



Book of abstracts

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**XXXVI-1. Preventive archeology in
Europe and in the world - current
problems.**

L'archéologie préventive en France. Forces et faiblesses.

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En France, l'archéologie est-elle réellement préventive en ce sens qu'elle se fonderait sur un système prédictif efficace (archéologie *a priori*) pour trouver des solutions durables de protection du patrimoine ? Quelle est la place laissée aux travaux d'inventaire et de prospection à grande échelle pour aboutir à une projection cartographiée et détaillée (carte archéologique) permettant d'anticiper et d'accompagner les projets de constructions et d'aménagement du territoire et définir ainsi les solutions pour sauvegarder les vestiges menacés ?

Ou bien l'archéologie préventive n'est-elle qu'une simple reformulation de l'archéologie de sauvetage, donc *a posteriori* et qui ne peut exister qu'à l'ombre du dynamisme des projets d'aménagement du territoire ? Dans ce deuxième cas, l'archéologie préventive ne risque-t-elle pas d'être vue comme un système opportuniste qui profite d'un financement réputé acquis, pour accroître tout azimut les connaissances scientifiques, quitte à sonder systématiquement " à l'aveugle " et à décapier parfois très " large " ? Comment la recherche fondamentale se construit-elle désormais face à l'accroissement important des données du " préventif ", qui est en quelque sorte l'application concrète de la discipline dans le domaine de la construction et de l'aménagement du territoire ?

Sans vouloir faire injure aux défricheurs et aux aventuriers de l'archéologie qui ont permis de mettre en place et de faire accepter un système qui n'allait pas de soi dans les années 70-80, il paraît utile de placer le point de départ de la réflexion sur le sujet dans les années 90. Ce fut un moment clé qui semble avoir conditionné la doctrine et les méthodes qui président aujourd'hui encore à l'archéologie de sauvetage, devenue " préventive ", en 2001 puis 2003. Mais existe-t-il une seule archéologie préventive ou bien y en-a-t-il plusieurs ? D'un côté celle des grands projets structurants de l'aménagement du territoire et à son opposé, celle liée à la construction des petits pavillons de banlieue et des projets de cantine scolaire municipale.

Il sera ainsi question de présenter la mécanique juridique, financière, organisationnelle et institutionnelle de l'archéologie française. Il s'agira aussi d'examiner les conséquences de la doctrine française dans différents domaines : méthodologique et scientifique bien évidemment, mais aussi en termes économique, politique, social, identitaire, écologique, humain et plus particulièrement sur ses premiers acteurs : les archéologues eux-mêmes.

Keywords: archéologie prédictive, aménagement du territoire, prospections à grande échelle, sondages, décapage, doctrine méthodologique

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The Implementation of the Malta Convention in The Netherlands: Case Study ‘Bergen-Aijen’

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The Netherlands signed the Valletta Convention (Malta) in 1992, marking the start of major changes in the archaeology system in the country. Prior to 2001 only the central government, local authorities and academic institutions were allowed to perform archaeological excavations. From the late 1990s, market forces came into play and in 2001 rules were introduced allowing commercial agencies to conduct and report on excavation research under certain conditions. Various archaeological research methods are now used in The Netherlands, including surface prospection, borehole surveys, trial trench surveys and geophysical research. An excavation will be performed if a site warrants preservation but cannot be preserved in the ground (*in situ*).

At the village of Bergen-Aijen, first a trial trench survey was commissioned by the *Dijkcombi*. It was executed from 4th to 14th September 2017 in the context of dike reinforcements. The archaeological survey was performed by a team of archaeologists of *Econsultancy* from Swalmen, Roermond (The Netherlands). In total, 140 trial trenches (10 m x 2 m) were dug around Bergen and Aijen. The archaeological finds are not yet determined in detail, but it mainly concerns ceramics from the late Iron Age (250-12 BC) and the early Roman period (12 BC-70 A.D.). In a second phase, which was executed from the 2nd to 9th of October 2017 a regular excavation was undertaken. Around the trial trenches WP 67, WP 74, WP 75 and WP 76, two large excavation trenches were laid out. The first trench had a size of 10 m x 25 m and the second excavation trench had a surface of 10 m x 65 m.

