jan Turek, CZECH REPUBLIC

The Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences is located right in the historical city centre of Prague. Its position between eminent buildings of the Czech Government and Houses of Parliament have always lent the Institute an aura of importance and respect. However, on Wednesday August 14th the Vltava river that normally meanders to create the famous panorama of Prague Castle and the Lesser Town quartile (Malá Strana), became the worst enemy of Czech Archaeology.

The whole area surrounding the Institute was flooded up to a depth of 3 metres. Because of the danger of floods, and in order to prevent the loss of human lives, the police had evacuated the area the previous day.

It was an ordinary midsummer week, with the majority of institute archaeologists being either in the field excavating or on holiday. When the floods hit, it was therefore left to only a handful of employees still in the institute to attempt to evacuate all the books, the archives and equipment from the lowest levels of the building.

Unfortunately, given the misleading information from the responsible authorities of the City Council, the preventive actions were taken only on the levels of the building up to the announced height of the predicted final water level. Disastrous floods however hit the City in an unseen strength. The water level went much higher than the 1891 flood and it became arguably the greatest flood in the Czech historical records. Unfortunately, the measures taken to protect the Old Town on the opposite bank of the river by using flood barriers meant that the unprotected area of the Lesser Town, including the Institute, was flooded even more. As the flooded area of the city was closed to the public for the following 3 days, we could all only guess how bad the damage to the Institute was. The real shock came with the publication of an aerial photograph in a national newspaper showing the flooded Malá Strana. It became very clear that the disaster was far reaching.

When the first rescuers entered the Institute on Friday the 16th of August everyone was speechless and shocked by the scene of destruction and decay. The entire basement of the Institute, where the

library was located was flooded above the ceiling level. The resources and facilities of the Institute had been accumulated gradually by generations of archaeologists over the last 100 years, but within a few hours it was almost all destroyed. Everything on the lower levels of the building was covered in deep thick and sticky mud contaminated by flooding sewage.

The rescue work started immediately with up to fifty people worked almost round the clock to prevent the spread of decay and fungus growing on the soaked books. The support from state Institutions, private companies and the general public was great.

Almost 70,000 volumes from the library were damaged. The rescue team washed the books and transported them to the food processing company that had offered their deep freeze facilities,, in order to stop the immediate decay. Tons of debris and damaged equipment was shifted to the tip every day. Site plans and archive of photographs including old glass negatives were totally destroyed. The restoration and scanning of what remained of the photographs started immediately, but the decay was faster. The old black and white technology appeared to be much more resistant in comparison with the modern colour prints. Some of the finds, both, processed and recently excavated were also flooded. All artefacts had to be washed and disinfected in diluted bleach, then dried and stored in new clean bags with new labels.

The rescue team worked constantly for three weeks just to clear the area and prepare for restoration work that will take much longer.

The Institute of Archaeology is now back at work. Many parts of the building are closed for reconstruction and a team of specialists are working on the reconstruction and restocking of the library. Only a few books survived. An international appeal has therefore been launched to seek donations of books from all over the World. The original contents of the library will never be completely replaced, but the hard work on its reconstruction is bringing good results already.

In many Countries co-ordinating centres have been established in order to prevent duplicity in donations and in order to ensure the book collection is representative of what is published in a particular country. However, this is only the beginning of the struggle for Czech Archaeology to restore the lost treasures of the national heritage.

All the archaeological and scholarly community in the Czech republic was affected by this natural disaster and we would all be grateful to receive your help and support.

Thank You!

More about the Institute and the floods can be found on the website: www.arup.cas.cz

A special committee, consisting of employees of the Institute of Archaeology has been set up to rebuild the institute's library. The committee's main task is to co-ordinate the donation of books. In certain countries, local co-ordinators have volunteered to help with this process, so please get in touch with your local co-ordinator if you have books to donate or would like to help in some way. The names of donators, and later also lists of donated books, will

be published on the Institute's web pages.

Books may be sent to:

Institute of Archaeology

Academy of Sciences

Letenská 4

Praha 1 Malá Strana

118 01 Czech republic

tel. +420-257530922 or +420-257533369

e-mail: arupraha@arup.cas.cz

Coordinators for book donations:

Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria: Ivan Pavlu

pavlu@arup.cas.cz

Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia: Tomáš Durdík

arupraha@arup.cas.cz

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Return Ticket to Sofia - Spatial Planning, Sustainable Development and Archaeology

John Williams, UK, Gerhard Ermischer, GERMANY

At the annual conference of the EAA in Thessaloniki 2002 the round table session on Archaeological Legislation and Organisation in Europe discussed the various instruments for managing the archaeological heritage across Europe, including the conventions of the Council of Europe (CoE) relating to the historic environment and also the provisions for the historic environment within the spatial planning system. There was general support for archaeologists involving themselves in all these processes and making sure that their voice and the voice of archaeology was heard. The members of the round table proposed that the EAA should participate, where possible, in the various initiatives, so as to strengthen the role of the cultural heritage in general and archaeology more specifically. It is important for archaeologists not to work in isolation but to establish links with the wider world, at a local,

regional, national and international level, both in terms of the subject matter itself and in relation to wider agendas.

Only a few weeks after the EAA conference in Thessaloniki, an international seminar took place in Sofia, Bulgaria, on 23rd-24th October 2002, within the framework of the activities of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning of the member States of the Council of Europe (CEMAT-CoE). The seminar was jointly organised by the Council of Europe and the Bulgarian government and looked at *Spatial Planning for the Sustainable Development of Particular Types of European Areas: Mountains, Coastal Zones, Rural Zones, Flood-Plains and Alluvial Valleys*. The theme picked up the *Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent* (GPSSDEC-CEMAT) adopted by the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning at their meeting in Hanover in September 2000. The authors attended the conference on behalf of the EAA, which has recently been granted NGO (non-governmental organisation) status.

"The 'Guiding Principles' take into account, in accordance with the concept of sustainability, the needs of all the inhabitant of Europe's regions, without compromising the fundamental rights and development prospects of future generations. They aim in particular at bringing the economic and social requirements to be met by the territory into harmony with its ecological and cultural functions and therefore contributing to long-term, large-scale and balanced spatial development." One of the ten principles proposed for sustainable development in Europe deals with 'enhancing the cultural heritage as a factor for development'. Spatial development policy is seen as a component of integrated management for protecting and conserving the heritage which is itself seen as contributing to economic development and to strengthening regional identity.

The 'Guiding Principles' also recognise that beyond the general principles for sustainable development policy there is a need for more detailed spatial development measures for European cultural landscapes as well as for dealing with the variety of Europe's regions: urban and rural areas, mountains, coastal and island regions, flood plains, and so on. The Sofia conference examined in particular the issues for mountains, coastal zones, rural zones, flood-plains and alluvial valleys.

There were four major sessions:

- spatial planning and sustainable development
- examples of good practice
- instruments for implementation
- possibilities of a transfrontier, transnational and interregional co-operation

These sessions were followed by a closing round-table looking at innovative and integrated approaches to territorial development.

The seminar was attended by representatives of thirty-two of the forty-four states of the Council of Europe. As might be expected with an organisation stretching from Iceland to the Ukraine and from

Norway to Malta there are variations in emphasis in respect of the three focuses of sustainability (economic, social and environmental), reflecting the different backgrounds of the respective countries and regional priorities. It could be noted that, while the historic environment was discussed, the natural environment figured more prominently and there was always some tension between conserving the resource and ensuring viable economic futures.

From the perspective of the historic environment the opening address of Enrico Buergi (Switzerland), Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention, was important. In it he stressed the importance of the landscape as a living entity, a natural environment, a space fashioned by man, an economic zone, a place for discovery, a key to regional and local identity and a witness of the history of the earth. He then proceeded to look at the European Landscape Convention and its operation, emphasising the pivotal role of spatial planning in its implementation. Hario Principe (Italy) then looked at some examples of landscape on the west coast of Italy, relating present landscapes to historical maps of the last three centuries. More could have been said here about the preceding centuries and about the landscape itself as a document of human history.

In turning to examples of good practice, while the historic environment was mentioned, particularly in relation to the built heritage, it was the natural environment which took a more central role, both in respect of river systems and mountains. Underlying all, however, were the economic and social issues facing more remote zones.

In the session on instruments for implementation, funding and participation in decision making were key themes, but it was also interesting to see the integrated GIS system for specially protected areas in Turkey where archaeological sites form a separate layer. This provided a useful reminder of the historic dimension of the landscape.

The fourth session provided a fascinating overview of transnational co-operative projects in the Carpathians, the Danube basin and the Danube delta and underlined the value of partnership.

In summing up, Dusan Blaganje (Slovenia) emphasised the importance of the European Landscape convention but noted that spatial planning policy generally is only of value if it is feasible and can be and is implemented. In order to take things forward sound interdisciplinary approaches are essential.

It is interesting to reflect on the seminar and indeed more widely. The Council of Europe, while it is geographically more extensive than the European Union, does not have the same political status, but, nonetheless, it is important in drawing together representatives from across Europe in its widest sense to look for European solutions. As a result of its work we have seen major advances in European approaches to the protection of the cultural heritage in the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1985),

the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Valetta 1992) and latterly the European Landscape Convention (Florence 2000). These conventions are legally binding for the countries that ratify them.

To date thirty-five states have ratified the Granada Convention (Andorra, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Macedonia, Turkey, and the United Kingdom and also Yugoslavia, which is not a member of the Council of Europe).

Twenty-seven states have ratified the Valetta Convention (Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and also the Holy See and Monaco, which are not members of the Council of Europe) and thirteen states have signed but not yet ratified it (Armenia, Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Russia, San Marino, Spain, and the Ukraine). This latter group interestingly includes countries where the principles of Valetta are very much being applied already.

Twenty-four states have signed the Florence Convention (Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey) and Ireland, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway and Romania have already approved or ratified it.

The Valetta Convention which deals specifically with archaeology is well known to members of EAA but the European Landscape Convention, the latest of these conventions and the one most referred to at Sofia, is also of great interest to archaeologists, for whom the cultural landscape has become a major subject of research. Indeed there is also recognition that the management of the landscape should be based on an informed understanding of the historical processes which have formed it. It became clear, however, during the CEMAT seminar that many landscape planners, landscape architects or ecologists have difficulties in seeing the landscape as the result of a long process of change, very much influenced by man. Archaeologists have the expertise to contribute constructively to the debate about landscape management.

