



## Europae Archaeologiae Consilium

European Archaeological Council • Conseil Européen d'Archéologie

Managing Europe's Archaeological Heritage

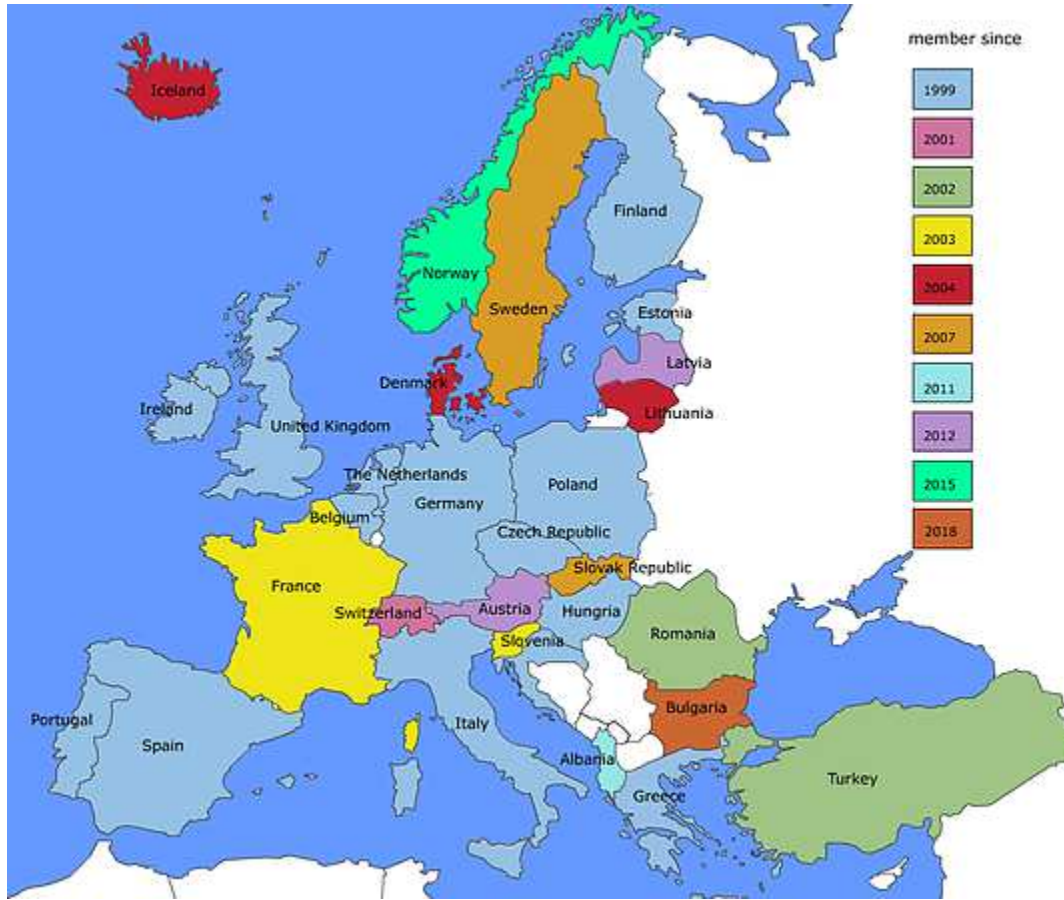
- Founded 1999, by Royal Decree in Belgium
- Primary aim to support the management of the archaeological heritage across Europe
- Provides a forum for discussion on issues of common interest
- Promote management, protection, scientific interpretation, publication, presentation and public enjoyment and understanding of the archaeological heritage
- Membership open to heritage ministries or agencies of member states or autonomous regions which have responsibility for archaeological policy



# Europae Archaeologiae Consilium

European Archaeological Council • Conseil Européen d'Archéologie

Managing Europe's Archaeological Heritage



- Austria
- Albania
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovak Republik
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- United Kingdom