In the first trench, 17 cremation burials were found which probably should be dated to the late Iron Age (250-12 BC). These burials are simple pits with cremated remains, some burials had gifts and sometimes remnants of the fire pile were observed. The pottery in the burials of this period is usually given as a gift and not used as an urn. Also, 19 sling-bullets were found in the cremation burials. It is obvious that these sling-bullets were used for hunting waterfowl that were abundant in the vicinity of the river Meuse. In the second trench, several postholes – which were part of two or more houses – were found. These houses probably also date to the Late Iron Age.

Keywords: Bergen, Aijen, Preventive archeology, The Netherlands

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Improving the Legislation on Preventive Archeology in Romania - an Urgent Requirement for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage

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This initiative was mainly launched as a result of the numerous signals from the archaeology specialists in Romania, who have encountered in their activities obvious difficulties in carrying out preventive archaeological research. Protecting and capitalizing on the archaeological heritage, in the context of a massive increase in the real estate development within protected areas, are jeopardized due to the lack of an adequate legislation framework. Ideally, such areas mandate measures of special protection, as well as firm coercive measures in case of non-compliance with the regulations. Moreover, in my personal experience, the archaeologists are forced to "dig" deeply into the reasons for the halt of a preventive archaeological research, of a infrastructure works project, for example, with no official or officious explanation whatsoever, while the sites identified and undergoing investigation are left unprotected and without any possibility of thorough research. We shall leave out the cases of destructive interventions occurring in such areas, which are protected by law, but are, in fact, forsaken by all decision-makers apart from the archaeologists.

We will present some cases that are illustrative, in our opinion, for the legislative gaps still present within the Romanian applicable legislation, as well several other examples of non-compliance with the legislation in force, by the beneficiaries, local or central authorities, and even by some colleagues archaeologists.

We come up with proposals to improve legislation, as well as with some solutions to optimize preventive archaeological processes, based on knowledge of models in use in other countries or regions of the world. Of course, each region, country or area within a country has its own particularities, but the main objective must be protection, preservation and capitalization of the archaeological heritage. And we believe that such desiderate is universally valid. Searching for the best methods is a mandate arising from a decisional chain that start, in our opinion, with the archaeologist him/herself.

Keywords: preventive archaeology, Romania, legislation, new requirements, Protection of the Ar-

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Current problems of preventive archaeology in Romania

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The National History Museum of Romania has an important role and expertise as regards preventive archaeology in Romania, since it is the first institution in this country to set up a dedicated department for this domain, but also considering the direct involvement in undertaking many research projects of this kind. With over 25 years of experience in this respect, both on institutional and individual level, we aim to present in the framework of this session the outcomes of the preventive archaeological excavations and projects undertaken by the museum's team, communicating not only about the archaeological discoveries, but also about the institutional, management, financial and legal issues related to it, as well as the co-operation developed in relation with the various stakeholders (the authorities, the developers, the public). On the same time, the paper will provide an overview on how had evolved the national legislation concerning the safeguarding of the archaeological heritage from the 90's to date, and which was the direct impact on the evolution of the preventive archaeology system in Romania. Another key topic of our paper deals also with the link between preventive archeology and the sphere of politics. Aside the important achievements obtained throughout the years, a particular notice will be given to the problematic and difficult matters encounter by the museum's team while participating on preventive archaeological projects, since one have to share these experiences and to learn out of them. We consider that the professional dialogue among the archaeologists from different countries, as well as setting a set of common best practice guidelines for preventive archaeology worldwide are key aspects for providing pathways for a proper development of this specific domain of archaeology nowadays.