The 'Guiding Principles', unlike the conventions, are rather recommendations of the Committee of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning in the same way that the European Spatial Development Perspective (Potsdam 1999) is a legally non-binding policy framework for better co-operation between member states of the European Union. Nonetheless these planning guidelines are both powerful

instruments, which underpin policy thinking and initiatives, and the ESDP has certainly fed into the development of European Regional Development Fund programmes such as Interreg. It is interesting to note that in Interreg III the European Union is to contribute six million Euro to a study on spatial planning in Europe which will pursue the work set out in the ESDP with a view to contributing to the debate on regional policy after 2006.

There is an important message here for EAA and archaeologists in general. If we are to ensure that archaeology, and the historic environment more generally, are to receive the attention and protection which we think they deserve, we must relate them to current mainstream policy thinking in terms of sustainability, rather than merely indulge ourselves in an academic pursuit, expecting all, unquestioningly, to hold the same values as ourselves. After all, what is going to drive national, European and global agendas over the foreseeable future is the quest for prosperity tempered by the principles of sustainability – economic and social as well as environmental. The historic environment certainly has a value in itself, and we need to promote it, but we must also make our values relevant to modern world agendas.

The seminar and the work of CEMAT is important in facilitating discussion on key issues relating to sustainability and spatial planning. EAA as one of some 400 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) granted consultative status by the Council of Europe has access to debate and hopefully can influence policy directions affecting its area of influence. Indeed those concerned with the historic environment need to be working not just with other environmental specialists but with those who will be helping to shape the spatial planning vision of Europe over the next twenty years or so.

John Williams is Head of Heritage Conservation at Kent County Council and leads the Planarch partnership which has sought to develop links between archaeology and spatial planning in the Interreg North-Western Europe area. Gerhard Ermischer is curator and city archaeologist at the City Museums Aschaffenburg and chairs the Archaeological Spessart-Project and the EU funded European network Pathways to Cultural Landscapes. Both represented the European Association of Archaeologists at Sofia.

The Portrayal of Archaeology in Contemporary Popular Culture: Opportunity or Obstacle for the Promotion of Cultural Heritage?

Cornelius Holtorf, SWEDEN

Clichés about archaeology abound widely in popular culture. They occur in films, TV documentaries, newspaper articles, literature, and various forms of advertising, but also in theme parks, modern art works, and the tourist industry. Archaeology and archaeologists tend to be portrayed as being primarily concerned with treasure hunting, field adventures in exotic places, collecting original

artefacts, and the comprehensive reconstruction of the past from tiny traces found beneath the surface. Archaeologists themselves have often felt uneasy about their image in popular culture. Some feel that a more realistic representation of the variety of archaeological practice would make a contribution not only to an improved public understanding of science but also to a better appreciation of archaeological artefacts and sites as part of our cultural heritage.

A new project will now investigate this issue in some detail.

As a Marie Curie-Fellow of the European Commission I am based at the Swedish National Heritage Board (*Riksantikvarieämbetet*) in Stockholm and will study in some detail if and how the popular characterisations of archaeology stand in the way of promoting our cultural heritage. In effect, I will be asking a broad question of considerable social and political relevance within the emerging field of 'public archaeology'. In order to give the results wider relevance, a comparative perspective will be chosen and fieldwork will be conducted in Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

My research will be conducted in two phases. During the first phase I will gather a portfolio of evidence for the popular image of archaeology in all three countries. This material will then be analysed for each country and the results compared. In a second phase, I will evaluate how archaeology is portrayed against various possible aims of both archaeology in general and archaeological heritage management in particular, before reaching a concluding assessment. The project began in October 2002 and will continue until September 2004.

Now would be the best time for anybody with relevant experiences or passionate views on this subject to contact me and see that their views are represented in my study!

If you know of any particularly interesting or unexpected use of archaeology in popular culture, or if you have strong opinions about the usefulness (or uselessness) of the popular image of archaeology, I would be very happy to hear from you at the address given below. Opinions from any country, and not just the three mentioned above, would be welcomed.

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Molecular Archaeology in Mainz

Ruth Bollongino, Dr. Barbara Bramanti, Wolfgang Haak, Dr. Joachim Burger, Prof. Dr. Kurt Alt, GERMANY.

Dear Scientists,

With the founding of a molecular genetic centre for Archaeometry at the Institute for Anthropology at the

Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz, Germany, a large part of the scientific work is now targeted at resolving archaeological questions with the newest scientific techniques. Four of the eleven laboratories established are trace-labs dedicated exclusively to the analysis of ancient DNA from (pre)historic specimens.

The main aim of our research is the analysis of population structures of passed societies. Both kinship and social differentiations within populations and the relationship between populations and migration are to be examined. Since research on skeletal finds of different culture levels are still rarely performed in regard to the DNA content, it is a helpful prerequisite for both archaeological and molecular-genetic co-operation in this field to first test skeletal collections for the preservation of biomolecules.

It would be of great interest to analyse human and bovine samples from the Neolithic period in Europe, especially from those cultures that are associated with early farming and stock breeding. In order not to unnecessarily waste sample material and to avoid laboratory expenditure, it would be meaningful to

Carry out research on three individuals with preliminary tests for the preservation of endogenous ancient DNA. Teeth especially lend themselves to this type of research. If teeth are not available, then unbroken/closed bones such as femora, humeri, phalanges or foot bones would be suitable.

Since the question is of high scientific interest for us, we will cover all laboratory costs. We ask however for your help concerning the retrieval of archaeological publications and for practical assistance with the selection and sampling of specimens. Of course we are always available to help with any of your questions. One of the co-workers will contact you soon concerning possible sampling.

Thank you for your co-operation and please read the article below:

New Scientific Methods and Technologies in Social Sciences: The First Farmers in Europe and the Origin of Cattle Breeding and Dairy Farming - Bio-molecular Archaeometry of the Neolithic



Description of the project

In the context of a multidisciplinary project about the Neolithisation of Europe the main molecular-genetic and biochemical investigations will be carried out on

Meso- and Neolithic human and bovine skeleton finds.

The project is being undertaken by the following four institutions:

¹Institute for Anthropology, University Mainz, Germany;

²Department of Evolutionary Biology, University Uppsala, Sweden;

³The Archaeological Research laboratory, University Stockholm, Sweden;

⁴Postgraduate Institute in Fossil Fuels and Environmental Geochemistry, (NRG) The University Newcastle upon Tyne, UK.

There are several divergent theories used to explain the so-called Neolithic Transition. These serve in this ongoing project as working hypotheses that will be tested by scientific methods. Both human and bovine samples will be collected as a basis for molecular-genetic, protein-chemical and physical examination. The following will be examined in detail:

DNA will be isolated from Neolithic as well as pre-Neolithic human skeletons and the sequence transcribed, i.e. read. The Neolithic DNA sequences will be compared with sequences from the Meso- and Late Palaeolithic. Possible differences or similarities should reflect population changes or continuity during the Meso-Neolithic Transition. In a second step, Central European Neo- and Mesolithic populations will be compared with contemporary populations from Eastern Europe, the Balkans and Anatolia, to provide evidence of migration or movement patterns.

The same methodology will be applied to contemporary Aurochs and cattle samples, to provide evidence for the process of the domestication of cattle, i.e. to test whether the cattle were bred from local populations of Aurochs or imported from the south-east.

Since the preservation of bio-molecules in the appropriate archaeological layer, especially in the LBK can be poor, protein-chemical and mineralogical analyses will be used prior to the genetic investigations as screening methods. These are characterised by the fact that they can be carried out quickly and economically. With the aid of these preliminary investigations we can pre-select samples and continue with molecular-genetic research only in cases where the preservation of bio-molecules is good.

In addition to the analysis of the skeletal material, ceramic(s) will be examined bio-chemically for milk residues in Newcastle. This will provide information about the spread of dairy farming in the Neolithic and will hopefully lead, in connection with the data from the Aurochs and cattle, to a detailed overview of the early arable farmer and cattle breeder in Central Europe.

What samples do we need?

If possible **5 samples** per individual from 2-3 different anatomical elements (tooth from right and left lower jaw, or 1 tooth and 1 phalange) but at least 3 samples minimum:

- 3 samples for DNA analysis (each 0.5 g or more)

- 1 sample for collagen- and mineral-analysis (protein preservation) (0.3 g)
- 1 sample for the X-ray diffraction (general decomposition test) (0.1 g)

The samples should be:

- a tooth in alveole
- or ca 1x1cm parts of intact long-bones, whose surface can be clearly removed or taken directly from the excavation site (*in situ*) by us or handled with gloves, face masks etc.

Bovine samples: (please contact Ruth Bollongino).

Mesolithic: Aurochs, only with good morphological preservation and not from damp soil

Neolithic: Aurochs and/or cattle, only with good morphological preservation and not from damp soil.

Human samples: (please contact Barbara Bramanti or Wolfgang Haak)

(*Palaeolithic and*) *Mesolithic:* any possible

Neolithic: only with good morphological preservation and not from damp soil.

Type of sample:

The sampling will be discussed in detail with you on the telephone or per email (for addresses and numbers see below). We prefer to work with tooth roots, this has the advantage of maintaining the tooth crown intact, which can be unnoticeably replaced in the original jaw.

Short description of the methods:

The extraction of DNA is performed by means of a specialised phenol/chloroform protocol. This effectively removes not only proteins but also contaminating material from the soil, without destroying the DNA and should leave only pure DNA for further analysis.

The duplication of the DNA molecules is obtained by means of the so-called polymerase chain reaction (PCR). This is the main part of the research and also the most sensitive. Here the DNA molecules are read and copied by an enzyme. This works so efficiently that it is possible to obtain an analysable quantity of the molecules. Unfortunately, at the same time modern contamination could also be multiplied. Therefore, the modern DNA must be removed before extracting DNA if possible (for instance by UV irradiation of the surface) or separated afterwards and genetically identified (by cloning).

Afterwards, the analysis of the multiplied DNA is performed with the technique of DNA-sequencing. This is a procedure, which reads the genetic code of the nucleic acids (= DNA). The evaluation of the data and the genetic interpretation concerning the population structure are carried out last.