# Europae Archaeologiae Consilium

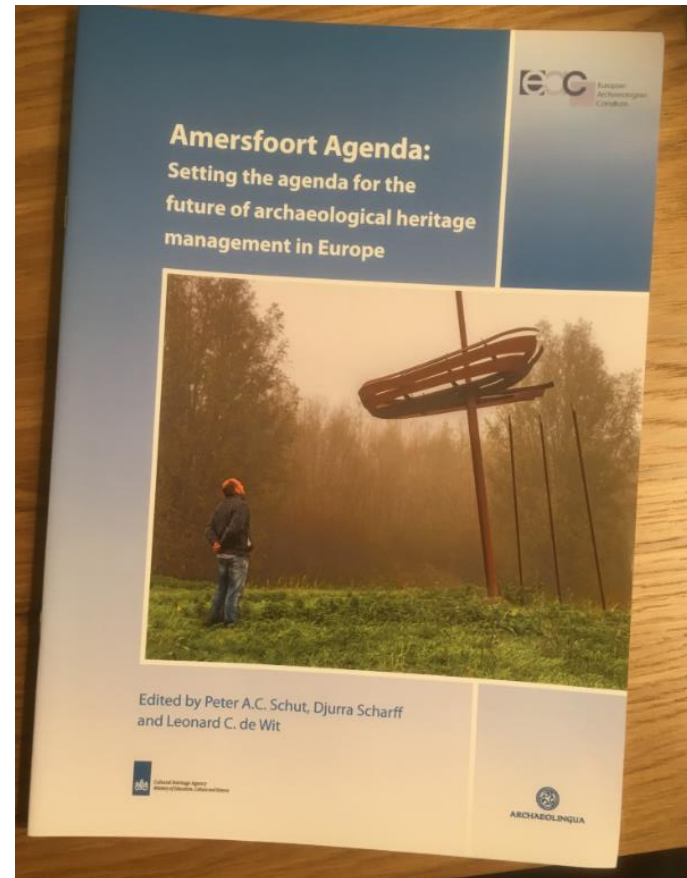
European Archaeological Council • Conseil Européen d'Archéologie

Managing Europe's Archaeological Heritage

Strategic document: Amersfoort Agenda

Setting the agenda for the future of archaeological heritage management in Europe.

1. The spirit of Faro: embedding Archaeology in society
2. Dare to Choose
3. Managing the sources of European History





## Europae Archaeologiae Consilium

European Archaeological Council • Conseil Européen d'Archéologie

Managing Europe's Archaeological Heritage

### Working groups:

- Rural land use (joint with EAA)
- Large-scale excavations
- Remote sensing
- Archaeological archives
- Making choices\*

### Guidelines:

- Standard and Guide to Best Practice in Archaeological Archiving in Europe
- Guidelines for the use of geophysics in archaeology

### Publications:





# Europae Archaeologiae Consilium

European Archaeological Council • Conseil Européen d'Archéologie

Managing Europe's Archaeological Heritage



## EAC Occasional Paper 13

### Dare to Choose Making Choices in Archaeological Heritage Management

Edited by Ann Degraeve  
Budapest, 2018



## EAC Occasional Paper 12

### Digital Archaeological Heritage

Edited by Keith May  
Budapest, 2017

[Published by Archaeolingua](#)



# Europae Archaeologiae Consilium

European Archaeological Council • Conseil Européen d'Archéologie

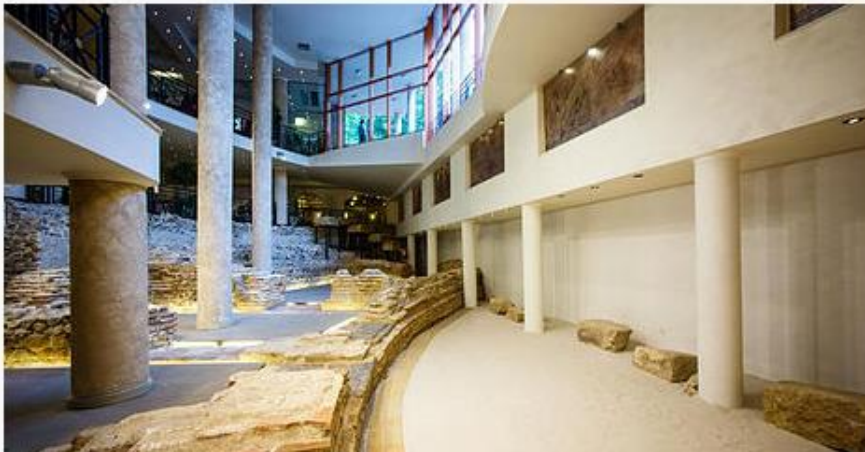
Managing Europe's Archaeological Heritage

## Annual symposium

### Development-led archaeology in Europe

**Meeting the needs of archaeologists, developers and the public**

The 19th Annual Meeting of the EAC was hosted by the National Archaeological Institute with Museum - Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (NAIM-BAS) at the Arena di Serdica Hotel in Sofia, Bulgaria.