Keywords: preventive archaeology, Romania, archaeological heritage management, archaeological legislation

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L'archéologie en contexte littoral : le concept hybride de fouille programmée d'urgence

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Les interfaces littorales figurent parmi les zones les plus vulnérables exposées au changement global à travers le monde. Elles recèlent pourtant un riche patrimoine archéologique soumis à l'érosion ; tel est le cas de la côte sableuse aquitaine. Dans le nord du Médoc, le trait de côte recule en moyenne de 4 à 8 m par an, voire de plusieurs dizaines de mètres lors des tempêtes. Ce phénomène a toujours existé, mais le réchauffement global entraînant une récurrence des phénomènes climatiques extrêmes, il est certain que l'érosion va s'accélérer. Or, dans ce secteur, de nombreux vestiges archéologiques parsèment l'estran sur plus de 10 km de longueur et témoignent d'une occupation intensive du Mésolithique à la fin de l'Antiquité. Les conditions d'étude sont extrêmement difficiles pour plusieurs raisons : 1) le manque de temps lié au battement des marées, 2) le sable et l'eau qui recouvrent les vestiges et nécessitent des moyens mécaniques, 3) le manque de moyens dont disposent les fouilles programmées en France. Là réside en effet le paradoxe : nous sommes dans un contexte de fouilles de sauvetage puisque les vestiges sont directement menacés de destruction, mais le système du " destructeur-payeur " ne pouvant s'appliquer à l'Océan, les recherches sont menées dans le cadre d'opérations programmées. Or, les moyens mis à disposition par le Ministère de la Culture sont insuffisants pour assurer la pérennité des opérations de terrain nécessaires à la préservation du patrimoine archéologique et au travail post-fouille. Le découpage administratif complique également la tâche des archéologues œuvrant sur le littoral car les zones intertidales sont placées sous la juridiction du Département des Recherches Archéologiques Subaquatiques et Sous-Marines (DRASSM) tandis que celles situées au-delà de la laisse de haute-mer sont sous l'autorité des Services Régionaux de l'Archéologie (SRA). Les dossiers de demande d'opération, les arrêtés d'autorisation, les subventions et les évaluations sont très différents d'un service à l'autre. Ces freins sont d'autant plus préjudiciables que les vestiges archéologiques présentent un état de conservation exceptionnel dû à leur contexte sédimentaire argileux gorgé d'eau. Les restes organiques sont préservés, ainsi que les traces les plus fugaces (empreintes) jusqu'aux aménagements les plus robustes, souvent en bois. Ces éléments permettent de restituer les occupations humaines dans leur environnement qui a connu de profonds changements au cours de l'Holocène.

Keywords: littoral, Aquitaine, archéologie, environnement, Néolithique, âge du Bronze, âge du Fer,

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Antiquité

Great expectations: reflections on the 20th anniversary of Poland's motorway construction rescue archaeology programme

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Lech Czerniak and Aleksander Koško: Great expectations: reflections on the 20th anniversary of Poland's motorway construction rescue archaeology programme

Abstract

This paper examines the political, legal and organisational aspects of rescue excavations carried out in advance of motorway construction in Poland during the 20 years that have elapsed since this development-led archaeology programme was first implemented. This analysis, which is deliberately one-sided, tries to determine why this comprehensive and ambitious programme was downgraded ten years after its launch and now bears little resemblance to the original concept. Why, despite the existence of an appropriate legal framework and the supervision of the National Heritage Protection Service, was it possible to breach the basic provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (La Valetta, 1992), which states that rescue excavations should be governed by the principles of scientific research? The authors believe that the successful implementation of complex, long-term and costly projects funded by the public purse does not depend solely on having legal and organisational structures in place as well as professionals with the relevant experience to call on. Critical factors, particularly in countries emerging from authoritarian rule, as was the case with Poland at the turn of the century, include the (often changeable) political will of government, a lack of public engagement with archaeology and the absence of widely accepted professional standards in archaeological practice.

Keywords: rescue archaeology, rescue excavation

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Preventive archeology and the problem of these parts of archaeological sites that were not previously threatened with destruction by the construction of motorways in Poland

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The research project devoted to the problem mentioned in the title has just started. Its purpose is to search those parts of archaeological sites that were located outside the motorway routes. For this reason, comprehensive rescue excavations have not been carried out on them. One of the scientific goals of this project is to determine the boundaries of the sites destroyed by motorways on their both sides. Another objective is to check the similarities and differences between already investigated and yet unacknowledged parts of these archaeological sites. The settlement complex Targowisko-Szarów in SE Poland (20km east of Kraków) was chosen as the most promising area to implement so formulated project. It consists of a dozen archaeological sites dated from the beginning of the Neolithic to the modern times. As a side effect of this project, is identification of significant impediments to the geomagnetic prospection of still preserved parts of the sites. Most of the investigated area is polluted with a large number of small pieces of metal (mainly iron) and other rubbish. Particularly many of these traces occur on the terrain of loose, rural buildings and in the neighborhood of motorways exits. These are places where local residents expect further investments. This threatens small, uncontrolled activities of local inhabitants that can destroy the sites. This phenomenon is likely to occur in many other places along the already existing highways. This requires the development of a strategy for taking forward preventive research in these areas.