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Co-operation of National Reference Collections (NRC)

Guus Lange, THE NETHERLANDS

Introduction

The study of material culture, be it of individual finds or assemblages or specific material categories, forms the core of archaeological research. The identification of finds is crucial to the understanding of what happened in the past. Without the analysis of the remains of the material component of prehistoric society, there is no scientifically founded perception of the past, and archaeological heritage management has no legitimisation.

The archaeological heritage consists of finds. Not only the artefact as such, but also its context, for instance the soil matrix, the features and other finds on the same site. As part of the finds analysis this research is even widened to include the knowledge of other, similar finds from elsewhere in their respective contexts. In this way archaeological theory is formed and a continuous accumulation of knowledge takes place.

At present, however, there are indications that, at least in the Netherlands, this accumulation of archaeological knowledge has become discontinuous, thereby severely threatening the core of archaeological research and archaeological heritage management. It shall be argued here that circumstances are such that we have to look for new ways of knowledge management. We think that the construction of a National Reference Collection (in Dutch, *Nationale Referentiecollectie*: NRC) could be a means to this end. First I will discuss what these circumstances are in The Netherlands, and what kind of solution we are thinking of. After that I shall present the arguments for a European-wide co-operation.

NRC: Why Now?

In Dutch society we see a number of important trends that are beginning to threaten the quality of our work:

1. University budgets have been continuously cut back for years. Research, and more especially time consuming and expensive material culture studies, are therefore becoming more difficult to

organise and fund. At the same time courses are becoming very tightly scheduled, leaving students no room to explore other areas of study and research. A knowledge gap is already showing itself.

2. An ageing academic population is also a serious problem. Our retired scholars have often had a life long experience of artefact research. Their acquired knowledge is huge. Very little of this knowledge has been published in books or articles. Most expertise remains solely in the heads of those specialists. Fortunately, most of them are quite willing and able to share their knowledge with the younger generation. The question is, how can we manage to store their knowledge? Due to the laws of nature we do not have much more than 10-15 years before the 'old' knowledge is lost forever.
3. The success of creating public awareness, but even more so the undertaking of large infra-structural projects such as the new road and railway schemes, forces us to face a rapidly growing demand for archaeology and consequently a growing demand for archaeologists. More and more people are becoming involved in the profession, but with the problem of low levels of experience and expertise as mentioned above. With the growth of the archaeological demand, there is also the growth of opportunities for archaeologists. In itself, there is of course nothing wrong with more opportunities. But promotion within the profession usually involves moving away from work in material culture studies. The now rather common phenomenon of 'job hopping' does nothing to promote the in-depth accumulation of knowledge.
4. At the same time archaeology is becoming more and more 'commercialised'. Private companies do most of the excavations. There are two or three large companies in the Netherlands with more than forty employees, but most of the companies still have less than ten people and many have only just a couple permanently employed. Even if material culture specialists were abundant on the market, it is clear that not every company can afford the luxury of having one on the pay roll. Even if they do, it is then difficult for others outside that company to get access to this specialist's knowledge. For a large number of archaeological companies, access to information and knowledge is difficult.

Without access to knowledge and information the quality of archaeology is at risk. Site reports are deemed to only touch upon the analysis of material culture superficially. Up to now quality demands have only been imposed on the *process* of archaeology in the Netherlands. If, however, quality demands were to be imposed on the *content* of the delivered product, without readily accessible knowledge archaeology becomes unacceptably expensive, threatening the social basis.

Knowledge Management

What we need is guaranteed and sustainable access to information and knowledge. It is our task to develop the tools to make knowledge available to everyone in the wider discipline of archaeology.

It is obvious that digital solutions for the accumulation, storage and distribution of knowledge will play important roles. In the Netherlands we think that the development of a knowledge management system, built around a National Reference Collection, could very well be the answer to our problems.

To summarise, the NRC aims to be a user-friendly tool for the identification of finds and for the access to background information, with the purpose to strengthen the quality of the basic archaeological data, and with that, the quality of research and site reports.

A digital NRC, accessible from the World Wide Web, will ideally contain images, descriptions and references to relevant literature on artefact types. Information on the whereabouts of the physical collections that are stored throughout the country, and the conditions under which one can visit these collections should also be provided. Since it is common to find that different kinds of typologies are in use among researchers and that often different names are given to similar finds, a list of synonyms would be another and an obvious part of the NRC.

Because the Netherlands has already developed a separate digital system for the registration of sites and monuments (ARCHIS) this would not be part of the NRC, although a link between the two systems should exist.

Such an NRC can be of importance to research, quality management, evaluation of sites and monuments, and the exchange and advancement of knowledge. An NRC would also encourage uniformity in nomenclature and could be instrumental in teaching, as well as having a role in public relations.

Potential users of such a system are professional archaeologists, students, non-professional archaeologists, other professionals involved in archaeology and interested public. The 'wider' public will not be lured into archaeology in this way. Other tools must be developed for that special purpose.

Options

There are several possible ways to design an NRC:

- A. a Web application referring only to relevant literature and relevant, existing, physical collections;
- B. as A, but including lists of synonyms, images, metadata and 'intelligent texts';
- C. as B, but including the development of physical collections;
- D. as C, but developing into a material culture research centre.

Feasibility

To investigate the possibility of developing such a National Reference Collection in the Netherlands, the *Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig*

Bodemonderzoek (ROB, or National Service for Archaeological Heritage) began a feasibility study in April 2002. For years there had been much talk about the need to undertake such a study. This study finally became possible through a grant from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, under which the ROB falls.

A number of representatives from the archaeological field were interviewed by way of a questionnaire. In total we talked with more than 125 people, from inside and outside the discipline: people from universities, (archaeological) museums, archaeological companies, the local and central governments, students and non-professional archaeologists.

We interviewed more than 90 archaeologists (about 15% of the professional population) and asked them to give their own evaluation of the current state of the knowledge on material culture, what they thought would be necessary to improve this situation, and what would be feasible.

Many of the problems mentioned above were recognised in the interviews. In addition, we noted the following, partly overlapping, remarks:

- The archaeological field is expanding rapidly. As a consequence it becomes difficult to keep track of what is going on, and the accessibility to research, researchers (specialists) and literature becomes increasingly difficult.
- Specialists are most often self-taught, and their knowledge is rarely documented or published. By ageing (retirement from the profession) or job hopping knowledge disappears.
- Specialists become increasingly occupied with tasks other than their specialism. Moreover, who the specialists actually are is no longer readily apparent. It therefore becomes increasingly difficult to find and ask specialists for advice or help.
- The nomenclature of artefact types is far from uniform; it is often not clear which type is actually meant by a certain description.
- Looking for information on artefact types can be extremely time consuming.
- There exists no bibliography on material culture studies.
- Reports with results of fieldwork are difficult to access: the so-called "grey literature".
- In archaeological heritage management clear criteria for the identification of finds are mostly lacking.
- Material culture studies are only carried out on an ad-hoc basis: new knowledge is hardly ever deliberately and systematically accumulated.
- It is mostly not known what reference collections are presently available, or what they contain.
- Knowledge that is accumulated in the process of building a reference collection is lost as soon as the collection is not properly kept up to date.
- There is a great need for reference collections but very few exist.
- Except in the ecological branches, students have not enough time to acquire sufficient

knowledge of material culture during their study.

- For non-professionals it is extremely difficult to acquire 'the state of the art' information.
- For professionals it is extremely difficult to tap the often huge knowledge of the non-professionals on material culture.

It should be emphasised that these statements reflect the Dutch situation. It may be that this is not typical for the rest of Europe. The Netherlands is a special case because we live in a very densely populated country, where the pressure on land is very high. This has led to a rapid expansion in archaeological activities over the last decades. It has been calculated that the Netherlands has seen in the last fifty years the disturbance of 30% of the surface or more. This percentage will probably be doubled in the next thirty years or so. There is no way in which we can excavate all this. Out of necessity, our main focus for attention, completely in line with the Treaty of Valletta (Malta), has been for the preservation of sites *in situ*. Perhaps this is why material culture studies are not in the fore in the Netherlands at this moment.

NRc Crossing Borders

At the 2002 EAA conference in Thessaloniki we organised a Round Table on the subject of co-operation in the development and exploitation of National Reference Collections. From this and from numerous discussions with members from all over Europe it became apparent that many of the issues are recognised, albeit not in every country to the same degree.

Evidently there is much to gain both on the knowledge and the practical side, when different countries could work together and form a European initiative:

Content

- The distribution of material culture does not stop at our modern borders:
- production centres in particular are often found at great distance from the consumer sites
- for a proper analysis of material culture a network of expertise is needed on a much wider level than simply country-wide
- access to lists of synonyms can facilitate knowledge sharing

Technique

- Archaeology and archaeological heritage in Europe as a whole can benefit from the development of the necessary tools, such as database structures, metadata systems, search engines etc.
- What is developed for an EU-solution is equally applicable on a country, a county and even community (archive, museum, depot) level.

Funding

- national funds can match EU-funds to start with large scale digitising of content and systems development.

Pan-European Web Site

Ideally, there needs to be a central NRC web site (portal) in one country. The site refers to all collections and to the available knowledge on reference collections. To enable exchange of knowledge at a very profound level a European portal that refers to all web sites from participant European countries would be essential. One search action for a particular type of pottery should recover all relevant information from every site (country) connected. Examples of such portals on a national scale exist already. The partners in such portals have made arrangements to be able to let the interfaces to their databases communicate on a basic level. We have to start now by establishing a common ground. This seems to be the right moment, because digital reference collections are only just starting to be built. Only lately funds became available to digitise our cultural heritage.

The first goal now is to build a network of people who are interested in the idea of National Reference Collections. Since the EAA conference many have expressed their interest, and a number of people have wanted to become actively involved in the development of a European Reference Collections programme. In this "consortium" of active participants are now representatives of Great Britain, Spain, Belgium and the Netherlands. We feel that, eventually, this programme should and could cover the whole of Europe.

We would therefore like to invite you either to become part of the special interest group (passive members) or even better the "consortium" (active members). The first group will be kept informed about developments, the second will do the developing. Bear in mind that for the members of the consortium there will be a certain amount of workload, costs and, initially, travel expenses involved.

