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The EAA principles of conduct for archaeologists involved in contract archaeological work

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bästa tänkbara miljö på anrika Valand och förgylldes av levande dansmusik av yppersta slag och, i bankettens fall, en förstklassig måltid.

Kristian Kristiansen, professor i arkeologi vid Göteborgs Universitet, efterträddes på posten som EAA:s ordförande av Willem Willems, Hollands riksantikvarie. Willems hade dittills i flera år beklätt posten som EAA:s sekreterare. I detta ögonblick gavs ett karakteristiskt exempel på den informella stämning som präglar EAA-kongresserna. Ordförandeposten överlämnades symboliskt med en hoprullad kongressaffisch föreställande ett utsnitt ur den bohusländska hållristningen Tanum Raä 614. Den oklanderligt propre ämbetsmannen Willems tackade Kristiansen och sade, medan han inför sittande årsmöte med drygt 100 deltagare rullade ut affischen, ungefär följande: »Det är passande att ordförandeskapet (eng. *presidency*) överlämnas med denna bild av en annan president, nämligen Förenta Staternas.» Mitt på affischen syntes, i övernaturlig storlek gentemot omgivande figurer, en fallisk lurblåsare! Arme Clinton!

Kongressens sista dag var vigd åt exkursioner. Folk skockades mest kring bussarna till Tanum med dess underbara hållristningar. Själv passade jag i stället på att med kunniga exkursionsledares hjälp bekanta mig med järnåldern och medeltiden i Göta Älvs dalgång samt trakten kring Halleberg och Hunneberg. Vi gjorde spännande besök bland annat på den välundersökta romartida skattfyndplatsen vid Vittene och det utmärkta nya museet i Lödöse.

The EAA principles of conduct for archaeologists involved in contract archaeological work

At its Annual Business Meeting in Göteborg on 26 September 1998, the membership of the EAA voted to approve and adopt a set of "Principles of conduct for archaeologists involved in contract archaeological work". These had been prepared by the EAA's Working Party on Commercial Archaeology, were aired at the Ravenna meeting in 1997 and were published

I jämförelse med EAA-kongresserna i Riga och Ravenna (se *Fornvännen* 1996:3 och 1997:3-4) placerar sig Göteborgskongressen som helhet sedd avgjort som nummer ett. Organisatorerna från arkeologiska institutionen vid stadens universitet förtjänar en stor eloge – de hade faktiskt lyckats med allt utom valet av lunchrestaurang!

EAA-kongresserna är upplagda för att möjliggöra intensivt professionellt, vetenskapligt och socialt utbyte mellan europeiska arkeologer från Ural till Portugal och från Island till Israel. I alla dessa tre avseenden lyckades man särskilt väl i Göteborg 1998. 1999 års kongress äger rum i Bournemouth på Englands sydkust och man efterlyser redan seminarieorganisatörer och talare. Säkert kommer man i Bournemouth att sträva efter att följa och kanske överträffa Göteborgskongressens utmärkta exempel.

EAA:s femte årskongress äger rum i Bournemouth 14-19 september 1999. Närmare uppgifter kan rekvideras från: EAA99 Meeting Secretariat, School of Conservation Sciences, Bournemouth University, Talbot Campus, Poole, Dorset BH12 5BB, England; fax: +0441 - 202 59 54 78; e-post: eaa99@bournemouth.ac.uk; www: <http://cswb.bournemouth.ac.uk/consci/ea99/>

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in draft in *The European Archaeologist* No. 8 (Winter 1997). The draft principles were further discussed at a well-attended and lively round-table held at the Göteborg meeting.

The text which was approved by the membership is reproduced below. The Principles of Conduct now sit beside the EAA Code of Practice which was approved at Ravenna, and help

to define the standards of conduct expected of professional archaeologists in Europe.

Two important changes were made as a result of the discussions at Göteborg. First, the earlier phrase "commercial archaeological work" was replaced with "contract archaeological work". This reflects the view that archaeology is not, in the end, a commercial activity (even though it is often carried out under contracts, of various kinds). Second, a new principle (no.14) was added. This reflects the importance of promoting both the principles and the means to make them work in practice. The need for adequate regulation of contract archaeology (normally by state or municipal authorities, but with professional associations also having a crucial role to play) is especially important.

Principles of conduct for archaeologists involved in contract archaeological work

Note: many of these principles apply equally to all kinds of archaeological work, but this code deals especially with issues arising from a contract system of funding.