Keywords: preventive archaeology, rescue excavations, motorway routes

*Speaker

Archeologia Preventiva in Italia. Situazioni e Problemi

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L'archeologia Preventiva in Italia è normata da Leggi specifiche ma non esaustive dal punto di vista della salvaguardia. Se da un lato la valutazione archeologica preliminare è obbligatoria per quanto attiene la progettazione di carattere pubblico, nel privato tale valutazione viene richiesta dal funzionario preposto solo in casi di preesistenti ritrovamenti ma l'informazione dell'attività edilizia non sempre giunge a tale Ufficio. L'assenza di studi specifici sul territorio è la causa principale della perdita di beni archeologici e spesso solo la residenza di archeologi sul posto fa sì che le segnalazioni giungano agli uffici competenti. Oltre all'esposizione della legislazione vengono presentati due casi in cui gli scriventi hanno operato. Nel primo viene esposto il caso di un intervento edile nel centro storico di Lecco (Lombardia) con il rinvenimento e intervento di salvataggio di un tratto delle mura del XIV secolo e nel secondo un intervento che, preliminarmente ai lavori di recupero di edifici agricoli, è stato richiesto dal proprietario per salvaguardare eventuali emergenze archeologiche e che ha portato a rinvenimenti di estrema importanza. In Italia manca però un corso di formazione specifico sull'archeologia preventiva.

Keywords: Archeologia, Preventiva, Italia, Formazione

*Speaker

Upper Paleolithic and preventive Archaeology in Portugal: challenges and opportunities

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In the last 20 years, Palaeolithic Archaeology in Portugal has produced some of the most revolutionary and important sites in the world (e.g., Côa Valley Paleolithic rock art; Lagar Velho child-burial and the 400,000-year-old human skull from Aroeira cave) nonetheless, the hiatus visible in the map of geographical distribution of these sites is obvious and mean nothing but lack of research and not an absence of human settlement in the past. In the last 10 years, archaeological activity (preventive or research oriented) in Palaeolithic sites stands for less than 5% of all archaeological activity registered on the national data base *Endovélico, Information and Archaeological Management System* (Portuguese Culture Heritage, Ministry of Culture). This is partly due to the reduced number of University Archaeology departments with expertise in Palaeolithic and the absence of academic training in Geoarchaeology (site formation processes applying Geology and Geomorphology concepts) and in lithic studies. This human resources deficit originates insufficient knowledge of Palaeolithic and has serious implications at the level of time and money spent in Preventive Archaeology, given the "sudden discovery" of these Paleolithic sites in the last phases of infrastructural projects such as river dams, highways, etc. Nevertheless, some new important Palaeolithic sites have been recently identified during preventive archaeological work. We will present new data concerning these new sites and lines for one program that could help archaeologists working in preventive Archaeology to ensure faster identification of sites, improving performance of archaeological interventions and reducing the economic impact for developers.

Keywords: Palaeolithic, Preventive Archaeology, Portugal

*Speaker

La difficile cohabitation entre l'aménagement du territoire et la protection des témoins du passé au Cameroun

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Dans son ambition d'être un État émergent en 2035, l'État du Cameroun a engagé depuis quelques années de " Grands Projets d'aménagement " inducteurs de croissance. Ces travaux qui sont financés par des bailleurs de fonds internationaux et les banques des pays amis, ont été lancés dans le but d'améliorer de manière significative les conditions de vie des populations camerounaises. Certains de ces Chantiers qui décapent de manière considérable de grandes étendues de sols sont pratiqués, sans Études d'Impact Environnementales dignes de ce nom et au mépris des engagements du pays vis-à-vis de la communauté internationale. Pourtant, le Cameroun est signataire des Conventions, Chartes et Accords de coopération. Au niveau national, il existe une réglementation qui protège les témoins du passé contre toute forme de destruction ou de dégradation. La présente communication parlera de la place qui est accordée à la gestion du patrimoine culturel camerounais dans le cadre des Grands Projets. Elle reviendra sur l'état des lieux en matière de protection des sites et monuments historiques lors des travaux d'aménagement. Elle fera un bilan de quelques initiatives privées pour sauvegarder cette ressource non renouvelable.