Although this programme aims at a widespread approach, relying on local participation, the existence or development of a national web site is a prerequisite. It is therefore, essential to have commitment on a regional or national level. In order to be a participant in this consortium, it would be desirable to be employed by a regional or national body.

If you recognise some or all of the Dutch problems and the type of solution we propose appeals to you please e-mail me at the address given below. We will keep you informed on all developments. If you indicate that you want to be part of the consortium, we shall contact you immediately. If you yourself are not in a position to participate, please do not hesitate to pass this message to those who are.

Contact:

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News from the EAA Secretariat

Minutes of the EAA Annual Business Meeting (ABM)

Thessaloniki, Greece, Saturday 28th September 2002

Opening and Welcome

Willem Willems, the President of the EAA, welcomed all members to the meeting. Over 850 participants attended the Thessaloniki Conference. This is the highest figure ever in the history of the EAA. EAA is very much a dynamic organisation, and the conference is always the highlight of the EAA Year. At the conferences members can socialise, participate in the activities and create initiatives. One of the aims of a conference is to create networks all over Europe.

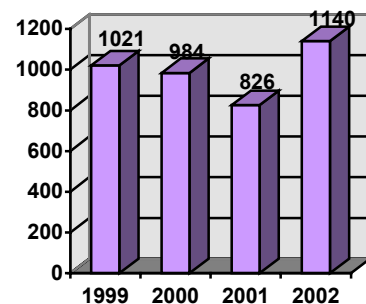
The President thanked Dr. Koukoulis, Dr. Kotsakis, Symvoli (conference organisers) and the 75 volunteers who worked hard to make the conference a success. The Greek Ministry of Culture and the Aristotle University organised the conference and the logistic team provided the technical support needed.

EAA Progress Report from the Secretary and the Secretariat on 28 September 2002

Number of members per year

On 28th of September, EAA had 1140 individual members (on 28 September 2002), the highest figure ever in the history of the EAA.

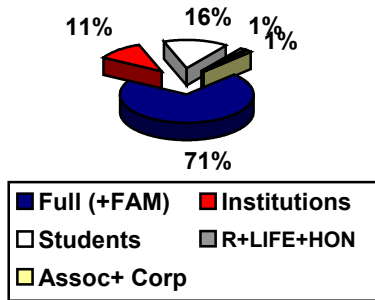
Year	Individual Members	Inst. Sub-scr.	Corp. Mem.	Total
1993	283	23		325
1994	435	37		495
1995	396	36		464
1996	360	44		448
1997	427	47		505
1998	938	150		1092
1999	1021	109	2	1134
2000	984	144	5	1133
2001	826	145	7	971
2002	1140	144	8	1284



Number of Members per year

Compared to the figures of 2001, there is an increase in membership from 826 to 1140 individuals. Over 365 new members have joined at the conference.

The following graph shows the membership categories divided up into Full, Student, Retired, Associate and Institutional members.



Members per country

Country Field	NumberOfDups
ALBANIA	2
AUSTRALIA	8
AUSTRIA	4
BELGIUM	14
BRAZIL	2
BULGARIA	21
CANADA	4
CROATIA	8
CYPRUS	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	19
DENMARK	11
ESTONIA	9
FINLAND	7
FRANCE	34
GERMANY	58
GREECE	150
GREENLAND	1
HUNGARY	11
ICELAND	2
IRELAND	12
ISRAEL	1
ITALY	28
JAPAN	4
KOSOVO	2
LATVIA	8
LITHUANIA	5
MACEDONIA	10
MALTA	1
MOLDOVA	2
MOROCCO	1
NEW CALEDONIA	1
NIGERIA	1
NORWAY	32
POLAND	25
PORTUGAL	15
ROMANIA	26
RUSSIA	110
SLOVAKIA	4
SLOVENIA	7
SPAIN	36
SWEDEN	73
SWITZERLAND	13
THE NETHERLANDS	48
TURKEY	5
UKRAINE	31
UNITED KINGDOM	196
USA	66
YUGOSLAVIA	11
TOTAL	1140

EAA Web Site

The EAA web site has been developed and after the conference, it got a new look. The member's part of the web will be further developed and we hope that you will find all necessary information and links here. Until September 2003, the Secretariat will combine forces with the St Petersburg Secretariat, The web site will assist the Secretariat and we intend to keep all important information available on the web, including registration forms for the 2003 meeting in St Petersburg.

The Secretary Arkadiusz Marciniak thanked the webmaster Andrzej Leszczewitz for his work with the web page. The month before the conference the site had 1000 hits. 75 % of the hits were from Europe.

Finances

The President informed the members at the ABM about three important things that have been done to improve the financial situation. Firstly, the loss of members due to fewer participants attending the Esslingen meeting in 2001, has turned to an increase in the membership in 2002 and a very successful Thessaloniki Meeting!

Secondly, the EAA debt's to the Swedish National Heritage Board in 2001 has been solved. A contract has been set up with the Swedish National Heritage Board.

The third improvement is the renegotiations of the contract for the journal with SAGE. The EAA has sold its part of the Journal to SAGE. The money has been used to pay off old debts to SAGE. A new contract has been signed and the price for membership copies has been lowered, the level is set in Euro and will not be changed during the next three years.

The Treasurer, Cecilia Åqvist, presented the Treasurer's Report of 2001 including the audit report of 2001. The members accepted the document. She also presented the budget and the balance sheet of 2002. For the negotiations with SAGE, the EAA received legal advice from a Norwegian Lawyer and the expenses could be found in the miscellaneous figure.

In 2003 the EAA Meeting will be held in Russia Many eastern European conference participants can become EAA members without also receiving the Journal in 2003.

The Treasurer also pointed out that it is very important to have an active fund-raising committee, which can concentrate on looking for funds and applying for subsidies and grants to support the work of the organisation.

Statute Amendments

The Secretary presented the statute amendments that have been proposed by the Executive Board.

Article V.6. previously read: All classes of Member except Family Members shall receive *The European Journal of Archaeology*.

Article V.6 now reads: Subscription rates for *The European Journal of Archaeology* may be included in certain membership categories.

Article V.7. previously read: All subscription rates except institutional subscriptions shall be approved by the *Annual Business Meeting*.

Article V.7 now reads: All membership rates shall be approved by the *Annual Business Meeting*.

Article V.8 previously read: Students of archaeology and retired archaeologists shall be eligible to pay reduced subscription rates. Reduced rates may also be applied in certain countries.

Article V.8 now reads: Students of archaeology and retired archaeologists shall be eligible to pay reduced membership rates. Reduced rates may also be applied in certain countries.

The proposed amendments were accepted by the members at the ABM.

New membership fees for 2003

The following table shows the membership fees suggested for 2003.

Category	A	B	C
Full	70	30	10
Student & Retired	45	25	10
Associate	90	40	20
Family	90	35	15

Categories:

A – Western Europe

B – Central & Eastern Europe with journal; Western Europe – students and retired archaeologists without journal

C – Central & Eastern Europe without journal

These new membership fees were approved by the members at the ABM.

Progress Report of the EJA

Mark Pearce, the general Editor of the EJA, informed the members about the negotiations with SAGE and formally thanked the President for the long amount of work he did and for the time he invested in the negotiations. Issue number 5:2 of the journal is, as a result, slightly delayed, but the editor had received it himself from the printers before he came to the Thessaloniki Meeting.

The new contract with SAGE is divided into two parts: the ownership part of the contract (which the President and the Treasurer presented under finances) and the publisher-editor agreement. The Editor informed the meeting that according to the new contract, editorial control remains in the hands of the EAA. The Editor of the EJA has agreed to do the proof collating himself. It is hoped that this will bring added improvement to the quality of the Journal. According to the new contract there will be a reduction in the number of pages per issue: 128 instead of the former 142 pages per issue.

The Journal is seen as sustainable. The editor also thanked the reviews editor and the members of the editorial board for all their work.

The editorial board is under a review process. The Reviews Editor (Peter Biehl), Teresa Chapa Brunet (editorial board member) and Predrag Novakovic (editorial board member) started the work and a review will be presented next year.

The Editor also informed the meeting about the increased number of submissions. Thirty articles are within the editorial process. He welcomes scientific and heritage management papers. The former editor, John Chapman, has produced the present issues and the Editor thanked him for his work.

Announcement of the Election Results

The president informed the meeting that, for the first time, the EAA would elect an incoming president a year earlier than normal. 178 votes were received. One was blank and 6 were unaccepted.

Elisabeth Jerem, vice-President of the EAA, presented the results of the 2002 Election's.

Incoming President

ANTHONY HARDING, UK	92
Timothy Darvill, UK	73
Antonio Gilman, UK	13

Blank 1
Total 178

Secretary

ARKADIUSZ MARCINIAK, POLAND	163
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Blank 15
Total 163

Member of Executive Board I

PREDRAG NOVAKOVIC, SLOVENIA	114
Laszlo Bartosiewicz, Hungary	55

Blank 9
Total 169

Member of Executive Board II

FRANCOIS BERTEMES, GERMANY	89
Stefan Burmeister, Germany	79

Blank 10
Total 168

Member of Editorial Board I

ZBIGNIEW KOBYLINSKI, POLAND	79
Jan Turek, Czech Republic	57
Ivan Gatsov, Bulgaria	30

Blank 12
Total 166

Member of Editorial Board II

MARTIJN VAN LEUSEN, NETHERLANDS	102
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Dragos Gheorghiu, Romania	68
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Blank	8
Total	170

The President thanked all former members and candidates running in the elections. He also congratulated the successful candidates and the incoming President.

The President also thanked the vice-President Elisabeth Jerem, who has been serving on the executive board for two terms and has arranged successful board meetings held in Budapest (1998-2002). Over the years she has made an invaluable contribution to the EAA.

Kostas Kotsakis, organiser of the Thessaloniki meeting, has also been an editorial board member for several years. Willem thanked him for his work for the EAA.

Election of the new Nomination Committee Member

Hilke Hennig has been the chairperson of the Nomination Committee and the President thanked her for her hard work, especially as it can be very difficult to persuade people to stand as candidates in the elections.

The new member of the committee will be Elisabeth Jerem. The election of the new member was approved by the members at the ABM.