### Archaeological sites and monuments in the care of the state

The 20th Annual Meeting of the EAC will be hosted and organised by the National Monuments Service (Ireland). It will be held on 28 February - 2 March 2019 in Dublin Castle.





## European affairs update

April 2018

*Joint initiative of European Archaeological Council (EAC) and European Association of Archaeologists (EAA)*

*Prepared by Djurra Scharff (djurra.scharff@e-a-c.org)*

- 2018 is the European Year of Cultural Heritage (EYCH 2018) [europa.eu/cultural-heritage](http://europa.eu/cultural-heritage)
- Presidency Council of the European Union Jan-Jun 2018: **Bulgaria** [eu2018bg.bg](http://eu2018bg.bg)
- Committee of Ministers (CoE) chairmanship Nov 2017-May 2018: **Denmark**; chairmanship May-Nov 2018: **Croatia** [www.coe.int/en/web/chairmanship/home](http://www.coe.int/en/web/chairmanship/home);
- European Capitals of Culture 2018: **Valletta (Malta)** [valletta2018.org](http://valletta2018.org) and **Leeuwarden (The Netherlands)** [www.friesland.nl/en/european-capital-of-culture](http://www.friesland.nl/en/european-capital-of-culture)

## Policy

### EUROPEAN UNION

#### **Innovation and cultural heritage**

As part of the EYCH 2018, the European Commission organised a [level Horizon 2020 conference on the topic 'Innovation and cultural heritage'](#). The conference took place on 20

March 2018 in Brussels, Belgium, and was organised by the DG for Research and Innovation, in close





# Report Making Choices; Valletta, Development, Archaeology and Society, 2018

## Members

Chair: Barney Sloane (England)

Bernhard Hebert (Austria)

Ann Degraeve (Belgium)

Jan Mařík (Czech Republic)

Adrian Olivier (England)

Roger Thomas (England)

Eszter Kreiter (Hungary)

Katalin Wollák (Hungary)

Seán Kirwan (Ireland)

John O'Keeffe (Northern Ireland)

Eva Skyllberg (Sweden)





## Why a Survey on Making Choices?

Recognised at EAC annual symposia, leading to the publication of the **Amersfoort Agenda** in 2015 (available on EAC website)

Pressures remain on preventive or development-led archaeology – all interlinked:

- *Financial* – justification for public and private funding
- *Scientific* – evidence/data is not knowledge
- *Relevance* – public perceptions / political perceptions

And thus

- *Sustainability* – to maintain the fundamental value of Valletta



## What kinds of choices?

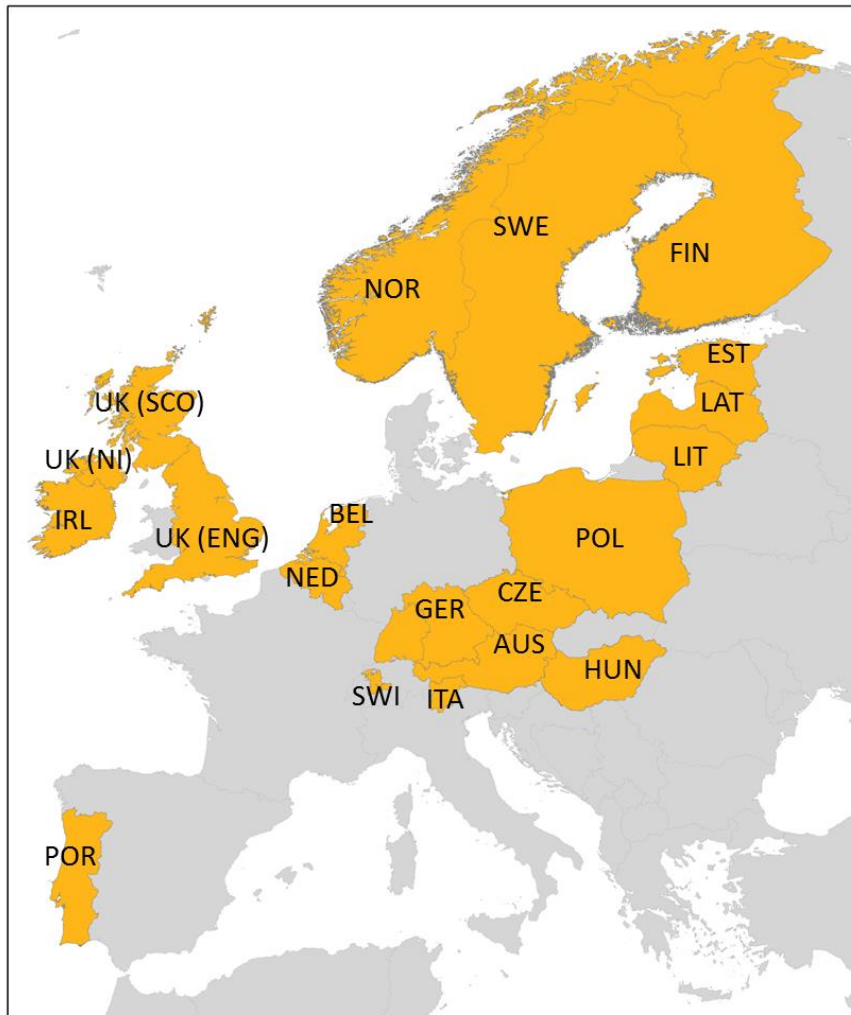
Valletta – implication of choices throughout:

