

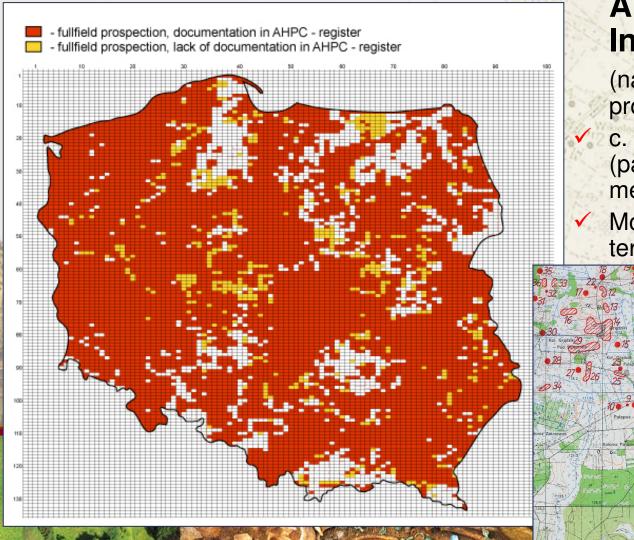
Fighting Illegal Archaeology. The Polish Case

Paulina Florjanowicz

National Heritage Board of Poland



Archaeological Heritage in Poland



Archaeological Sites Inventory (AZP)

(nationwide land survey project since 1978)

- c. 500 000 sites identified (paleolithic through mediaeval)
- More than 90% country's territory already checked



Archaeological Heritage in Poland Types of Sites









Archaeological Heritage in Poland Other types of "sites" and "relics"











Archaeological Heritage in Poland Legal Issues

✓ Archaeological monument an immovable monument constituting on-ground, underground, or underwater remains of the existence and activity of human being consisting of cultural strata, and products, or their traces contained in them, or the movable monument being such product;

/Art. 3, item 4 of Act of 23 July, 2003 on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments/





Archaeological Heritage in Poland Legal Issues

- Archaeological Heritage:
 - ✓ All protected by State
 - ✓ All belongs to State
 - ✓ All excavations require permits
 - ✓ All amateur searches (incl. metal detectors) require permits
 - ✓ All sites, if not threatened by destruction, protected IN SITU
 - ✓ Protection of heritage in a sustainable way and equal access to it for all citizens guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Poland (1997)





Archaeological Heritage in Poland Main Threats









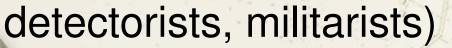
Some **200 000 sites** are constantly threatened by destruction due to natural or human factors such as deep ploughing, construction works and metal detectorists.



Illegal Archaeology in Poland Aware and Unaware Destruction

✓ Unaware (farmers, small investors, accidental finders, divers, souvenir lovers)

✓ Aware (looters, collectors, metal







Public image k archaeology in Polance

of black archaeology in Poland

- ✓ Breaking the rules is socially approvable in relation to crimes against goods, especially if it is State's property – sad relic of the past political system
- Misunderstanding civil responsability for heritage (it is not about making new discoveries but protecting sites in situ)
- The main issue is considered to be the ownership of finds, the question of destroyed sites is commonly ignored by media etc.
- The only recognised value of the finds is financial (important for prosecutors and courts: low value = low social harm. Problem solved by calculating the value of damage by means of costs of professional excavations.
- Archaeologists and heritage protection services are commonly considered to be the same, although their priorities differ significantly.





Metal Detectorists & Their Myths

- ✓ "We save Heritage"
- ✓ "We don't enter archaeological sites"
- "Archaeologists are not interested in modern times relics"
- "Archaeologists envy us and want to keep all finds to themselves"
- ✓ "Law too strict a past time relic, it's much more liberal in the 'civilized' world"
- "Using metal detectors and owing private collections is illegal since ALL in ground belongs to State"
- "Police should better fight 'real' crime"

ALL OF THE ABOVE ARE FALSE!!!





Fighting Illegal Archaeology Programme (since 2006)

Prevention activities:

- Educating about the value of archaological heritage and ways to protect it
- Monitoring risks to archaeological heritage
- Atlas of the most endangered archaeological sites for the Police
- ✓ Training programmes for the Police, Border Guards and Customs

Intervention activities:

- "Black market" surveillance and reporting to Police (mainly Internet)
- Providing expert opinions on archaeological objects and sites secured during crime investigation
- Cooperation with "treasure hunters"???



Preventive activities: education

- ✓ Informing the so called "treasure hunters" about law in force;
- Encouraging landowners to forbid trespassing
- Keeping in touch with the media in regard to black archaeology issues
- Much more to come...



Preventive activities: monitoring

- Monitoring the Internet forums of "treasure hunters" in order to identify their methods, motivation and planned activities;
- Ongoing analysis of archaeological heritage risk factors (natural forces, deep ploughing, investments, looting)
- Building strategy for joint fight against this type of crime (successful cooperation with the Police).