Statutes Committee

The president informed the meeting about the current situation. The former chairperson Henry Cleere and the committee member Harald Hermansen have both stepped down. Willem Willems suggested two new candidates, Sean Kirwan (Ireland) and Peter Chowne (UK), to replace them. The appointments were approved by the members at the ABM.

A third member is also needed and Willem welcomed suggestions from the members.

Announcement of the EAA Student Award for 2002

The President presented the newly established student award. The committee of the Student Award was led by the chairperson Arkadiusz Marciniak. In total, ten papers were submitted to the committee. The prize is intended for the best student paper given in a session at the Conference.

The first student to receive the prize was Laura Popova for her paper *"Meadow-Steppe and Marsh: The Late Bronze Age Environment at Krasnosamarskoe and Pollen Analysis"*. The president congratulated her for her work and handed over a diploma.

Donation for the Prague Institute of Archaeology

The President informed the meeting about the situation in Prague (see elsewhere in this issue). During the conference the EAA Secretariat had prepared a box for donations to the institute in Prague. These donations were formally presented to Lubos Jiran, director of the Institute of Prague during the ABM.

Lubos Jiran thanked all EAA members for their support and went on to explain how the staff employed at the institute in Prague were still having problems in getting back to work. The largest problem is, however, the renewal of the library. He was grateful for the enthusiasm, support and solidarity shown by the EAA members and welcomed contributions and donations of books. The Institute would also be grateful for help with the restoring of the damaged books and archives. Willem encouraged the members at the ABM to see if their institutions would have any extra books to be donated to the institute.

It is also possible to donate money to the Prague Institute by using the EAA Euro account (instructions could be found in the memorandum on the EAA website).

Announcement of the 9th Annual Meeting

Nick Petrov, organiser of the 9th Annual Meeting, welcomed all members to attend the 2003 EAA Conference in Saint Petersburg, Russia. The Conference will be held 10th-14th September. In 2003, the 300th anniversary of Saint Petersburg is going to be celebrated the week before the EAA Meeting. The Conference will be held at the History Faculty of Saint Petersburg University.

He stressed the importance of registering on time, due to the necessity of obtaining a visa (for more information, see elsewhere in this issue of TEA).

Reports from the Working Parties, Committees and Round Tables

Several of the reports are published in more detail elsewhere in this issue.

Otto Braasch presented a draft proposal for a charter for the EU parliament. David Breeze presented the round table discussion on "the creation of research strategies for the European frontiers of the Roman Empire". Christopher Young presented the results from the round table discussion on "Archaeological legislation and organisation in Europe. Amanda Chadburn presented the result of the round table on "illicit trade". Pete Hinton presented the result of the round table on professional associations, and John Collis reported on the round table on education and training. Elin Dalen presented the results of the discussion on the future of the EAA.

Any Other Business

The President informed the meeting about the future EAA conferences (see elsewhere in this issue).

The President suggested that EAA should have a working committee on legislation.

The membership fee for members from Turkey was considered too high. The executive board will look into this and come back to the membership.

John Chapman (former EJA editor) and Henry Cleere (former TEA editor) will become honorary members of the EAA.

Karen, the TEA Editor, welcomed contributions and articles for the newsletter from the members.

Membership in 2003

In 2002 we introduced the possibility of letting the EAA charge your credit card in January each year 2002-2004. Many members have sent in their forms. Thank you! This makes it much easier to plan the work of the secretariat and ensure that all registered members receive EAA mailings throughout the year.

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

It is possible to pay the membership fee in Euro to the EAA international bank account

The Account no is:

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

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

For more information, please take a look at the membership form found on the web-site.

EAA Website

2002 has been a successful year for the EAA. In practice increased membership figures also means more work for the Secretariat. To increase the membership service, it is our intention to organise the web-site so that it will be more informative. The web-site got a new design in September. It is possible for Members log into the member's part of the web:

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

User ID is "**sweden**"

Pass. is "**ess2001**"

Andrzej Leszczewicz has developed the new design for the EAA web-site. Please take a look!

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

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

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

petra.nordin@raa.se

Round Table Reports

Further reports will appear in the next issue of TEA

Report from the Round Table on The future of the EAA

Elin Dalen, Vice President

EAA has now been in existence for about eight years and we have achieved a lot. We have become a well established European association with members from almost every European country. Our membership number has increased, and we have a respected journal, newsletter, and homepage. We also have an EAA code of practice and principles of conduct.

The EAA is now facing new challenges, and it's time to stop and ask ourselves where we want to go. The Round Table discussed the future of the organisation and what type of organisation we want to have.

In the discussion several challenges were identified. For instance, how do we attract groups of archaeologist that are at the moment less represented in EAA, such as students, museum archaeologists and classical archaeologists? Are there other groups?

In the discussion (at least) two different routes were presented which the EAA could follow - consolidation or expansion. The conclusion of the Round Table was to choose for expansion, which has to be seen in a long time perspective

The world is constantly changing. There is more integration in Europe and at the same time we are facing globalisation. There is a trend towards privatisation, where private companies are taking over tasks and authority from the state. All this has an effect on archaeological heritage. EAA has to meet such challenges

In the Round Table a lot of interesting points of views came up, and the keywords were written down. We have started a process where everybody is invited to participate. EAA is your organisation and we want the membership to be active in the process on making the new EAA vision with goals and strategies.

We now have a lot of material from the Round Table and a joint meeting of the Executive and Editorial Board where this theme was also discussed.

In the coming year the Board will make a draft of the proposals and begin a discussion with the membership by communicating the results on the web and in the newsletter

Some of you didn't have the possibility to participate in the Round Table, but may have suggestions you

would like to communicate now. Contact Elin Dalen on e-mail ed@ra.no or via the EAA Secretariat .

The results from the work will be presented in the Newsletter. The final document will be put forward to the Annual Business Meeting

Freeing the Skies for Air Photography

Bob Bewley, Otto Braasch and Chris Musson .

For many years the Aerial Archaeology Research Group (AARG) has been the driving force in the campaign to remove all restrictions on archaeological air survey. This includes the removal of over-bureaucratic rules and regulations for access to "airspace" for general aviation, as well as restrictions on access to historic archives of aerial photographs and maps.

For the past fifty years and longer there has been a considerable imbalance in Europe - with generally freer access in the west than east, though not exclusively so (Spain, Greece, Bulgaria, Portugal, Russia, Ukraine, Croatia and (in part) Romania are still in the dark ages when it comes to aerial survey. Therefore our understanding and our ability to explore, conserve and enjoy a common European archaeological heritage is severely out of balance. As long ago as 1957, one of the pioneers of European aerial archaeology, John Bradford, saw the potential of aerial survey in so many countries as Greece, Spain, Turkey and along the Dalmatian coast (Bradford 1957) but the full potential has yet to be realised. Even in Western Europe, military and aviation bureaucracy still hinders aerial survey in Holland, Belgium, and France. Recent changes to the interpretation of the legislation in the United Kingdom (by its Civil Aviation Authority) have resulted in a (hopefully, temporary) halting in aerial survey in Scotland.

Following the EAA's initiative the International Council of Aircraft Owner and Pilot Associations (IAOPA) at its annual world meeting 2002 at Sao Paulo unanimously approved its own resolution on 'Freeing the Skies for Air Photography'. IAOPA's 'Resolution Committee' in the US is now working on the final wording of a statement on this issue, for circulation to its national constituents and through them to their governments. The Chief Executive of Germany's AOPA, who acted as Europe's IAOPA representative at Sao Paulo, has agreed to participate jointly with archaeological institutions in a lobbying effort in Brussels and Strasbourg to allow freedom in the air for photography.

The Europae Archaeologiae Consilium (EAC) will send the text of the resolution to its members together with a covering letter from its President, which will ask them to forward the resolution to their cultural ministries and relevant aviation authorities. The EAC is a network of organisations which are legally responsible for heritage management in Europe.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the Business Meeting at EAA's 8th Annual Meeting in Thessaloniki, Greece. It is now up to the EAA committee and officers in concert with IAOPA and EAC to apply the necessary pressure on the EC and member states to put the resolution in effect.

Reference: J S Bradford. Ancient Landscapes. 1957. Bell. London.

Resolution to EAA Business Meeting. 28 September 2002: Freeing the Skies for Air Photography

Otto Braasch and Chris Musson

Out-dated regulations and legal restrictions in various European states still prevent archaeologists from using aerial survey and air photography to discover, record and protect the archaeological heritage.

Restrictive regulations still in force in some states, while others have adopted the practice of 'Open skies', are now pointless because of the availability in the commercial market of high-resolution satellite imagery for any part of the world.

Moreover, such regulations endanger air-crew and passengers if they take photographs from light aircraft for archaeological purposes without being aware of regulations or laws which place them at risk of prosecution for doing so, or for using the resulting photographs, without prior permission.

This being so, the European Association of Archaeologists is asked to bring pressure to bear on states, individually and through the European Union, to abolish out-dated regulations which stand in the way of free aerial survey and air photography for archaeological purposes. All nations should be urged to follow the example of progressive states like Britain, which never had such restrictions, or like Italy and many former Communist states which have recently abandoned them.

Working Party on Archaeological Legislation and Organisation in Europe

Chris Young, Jean-Paul Demoule

The following recommendations were made to the 2002 ABM in Thessaloniki:

The Valletta Convention

1. The EAA recognises the great positive effects of the Valletta Convention and acknowledges that it has greatly improved approaches and attitudes towards the archaeological heritage in Europe, as well as strengthening the role and protection of archaeology at national and European levels.
2. The EAA urges countries that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so, and encourages the European Union to ratify the Convention also.

3. The EAA urges the Council of Europe to encourage the co-operative application of the various Conventions (Granada, Valletta, Florence) protecting the cultural heritage, and, if necessary, to strengthen the Valletta Convention to this end by a protocol.
4. The EAA urges the Council of Europe to protect the archaeological heritage and assist the development of scientific understanding of that heritage by the development of improved standards and self-regulation among archaeologists as well as by regulatory control by governments.
5. The Council of Europe is urged to encourage state parties to consult fully civil society on the implementation of the Valletta Convention.