- What to define as archaeological heritage
- When, how, and how much to excavate
- What questions to pose about the site, region, state
- How to capture the value of the research
- What to keep, how long for
- Who should pay and in what circumstances
- How far should communities be engaged in the decision-making

Aim to understand how archaeologists approach these choices so EAC can help develop coherence, consistency and best practice (within existing legislative frameworks)



## Snapshot of responses



Focus was on  
development-led  
archaeology

23 responses



## Key observations and Recommendations

### 1. Articulating **significance** of archaeological sites.

- Broadly similar approaches to definition of sites within Valletta
- Legal differences influence the point of decision-making as to protection but less so the basis of choice
- Most states assign significance in some form, but the mechanisms, criteria and articulation are not consistent or transparent.
- **RECOMMENDATION: There is a clear desire and need for support to improve this. EAC role**



## Key observations and Recommendations

### 2. Managing **change** on archaeological sites.

- Most states evaluate locations with unknown potential, but criteria for decision vary by state
- In choosing whether to require an excavation, archaeologists do not attempt to balance wider social values of the development against the impact.
- Most states require only directly impacted archaeology to be excavated but implementation practice varies
- **RECOMMENDATION: There is a desire for support to improve consistency and have good case studies. EAC role.**



## Key observations and Recommendations

### 3. The **research process**.

- Most states require a research design for excavations
- Few states link these research designs to any national or regional research agenda(s)
- Decisions on sampling and retention of artefacts follow generic procedures rather than reflecting research needs
- There is therefore a risk that work is perceived by others to be undertaken in a research vacuum
- **RECOMMENDATION: There is a desire for support to develop research frameworks. EAC role.**



## Key observations and Recommendations

### 4. The **research benefit** – access to new knowledge.

- There is a general lack of criteria about what should get published and by what means.
- This is feeding a growing issue of lack of publication and synthesis of new knowledge and public access to that
- Decisions on sampling and retention of artefacts follow generic procedures rather than reflecting research needs
- Further work on archaeological archives, especially digital archives, is needed.
- **RECOMMENDATION: There is a need for far greater collaboration on synthesis, publication and archiving. EAC role.**



## Key observations and Recommendations

### 5. The issue of **public involvement**.

- Most states believe public involvement in decision-making about archaeology is through the spatial planning process.
- This shifts when monuments enjoying special protection are involved
- Direct public participation in development-led excavation is often limited by practical reasons
- **RECOMMENDATION: Following Amersfoort Agenda, there is still clearly a need to address this Faro issue with greater strength. EAC role.**





## Key observations and Recommendations

### 5. What states themselves saw as the greatest priorities.

- I. Guidance on **assessing and articulating significance** of archaeological sites
- II. Help in developing **national research frameworks**
- III. Help in **making the case** for development-led archaeology (supported by a robust choice framework)
- IV. Guidance on **managing (especially digital) archives** – to lead from current EAC Standard and best practice

**RECOMMENDATION: EAC should consider this as the basis for its action plan and seek support from member states and associated European and international bodies.**



**Europae Archaeologiae Consilium**

European Archaeological Council • Conseil Européen d'Archéologie

Managing Europe's Archaeological Heritage

Conclusion:

Need for guidance on a European scale

[www.european-archaeological-council.org](http://www.european-archaeological-council.org)