Preventive activities: atlas

Atlas of most valuable sites threatened by looting





Preventive activities: training

Training the public security services, mainly the Police (nearly 200 policemen trained nationwide in 2007-2008, tbc)





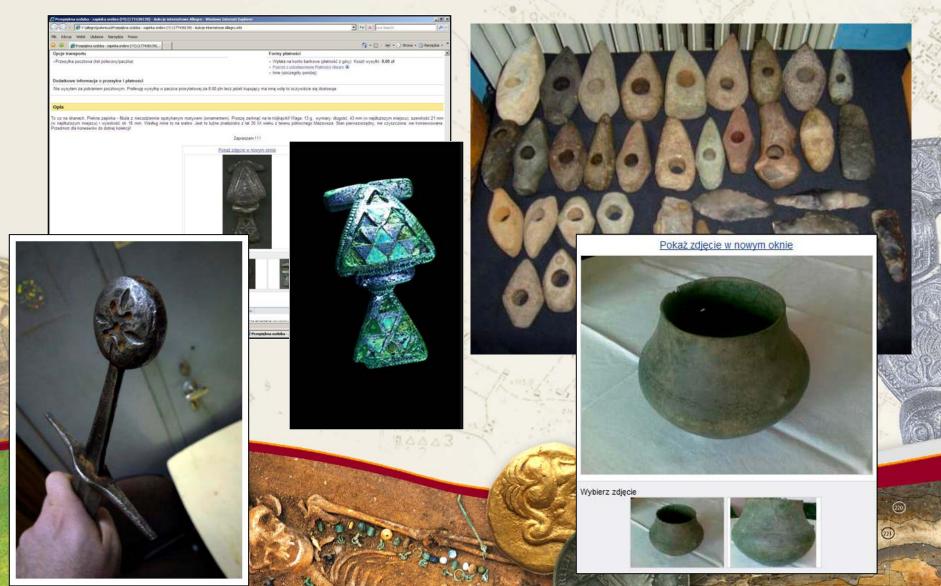
Interventive activities: surveillance Selling archaeological objects of uknown origin = fencing

Statistics since 2007:

- ✓ Over 1300 suspicious auctions recorded
- ✓ 184 recorded sellers and wholesalers
- 13 sellers withdrew after our notice on law in force
- 64 auctions reported to Police, resulted in intervention
- 11 cases so far ended in persecution

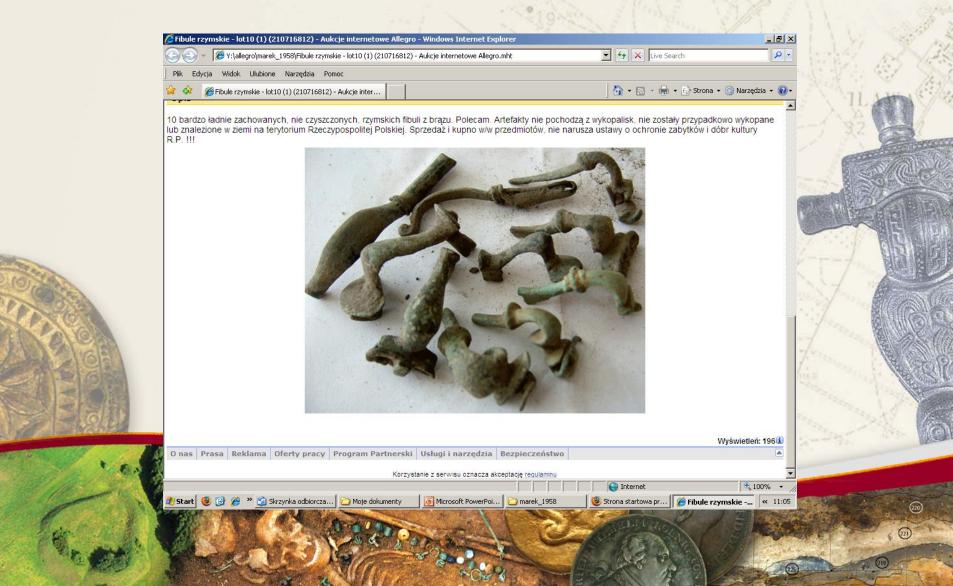


Interventive activities: surveillance





Interventive activities: surveillance





Interventive activities: expertise





Interventive activities: cooperation?

✓ Joint actions with "treasure hunters" (2006-2007) — from conferences to fieldwork







Long-term benefits for heritage protection???





Fighting Illegal Archaeology Challenges

#1 is EDUCATION!!!

- Raising social awareness of the problem
- Making decision-makers realise the risks
- Educating amateurs on the true ways of protecting heritage and the current law
- Discouraging archaeologists (researchers and museums employees) to "co-operate" with outlaws
- Constantly trained public security bodies (i.e. Police, prosecutors)





KRAJOWY OŚRODEK BADAŃ I DOKUMENTACJI ZABYTKÓW

NATIONAL HERITAGE BOARD OF POLAND

Thank you for your attention!

Paulina Florjanowicz
Deputy Director for Education
National Heritage Board of Poland
pflorjanowicz@kobidz.pl

www.kobidz.pl