The European Landscape Convention

1. The EAA should seek participation as an NGO in discussions on the implementations of the European Landscape Convention

Planning Processes

1. While recognising the importance of the individual conventions for the protection and management of the historic environment, the EAA urges the European Union and the Council of Europe to integrate the principles of the Conventions within the main policy documents driving economic development, spatial planning and sustainability, and will work with those involved in their implementation to achieve this.

Information Exchange

1. To make the most effective use of the EAA's power to lobby international bodies, members are requested to inform the EAA Secretariat of Council of Europe and European Union initiatives of which they become aware which will have an impact on the archaeological heritage.

Round Table Forward Programme

At St. Petersburg 2—3, it is proposed that the Round Table should cover the following items:

1. Feedback on the Valletta Convention
2. Reports on national organisation and archaeological practice in two or three countries
3. Survey of available statistical information on the practice of archaeology in England
4. Discussion of the effectiveness of archaeological work in Europe based on the results of a questionnaire
5. Review of the future of the round Table

The working party has been augmented and now consists of:

Jean-Paul Demoule, FRANCE
 Chris Young, UK (joint chairs)
 Willem Willems, THE NETHERLANDS
 Karen Waugh, THE NETHERLANDS
 Sean Kirwan, IRELAND
 Gerhard Ermischer, GERMANY
 Jan Vermoerkerke, FRANCE
 Chaido Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, GREECE
 Corina Bors, ROMANIA

The Creation of Research Strategies for the European Frontiers of the Roman Empire

David Breeze

This Round Table met for the first time at Thessaloniki, and was attended by 24. The meeting flowed from the proposal to nominate the German Limes as a World Heritage Site, which would be in addition to the existing Roman frontier WHS, Hadrian's Wall. Other countries are already considering nominating their parts of the European frontiers of the Roman Empire. While the mechanics of this lie with ICOMOS, nevertheless, there is an interest for archaeologists in helping to form pan-European research strategies, such strategies being an integral part of WHS Management Plans.

The Round Table considered that the best way forward lay through the application for Culture 2000 funds. Such an application might include 6 primary modules:

1. the creation of an international data base relating to the European frontiers of the Roman empire;
2. the creation of basic standards of site management for the sites on the frontier;
3. the definition of gaps in basic information about the frontiers;
4. the definition of frontier zones (bearing in mind the narrow definition of the Hadrian's Wall WHS and the proposed German WHS);
5. the definition of other potential WHS within the European over-arching framework;
6. improved public access to information about Roman frontiers.

The Round Table also made a proposal, which was accepted by the business meeting during the annual conference:

Bearing in mind the outstanding universal value of the frontiers of the Roman empire, we commend the German application as a further step in a process in which the Roman frontiers in the whole of Europe are seen as the long-term context for protection and management policies.

We welcome the creation of a research framework for the European frontiers of the Roman Empire, part of the process being through the creation of international access to national data bases.

We further recommend the creation of an EAA working party to pursue these proposals.

The Working Party consists of the organisers of the Round Table, David Breeze, Sonja Jilek and Andreas Thiel, together with Sebastian Sommer, Zsolt Visy and Chris Young.

Now, discussions are in progress to determine which countries might be involved in the Culture 2000 application and who might take the lead with the application.

Recent work by the EAA Working Party on Illicitly Acquired Archaeological material.

Amanda Chadburn

EAA members, especially those who were unable to be at the last EAA Annual Business Meeting in Thessaloniki on 28.9.2002, may find it useful to be updated on recent work by the EAA Working Party on Illicitly Acquired Archaeological Material. I presented the report to the meeting on behalf of the Round Table organisers, Neil Brodie and Paula Kay Lazarus, who were unfortunately unable to attend the Annual Business Meeting.

The Round Table on the Trade in Illicitly Acquired Archaeological Material met in Thessaloniki on Friday morning, 27.9.2002, and constituted a Working Party on the same subject, which first formally convened in Lisbon in 2000.

We reviewed the progress made on this subject since 1999 when EAA agreed on a resolution calling on all state governments to ratify the conventions on this subject, notably :

- ◆ 1970 UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property

and also:

- ◆ 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on the international return of stolen or illegally exported cultural objects

As you may remember, the EAA wrote to all governments on this matter and we were pleased to note that there has been some progress, with, for example, the United Kingdom finally signing the 1970 UNESCO Convention in July of this year. We will be monitoring the difference this makes in dealing with illicit trade in the UK.

The Round Table heard three presentations – one from Neil Brodie reviewing the situation around the world, including the rise of investor collectors in antiquities – for example the British Rail Pension Fund – and also documenting the rise of internet auctions, particularly EBAY, where lower value items which might not have found a market in previous years are now finding buyers. We also heard from Katerina Romiopoulou who discussed the situation in relation to Greece and who confirmed the rise of investor collectors over the last twenty years. The final presentation was by me on a new metal-detecting policy for the Avebury World Heritage Site.

In the discussion, we agreed that we must continue to press for improvements on this issue both at local level in improving relations with the police, landowners and museums, and also at the national and international level, with better legislation and codes of practise – although it was noted that the effective enforcement of such codes and laws is a difficulty.

We agreed on a number of points of action:

1. We would like to reconvene the Working Party in St. Petersburg next year.
2. We will continue the email discussion group on this issue throughout the year.
3. We would like to strengthen the links on illicit trade between our organisation and others such as the Society for American Archaeologists who are making big efforts to tackle this area. We feel it may well improve the situation of we can undertake co-operation between the USA where there are large markets, and Europe which is both a market and an exporter of archaeological material.
4. We are considering setting up a web-site on this subject – or using a number of existing web-sites and linking them.
5. We are considering making a presentation or a series of presentations to the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport of the EU Parliament, to raise awareness that the EAA has a voice and interest in illicit trade, and to continue to press for improvements on the subject. The Committee meets in Brussels regularly and we would hope to make a short series of presentations over the coming year – or at least one presentation with some follow-up of some kind.

The working party now has active members from the following eight countries – The Netherlands, Finland, Greece, Cyprus, the U.K., Sweden, Denmark, and the U.S.A, as well as attendees from other countries.

The EAA Annual Business Meeting agreed that the Working Party could:

1. Take forward the above proposals in conjunction with the EAA Board where necessary (for example on the text of any presentation).
2. Put material on the EAA web-site and use the EAA mailing list if necessary over the coming year.

The Working Party would welcome any comments on these developments and would especially welcome new members, particularly from countries who are not yet involved. Volunteers should contact Neil Brodie, Paula Kay Lazarus or Amanda Chadburn for further information.

Notes

A Report from the Auditors of the Swedish Parliament on Rescue Archaeology

In November 2002 the auditors of the Swedish Parliament issued a report on rescue archaeology. The initiative had been taken on a volunteer basis and the investigation was undertaken as part of a project focusing on "State Institutions on the market". The relation between the law protecting the cultural remains (*kulturminneslagen*) and the laws on competition (*konkurrenslagen*) are both discussed in the report. The auditors' report

investigates how these two laws are put into practise by different state organisations in Sweden. The report focuses on the organisation of rescue archaeology. Parties operating in the market are: the Swedish National Heritage Board, county administrative boards, museums, project developers and a small number of private-owned companies. Rescue archaeology is mainly carried out by the Department of Archaeological Excavations. The Department falls under the responsibility of the National Heritage Board, which also acts as the authorising body.

The main developer is the Swedish State. The interests of the public and infra-structural projects, which are for the most part carried out by State institutions (as the National Road Administration and the National Rail Administration) and city councils, often conflicts with environmental considerations, such as the protection of cultural heritage environments, nature and wildlife.

In Sweden, the county administrative boards take decisions about archaeological excavations. The boards act as independent juridical entities at a regional level. Cultural heritage and archaeological remains (visible as well as invisible) are protected according to the Swedish law. If an excavation has to be carried out, the developer – or “polluter”- has to pay the costs involved. The county administrative boards also make the decision about to which institution the archaeological rescue project will go.

Research excavations are carried out by the universities, which have no experience in leading large-scale rescue excavations.

The Department of Archaeological Excavations at the National Heritage Board started to operate in 1949 and a network of regional offices has been built up (UV Syd, UV Väst, UV Öst, UV Mitt, UV Örebro and a temporarily UV-office in Uppsala). The department has a long history of experience in carrying out rescue excavations and is also involved in research excavations. Excavation methods have been improved and digital systems developed.

The auditors suggest the following changes:

- To separate the Department of Excavations from the Swedish National Heritage Board;
- To overturn the decision on excluding rescue excavations from the law of competition and fair trading;
- To make the Swedish National Heritage Board responsible for the certification of archaeologists;
- To place the responsibility for the purchasing of archaeological excavations in the hands of the developers;
- To allow universities or other institutions of higher education to lead large-scale rescue excavations

The Swedish National Heritage Board and the other involved parties are preparing a reply to this report. The Swedish Parliament will, in the future, be looking carefully at the issue. Further developments will be reported in future issues of *TEA*.

Announcements

CALLS FOR NOMINATIONS

PROPOSALS FOR

THE EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PRIZE

2003

The proposal could be downloaded from the EAA Web-site <http://www.e-a-a.org> and should be sent to the following address:

EAA Secretariat
c/o Riksantikvarieämbetet
Box 10259,
434 23 Kungsbacka
Sweden

or by email to: petra.nordin@raa.se
Fax no: +46 300 33901

The closing date for proposals is 31st of January 2003

If you have any suggestion for candidates for the prize, please contact the EAA Secretariat. The European Archaeological Heritage Prize committee welcomes proposals!

The prize is awarded annually by an independent committee to an individual, institution or (local or regional) government for an outstanding contribution to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage. In principle, this can be any contribution that is outstanding and of European scope or importance, it does not have to be a scientific contribution. The prize for 2003 will be awarded during the Annual Meeting of the EAA in St Petersburg, 10th September.

The Committee will discuss all serious proposals for the award. Nominations may be made by any of the following:

1. Members of the Association (all grades of membership)
2. Professors and heads of departments of archaeology in European universities and institutes
3. Directors of governmental heritage management organisations and agencies in European countries (members of the Council of Europe)
4. Non-governmental archaeological, heritage, and professional organisations in European countries.

You are invited to use the form found on the website to nominate a person, institution, or a (local or regional) government.