Keywords: Cameroun, Aménagement, Archéologie, Patrimoine, Sauvetage

*Speaker

In drift: tendencies in Hungarian preventive archaeology

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Following the narrative of the presentation shared on 22nd EAA annual meeting in Vilnius, Lithuania, the authors continue to give a short overview on present tendencies in Hungarian preventive archaeology, especially emphasising on the role of constantly changing legal environment in shaping archaeological dialogues and everyday practice. We highlight on the main achievements in the field of heritage management, some of which are definitely the result of balancing with stakeholders and centralisation attempts. Accordingly, several important questions related to the preventive archaeology will be discussed, first of all how the meaning and the current practice of preventive archaeology has been changed. On the other hand, we describe how the current political environment and developers lobby shaped the Hungarian preventive archaeology. Finally, we aim to summarize those benefits of big data derived from large scale excavations, which beyond traditional narratives offer a possibility to understand regional environmental and paleoclimatic tendencies.

Keywords: cultural heritage management, tendencies, cooperation, quality management, knowledge production

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Archaeological heritage in forested areas – challenges, problems and solutions

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The presentation is meant as a springboard for a discussion on the issue of archaeological finds in forested areas, with regard to the situation in Poland. Firstly, the issue of identifying cultural heritage in forested areas will be discussed, with a particular emphasis on the role and significance of the latest non-invasive technologies, especially laser scanning (LiDAR). Another element of the presentation is the issue of protecting cultural and environmental heritage, therefore, the issue requiring an interdisciplinary approach, the necessity to work out optimal solutions recognising, at the same time, the two aforementioned groups of historic objects that require integrated activities, as well as large-scale and long-term strategies.

The paper is aimed at showing the specificity (diversity of its usage) of the forest environment, which affects the state and preservation of historic objects, while creating specific conditions for identifying, researching, protecting and managing, as well as exhibiting archaeological heritage. Those characteristics and knowledge about the situation are e.g. the basis for working out mechanisms to prevent destruction of monuments and emerging threats. The subjects of discussion will be e.g. contemporary actions of man influencing the condition and preservation of historic objects, as well as natural processes threatening both cultural and natural resources.

Examples of current activity will be presented by referring to the work that is being / has been realised, using the experience gained from scientific projects or institutional activities in Poland. Discussing the title challenges and solutions will be presented on the examples of areas constituting both utility forests and protected zones, including National Parks. This part of the paper will recall the good practice and experience illustrating the already implemented procedures which meet the contemporary needs and challenges posed by the identification and protection of archaeological objects.

The analysis of the situation in Poland clearly shows a gradual increase of identified (extremely numerous) historic objects in recent years, especially thanks to data from ALS-LIDAR, which poses a serious challenge for land owners and managers of forested areas in Poland, as well as for the scientific-conservation milieu. The scale of identification has already generated questions and discussions concerning: forms of protection cultural heritage, its diversity in reference to the state of preservation and character of objects, but also changes in the development – the use of some forested areas in Poland.

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The paper ends in a summary, with final conclusions and research-conservation demands, which constitute the next stage in the process of working out mechanisms and identification-protection procedures for cultural (archaeological) heritage in forested areas in Poland. The whole is directed towards "preventive activities to save archaeological objects in forested areas" and answering the question – how to effectively and optimally identify, examine, protect, manage and present historic heritage in forested areas. The paper is aimed at presenting a (currently modified) integrated concept of protecting the cultural and natural heritage, with emphasis on the research, protection, management and popularization of archaeological heritage in forested areas.

The presentation fits in with tasks related to "Inventorying cultural heritage", which are carried out within the assignment commissioned by the State Treasury – the State Forests National Forest Holding - General Forest Management.

Keywords: archaeology, forested areas, LiDAR, preventive archaeology