1. Archaeologists should ensure that they understand, and operate within, the legal framework within which the regulation of archaeological work takes place in that country.
2. Archaeologists should ensure that they give the best possible advice to developers and planners, and should not advise on matters beyond their knowledge or competence.
3. Archaeologists should ensure that they understand the structure of archaeological roles and responsibilities, the relationships between these roles and their place in this structure.
4. Archaeologists should avoid conflicts of interest between the role of giving advice in a regulatory capacity and undertaking (or offering to undertake) work in a contract capacity.
5. Archaeologists should not offer to undertake contract work for which they or their organisations are not suitably equipped, staffed or experienced.
6. Archaeologists should maintain adequate project control systems (academic, financial, quality, time) in relation to the work which they are undertaking.
7. Archaeologists should adhere to recognised professional standards for archaeological work.
8. Archaeologists should adhere both to the relevant law and to ethical standards in the area of competition between archaeological organisations.
9. Archaeologists involved in contract archaeological work should ensure that the results of such work are properly completed and made publicly available.
10. Archaeologists involved in contract archaeological work should ensure that archaeological information is not suppressed unreasonably or indefinitely (by developers or by archaeological organisations) for commercial reasons.
11. Archaeologists involved in contract archaeological work should be conscious of the need to maintain the academic coherence of archaeology, in the face of a tendency towards fragmentation under a contract system of organisation.
12. Archaeologists involved in managing contract archaeological work should be conscious of their responsibilities towards the pay, conditions of employment and training and career development opportunities of archaeologists, in relation to the effects of competition between archaeological organisations on these aspects of life.
13. Archaeologists involved in contract archaeological work should recognise the need to demonstrate, to developers and to the public at large, the benefits of support for archaeological work.
14. Where contract archaeology exists, all archaeologists (especially in positions of influence) should promote the application of this code, and promote development of the means to make it work effectively, especially adequate systems of regulation.

Approved by the European Association of Archaeologists at its Annual Business Meeting, Göteborg, Sweden, 26 September 1998.

Commentary

A series of comments, enlarging on the rationale behind each principle, was published in *The European Archaeologist* No. 8 (Winter 1997). These can be read in conjunction with the Principles, but do not form part of the approved Principles themselves.

The "Principles" address an issue—the growth of developer-funded contract archaeology—that is of increasing concern to archaeologists throughout Europe. The way in which the principles were brought into being shows

how the EAA can function effectively and democratically to develop policies for archaeology at a European level. The formation of the Working Party was decided on at the Annual Meeting in Santiago de Compostela in 1995. The Working Party included representatives of five different countries, and sought information and views from colleagues in many others. The draft Principles were discussed at Ravenna, published in *TEA* and comments sought (and received—see *TEA* 9), and discussed again (and amended) at Göteborg. At the end of this process, they were approved by a vote of members in the Annual Business Meeting.

In many ways, the adoption of the Principles marks the beginning of a process, as much as the end of one. Now, we need to make the Principles work in practice, in the widely varying archaeological situations found across Europe. There are clear links to a number of other issues—training, professional organisations, quality management in rescue archae-

ology—that were also discussed at Göteborg. The Commercial Archaeology Working Party will continue to monitor developments in relation to the Principles, and will work with others to ensure that Principles are turned into practice to the fullest possible extent.

Finally, warm thanks are offered to the members of the Working Party (Roger Blidmo (Sweden), Peter Chowne (United Kingdom) (past chairman), Felipe Criado Boado (Spain), Lars Johansson (Sweden), Timm Weski (Germany) and Paula Zsidi (Hungary)), to all those who commented on the draft principles either in discussion at Annual Meetings or in correspondence, and to Kristian Kristiansen, past President of the EAA, for his great encouragement and support for this work.

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Utställning om höggotisk konst i Paris

I Paris stora utställningskomplex Grand Palais visades under våren 1998 en magnifik utställning om gotisk konst under decennierna kring år 1300, som det finns all anledning att uppmärksamma. Dess i förstone något märkliga titel var *L'art au temps des rois maudits*, dvs. »Konsten under de förbannade kungarnas tid». Titeln syftar på en period i fransk historia som fått sin belysning bland annat i en romansvit av Maurice Druon, uppskattad och spridd inte bara i Frankrike: »*Les rois maudits*» (på svenska som »*Tornet och elden*» samt »*Kronan och arvet*»). Den handlar om de turbulenta decennierna kring år 1300, Filip den skönes och hans söners tid. Om Filips tid säger Druon i sitt förord till sviten: »Under hans regeringstid var Frankrike mäktigt och fransmännen olyckliga.»

Filip IV, »den sköne», var, epitetet till trots,

en hårdför regent som starkt arbetade för att stärka kungamakten, både i Frankrike och gentemot påvedömet. I sin kamp mot kyrkan blev Filip bannlyst av Bonifatius VIII men lät 1303 genom sin kansler Nogaret ta påven till fånga i hans sommarresidens i Anagni. Påven befriades av folket men dog strax därefter. Några år senare, 1309, säkrade Filip kontrollen över påvemakten genom att flytta den heliga stolen till Avignon.

En annan av Filips motståndare var Tempelherreorden, som på 1100-talet grundats för att trygga säkerheten för pilgrimerna till Jerusalem. Tempelherrarna fick så småningom en avsevärd makt i Europa, särskilt i Frankrike, där de hade stora egendomar. Filip anklagade tempelherrarna för kätteri och lät 1314 bränna ordens stormästare Jaques de Molay på bål. Enligt legenden – och säkert är