**Aerial Photography & Archaeology
2003 (AP&A 2003)
A Century of Information
December 10th-12th 2003
Ghent University, Het Pand,
Ghent, Belgium**

- December 17th 1903, Wilburn and Orville Wright succeeded with the first heavier-than-air, machine powered flight in the world. A century of powered aircraft and more than a century of aerial photography has given us the possibility to look back and set up a *status quaestionis*.
- Since the early 1980's, Ghent University has been actively involved in aerial photography.

Both these facts and dates offer an excellent opportunity to organise a congress on aerial photography in Ghent in December 2003. The beginning of the new century is a good moment to look forward and focus on the methods and techniques that are and will be the future of aerial photography and remote sensing. Finally, there is a role to play for aerial photography in heritage management and scientific research.

For all these reasons, we have selected five main topics to be illustrated by lectures and posters.

AP&A 2003 would be glad to see you participating in this congress. We invite you to send in your proposals for lectures or posters by December 31st 2002. Please do not hesitate to send this invitation to your colleagues and colleague-institutes.

We look forward to welcoming you in Ghent next year,

The organising committee.

Main Topics:

- * History of Aerial Photography
- * Recent discoveries and status quaestionis
- * GIS, Image processing and databases
- * Satellites and Remote Sensing
- * Applications of Aerial Photography in Heritage Management & Research

Deadlines:

- * Proposals lectures & posters: 31/12/2002
- * Acceptance: 01/02/2003
- * Submission abstracts: 01/05/2003
- * Final Registration: 15/09/2003
- * Final Programme: October 2003

Organising Committee:

Jean Bourgeois, Philippe Crombe, Pieter De Coninck, Marc Meganck, Jacques Semey

Scientific Committee:

Marc Antrop, Luc Bauters, Bob Bewley, Otto Braasch, John Devreker, Johnny De Meulemeester, Roald Doctor, Michael Doneus, Rudi Goossens, Ernie Haerincx, Marc

Lodewijckx, Jean Plumier, Włodzimierz Rączkowski, Erik Thoen, Frank Vermeulen

For more information and application forms, contact the Congress Office:

Department of Archaeology & Ancient History of Europe, Ghent University
Blandijnberg 2 - B-9000 Ghent
Tel.: + 32(0)9 264 41 11 or 41 06
Fax: + 32(0)9 264 41 73
E-mail: APaA@vt4.net

Palaeopathology Short Course

**Organised by the
Department of Archaeological Sciences,
University of Bradford (U.K.)
and the
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.**

Professor Donald Ortner of the Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Christopher Knüsel of the Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, announce the 6th European Palaeopathology short course that will take place from Sunday 10th August (arrival and registration) until Friday 22nd August 2003, at the University of Bradford, in its newly refurbished laboratories.

This course will again cover topics in the study of health and demographic characteristics of past human populations, including: age estimation and sex determination, estimates of body proportion and stature from human remains, specific and non-specific infectious disease, degenerative joint disease, metabolic disease, congenital abnormality, stress indicators, dental disease, activity-related skeletal change, and the use of histological techniques in the differential diagnosis of ancient disease.

Course lecturers will include, in addition to Professor Ortner, Dr. Megan Brickley (Birmingham), Dr. Alan Cooper (Oxford), Dr. Mary Lewis (Bournemouth), Dr. Simon Mays (English Heritage), Dr. Charlotte Roberts (Durham), and Prof. Michael Schultz (Göttingen), as well as Mrs. Anthea Boylston, and Drs. Knüsel, Alan Ogden, Mike Richards, Holger Schutkowski, and Darlene Weston from Bradford.

This course will, again, include a lecture on the use of ancient DNA to complement and extend the macro and microscopic analysis of palaeopathological conditions and, for the first time, it will also cover isotopic analysis of human remains.

For further information and application forms, please contact:

Dr. Christopher Knüsel, Calvin Wells Laboratory, Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP, United Kingdom, Tel: +44 (0)1274 233534, Fax: +44 (0)1274 235190, E-Mail: c.knusel@bradford.ac.uk

Passion for Innovation Scientific Award BMW Group 2003

The countdown and competition for the Scientific Award BMW Group 2003 under the theme *Passion for Innovation* is now officially open. For the seventh time the BMW Group is looking forward to discover the innovative ideas that are being conceived by young scientists around the world. The Scientific Award knows no frontiers, neither geographical nor in terms of content. It is an international research prize, endowed with a total of € 70.000,- in prize money, open to university graduates of all disciplines and subject areas, in any country. Between now and March 10, 2003, young researchers and scientists are invited to submit their bachelor's dissertations or masters or doctoral theses. All papers presenting innovative ideas, in any scientific category are welcome.

More information: martina.marzy@bmw.de
Or: www.bmwgroup.com

Able minds and practised hands: Scotland's early medieval sculpture in the 21st century Seminar to be held 3rd-4th April 2003, The Hub, Castlehill, Royal Mile, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK.

Organised by: Historic Scotland, the Society for Medieval Archaeology and the National Committee on the Carved Stones in Scotland.

2003 marks the centenary of *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* by J. Romilly Allen and Joseph Anderson. This mammoth undertaking, the production of the first national overview and catalogue, was prompted by concerns about the condition of this dwindling national asset. One hundred years on, what is the position now?

This seminar aims:

- to mark the centenary of *ECMS*
- to explore the present state of knowledge, appreciation, approaches to study, protection, conservation, interpretation and presentation of early medieval sculpture in Scotland
- through a series of overviews and case studies to identify the agenda and priorities, providing encouragement and a steer for work in the 21st century
- to inform the development and implementation of conservation practice and policy, in Scotland and beyond.

Multi-disciplinary, its target audience is researchers, curators and anyone with an interest in early medieval Scotland and its sculpture. Whilst the focus of the papers is Scotland, the aim is to meet people, discuss and make wider connections. Plenty of time is reserved for discussion.

Sessions cover the topics of: Values and Significance; Understanding Setting and Context; Conservation; Approaches to study; Interpretation and Presentation.

The rates for the two-day seminar, including refreshments, lunch and a wine reception at Edinburgh Castle are: £80 Individual, £70 Friend of Historic Scotland and/or member of Society for Medieval Archaeology; and £50 full-time student in secondary or tertiary education.

Up-to-date details can be found on http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/nc_news_events/conference_seminar_listing/events-listing-academic.htm Alternatively request a flier from Dr Sally Foster, Historic Scotland, Edinburgh, EH9 1SH, Scotland, UK, or e-mail: sally.foster@scotland.gov.uk or tel: 0131 668 8658, citing your full contact details.

E-tiquity is here!

Please go to <http://e-tiquity.saa.org> to view our first issue.

E-tiquity is a peer-reviewed, irregular serial provided free to both SAA members and non-members through SAAweb. Each issue will contain a single scholarly contribution. The series' highly flexible digital format encourages innovative presentation of archaeological data and interpretations.

E-tiquity is not intended to be an electronic version of a print publication, but a venue for archaeological scholarship that is difficult to disseminate in traditional hardcopy formats. SAA sponsorship insures that this online resource will remain "in print" for future generations. And E-tiquity's online availability makes it easily accessible by students, the public, and archaeologists world-wide. The first publication is "Ground-penetrating Radar (GPR) Mapping as a Method for Planning Excavation Strategies, Petra, Jordan" by Larry Conyers, Eileen Ernenwein, and Leigh-Ann Bedal. It features a wealth of full-color photos, in a format designed for both rapid perusal and in-depth examination.

Let us know what you think. E-tiquity is actively seeking submissions.

For more information, contact: etiquity@saa.org.

Issues of Identity in the Roman World

Faculty of Classics, Cambridge, UK.
10th January 2003.

We would like to invite you to this conference, the aim of which will be to explore the contributions of different methodological approaches to the study of the formation of Roman Italy in the mid-Republican to early imperial periods.

In particular, we hope to create a forum of discussion between researchers working in two different traditions, that is, Roman Archaeology as

practised in Britain, and the German tradition of historical research respectively. Speakers and discussants will include:

Prof. E. Flaig (Greifswald; Roman History)
 Prof. M. Millett (Cambridge; Roman Archaeology)
 Prof. R. Osborne (Cambridge; Greek History)
 Dr. J. Patterson (Cambridge; Roman Republican History)
 Dr. R. Pfeilschifter (Dresden; Roman Republican History)

We hope that the meeting will stimulate a lively debate on the day and beyond. The most important aspect of the conference should be the discussion provoked by a small number of presentations, which will address comparable issues from different methodological angles.

Although formal registration is not required, it would be useful if you could let us know if you would like to attend the meeting, by e-mailing Roman at res27@cam.ac.uk.

We look forward to seeing many of you there.

Roman Roth and Johannes Keller

Friends of the Newport Ship Group

Following the announcement of a plan to save Newport's medieval ship by the Wales National Assembly, S.O.S (Save Our Ship) campaigners have changed their rally slogan to Support Our Ship and have reformed as the Friends of the Newport Ship-S.O.S.

The Friends group has been formed to promote knowledge and information about the Newport medieval ship and to foster an appreciation of the maritime and industrial heritage of South Wales, UK. The Association aims to provide a forum for debate, monitor progress on conservation of the vessel and contribute to the promotion of Newport's rich heritage.

Enquiries to: The Membership Secretary, Friends of the Newport Ship – SOS, 3-4 North Street, Newport NP20 1JZ, UK.

Studia Vasorum can be accessed at

www.studiavasorum.ro

and the

Experimental Pyrotechnology Group Newsletter

at www.vadastra.ro

Call for Papers

The EAA Student Award 2003

In 2002 the EAA Student Award was instituted. A certificate will be awarded to the winner whose name will be announced at the EAA Annual Business Meeting. In 2002 Laura Popova received the award.

The winning paper in 2003 will be announced at the annual business meeting on Saturday 13 September in St Petersburg.

Who can send in papers?

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

The papers will be evaluated for their academic merit and their innovative content. The winning paper will be selected by the EAA Student Award Committee, consisting of members from the EAA Executive Board and the St Petersburg Scientific Committee.

Candidates are urged to submit their papers to the Award Selection Committee for consideration by **1st of August 2003**.

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

arekmar@amu.edu.pl

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

Forthcoming EAA Conferences

EAA Conference in St Petersburg 10-14th September 2003



Welcome to the EAA 9th Annual Meeting

Willem J.H. Willems

With great pleasure I invite you to participate in the 9th Annual Meeting of the EAA in St. Petersburg. Preparations are well under way and the local team is doing a great job organising this Meeting, which will surely become one of the most memorable in EAA history! The Opening Ceremony will be in the Main Hall of St. Petersburg State University, which you have seen on TV (president Putin receives foreign guests). As for our Annual Business Meeting — we will have it in the Theatre of the State Hermitage Museum.

You will have an opportunity to feel the colour of local medieval history through the pre-meeting excursions to the old towns of the Russian North-West from 8th-9th of September. A tour to the first capital of Russia — Staraya Ladoga — is included among the post-meeting Sunday excursions.

But most important is, of course, the meeting itself. As usual our main thematic blocks will cover a broad range of subjects and everyone will surely find there more than enough interesting topics: even now, a number of proposals has already been received.

I would like to use this opportunity to thank our Russian colleagues for all their help in the organisation of the 9th EAA Annual Meeting: the members of the National Advisory Board (Chair: Prof. Mikhail Piotrovsky) and the Local Organising Committee (Chair: Prof. Andrey Dvornichenko) as well as all local co-organisers of the meeting listed in this leaflet. They are also to be thanked for providing free access to a number of the most important museums at St. Petersburg, most notably — the State Hermitage Museum and the Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera).

To my great satisfaction the Wenner Gren Foundation and the Association for Cultural Exchange have already indicated their intention to support the meeting so that we are sure we will be able to support a number of delegates from Central and Eastern Europe.

You are invited to send in your pre-registrations and we are waiting for your session, round table, paper or poster proposal. I would like to encourage you to register as soon as you can (and make friends and colleagues do the same), because we had to set rather early deadlines for registration for two main reasons. The first is that 2003 will be the 300th anniversary of St. Petersburg's foundation. The celebrations will attract a lot of tourists so all hotel arrangements have to be made well in advance. Second — most foreign citizens need **entry visa** to travel to Russia. It is quite easy to obtain one — all details can be found in this leaflet — but please take into consideration that your preparations for this Annual Meeting will have to start earlier than in previous years. Some members are used to taking last-minute decisions to come to a meeting. **If you**

do that this time, you will most likely not be able to attend! You simply cannot risk to miss this meeting, so **act now** and do not let this leaflet get lost on your desk.

I look forward to meet you in St. Petersburg in September!

Important Information

Pre-registration

The **pre-registration form** has been sent out together with the second announcement at the beginning of December. It is also possible to either download or send the pre-registration online.

The Deadline for returning the pre-registration form is January 25th 2003

The form can easily be printed out from the EAA web-site (<http://www.e-a-a.org>) and faxed to the EAA Secretariat at:

+46 300 33901

For further information about the St Petersburg Conference and to print out the second announcement, please visit the web page:

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

or

<http://www.eaa2003am.spb.ru>

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

Info@eaa2003am.spb.ru

The registration form for members outside CIS countries will be available on the EAA Web page at the end of January 2003.

We warmly welcome you to join the 9th Annual Meeting in St Petersburg. If you plan to go there, there will be an option on the registration form to tick if you would like us to charge the membership fee at the same time you make the payment to the Conference (although the withdrawal will be in US dollars). No credit card information will be forwarded to Russia.

Hotel booking, invitation letter for VISA applicants

As soon as the registration form has been received at the EAA Secretariat all information about the payment will be removed and the form will be forwarded to the Russian Secretariat. As soon as your hotel booking is ready, you will receive a faxed invitation letter from the Travel Agency. This letter is needed when you will apply for a visa.

Please make sure you will contact your Russian Embassy or Consulate as soon as possible. If the Embassy needs the original, it will take a few weeks longer before you will receive your visa.

When the booking of the hotel is confirmed by the travel agency, the EAA will charge your credit card!

US Dollar Account

Since the 2003 conference will be held in Russia and all payments to Russia will be in USD, the EAA Secretariat has opened a new account – and also enlarged the Euroline multi-currency system to include the currency USD.

The Money will be put into the EAA US dollar account. It is also possible to put money directly into the new account. If using this facility, please make sure that the payment for the transfer is also added to the total and to attach a copy of the transfer together with the registration form:

IBAN-CODE: SE74 5000 0000 0574 7822 8046
SWIFT ADDRESS: ESSESESS

From outside the IBAN-code area, the following information would probably fit better in the supplement:

Clearing no: 5747
Account no: 82 280 46
Swift address: ESSESESS
 Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (SEB)



View from St Petersburg

Wenner-Gren Grant in 2003

Please note that to be able to apply for a Wenner-Gren Grant, you have to be an archaeologist with a social anthropological education. Grants are available and a request (specification of costs in USD) should be sent to the EAA Secretariat).

In the event of a grant being awarded, please note that you must bring ALL receipts to the EAA Secretariat at the St Petersburg Conference.

Future EAA Conferences

Lyon, France
8th-12th September 2004



LYON, FRANCE 2004
 The EAA 10th Annual Meeting Place

The 10th Annual Conference is being organised by Francoise Audouze on behalf of the Lyon Museum and AGF Travel Agency.

Cork , Ireland

September 2005

The 11th Annual Conference in 2004 is planned to take place in Cork, Ireland.

Krakow , Poland

September 2006

The 12th annual Conference will be held in Krakow, Poland.

EAA Schedule of Activities in 2003 (January-June)

January

Issue 5:3 of the Journal will be sent out.
 Membership is due to renewal.

25th January:

Deadline for **pre-registration forms** for the St Petersburg Conference.

31st January

Deadline for **proposals for candidates** for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize

February

Third Mailing from the Conference Organisers

20th-24th February

Executive and editorial board meeting

March

Nomination Committee Meeting

25th March

Registration deadline to receive the first issue of the EJA on time

1st April

List of members sent to SAGE

30th April

Deadline for articles and announcements for the TEA

May

Candidate letter and form sent out to the Members, also available as pdf-files on the web-site

15th May

Deadline for registrations to the St Petersburg Meeting.

Deadline for sending session proposals and papers to the Conference Organisers

30th May

TEA summer issue will be put on the web

30th June

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

DIARY**The 24th Annual Meeting of the Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG).**

School of Art History and Archaeology, Manchester University, UK.

21st-23rd December 2002

Website: <http://www.art/man.ac.uk/arthist/tag/>

The 7th annual Symposium On Mediterranean Archaeology (SOMA)

Institute of Archaeology, University College, London, UK

21st-23rd February 2003

Website: <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/~tcnrais/>

Ancient Biomolecules: New Perspectives in Archaeology and Palaeobiology.

Sponsored by the Division of Geochemistry (GEOC), at the 225th ACS National Meeting, New Orleans, LA, USA.

23rd-27th March, 2003

Contacts: Prof. Richard P. Evershed,

r.p.evershed@bristol.ac.uk or,

Dr Matthew Collins, m.collins@ncl.ac.uk

Maritime Heritage 2003**First International Conference on Maritime Heritage**

Malta

24th-26th March 2003

<http://www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2003/heritage03/index.html>

or contact: Rachel Green, Conference Secretariat MARITIME 03, Wessex Institute of Technology, Ashurst Lodge, Ashurst, Southampton, SO40 7AA, UK.

Telephone: 44 (0) 238 029 3223, Fax: 44 (0) 238 029 2853

Email: rgreen@wessex.ac.uk

Round Table on the Magdalenien: Industrie osseuse et parures du Solutréen au Magdalenien en Europe.

Angoulême (Charente), France

28th-30th March 2003

<http://pageperso.aol.fr/magdalenien2003/index.html>

Contact: Veronique Dujardin,

veronique.dujardin@culture.gouv.fr

Roman Archaeology Conference/TRAC

The 5th biannual Roman Archaeology Conference and the

13th Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference

University of Leicester, UK

3rd-6th April 2003

Web-site: <http://www.le.ac.uk/archaeology/rac>

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA)

Annual Conference.

University of Bangor, UK

15th-17th April 2003

Web-site: <http://www.archaeologists.net/confer.html>

e-mail: administrator@archaeologists.net

Nordic TAG VII

University of Umeå, Umeå, Sweden

2nd-4th May 2003

Email: TAG@arkeologi.uu.se

Web: <http://www.arkeologi.uu.se>

The Table. The Material Culture and Social Context of Dining in the Historical Periods.

Department of Archaeology & Prehistory, University of Sheffield, UK

3rd-4th May 2003

The focus of this conference is the social practice of dining in the historical periods in Europe from the Roman period to the 18th century, drawing on artefactual, documentary and pictorial evidence for the consumption of food and drink in various historical, social and cultural contexts.

Web-site: <http://www.shef.ac.uk/~ap/conf/dining/>

or, e-mail Dr. Hugh Willmott:

h.willmott@sheffield.ac.uk

5th World Archaeology Congress

Washington, USA

21st-26th June 2003

website: <http://www.American.edu/wac5/>

International Medieval Congress

Leeds, UK

14th-17th July 2003

website: <http://www.leeds.ac.uk/imi/imc/imc2003/>

51th International Congress of Americanists

University of Chile

Santiago, Chile.

14th-18th July 2003

Paper proposals: deadline 31st December 2002.

Web-site:

<http://www.uchile.cl/vaa/americanista/english/index.html>

E-mail: ica51@uchile.cl

12th International Congress of Celtic Studies

University of Wales, Aberystwyth, UK.

25th-29th August 2003

Website: <http://www.aber.ac.uk/celt/>

14th International Roman Military Equipment Conference

Australian Academy of Sciences,

Inst. For Studies in Ancient Culture, Vienna, AUSTRIA

27th-31st August 2003

"Archaeology of battlefields – Militaria from destruction levels".

Contact: Sonja Jilek at the conference office

email: romec2003@oeaw.ac.at

Web-site:

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

9th Annual EAA Meeting in St Petersburg

St Petersburg State University, Russia

10th-14th September 2003

Pigs and humans: The Archaeology and History of the Pig

Dept. of Archaeology, Durham University, UK

26th-28th September 2003

Email: pig.project@durham.ac.uk

9th Nordic Symposium on the Bronze Age

Institute of Archaeology, Gothenburg University, Sweden

9th-12th October 2003

Email: JOAKIM.GOLDHAHN@ARCHAEOLOGY.GU.SE