THE EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVING STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

WP7 - ENSURING THE SUSTAINABILITY

The tri-partite nature and multiple faces of sustainability

DISCUSSION PAPER V.2.0

RCE - Amersfoort - Netherlands
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October 2013

INTRODUCTION

To draft a European Guide to Best Practice in Archaeological Archiving (referred to as "Guide" further on) is one thing, to keep it up-to-date and used in the future - in other words sustainable - is another.

Here we will delve somewhat deeper into the concept of sustainability and how it is used in archaeology as a whole. Thereupon we will investigate how we can use these general principles for our present goal: making the Guide accepted, used and securing its actuality in the future.

SUSTAINABILITY

There are many definitions of the concept of 'sustainability'. The most frequently cited definition is about sustainable *development:* by the Brundtland Commission of the United Nations declared on March 20, 1987:

> "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS DEVELOPMENT THAT MEETS THE NEEDS OF THE PRESENT WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE ABILITY OF FUTURE GENERATIONS TO MEET THEIR OWN NEEDS."[1]

Sustainability development here is aimed at providing a good quality of life for every living organism, now and for generations to come. It usually refers to the integrating three societal demands: economic prosperity, ecological conservation of bio-diversity and social/cultural well-being.

A more practical concept is 'benefit sustainability' or 'life-of-project effectiveness':

> "THE NECESSITY TO START A PROJECT WITH AN ADDITIONAL MINDSET THAT FOCUS ON THE 'RETURN OF INVESTMENT' AFTER THE END OF THE PROJECT."[2]

Our task is to define the mechanisms, procedures and policies to keep the Guide viable and used in the future.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

Archaeological narratives of past socio-economic and cultural developments can give meaning and context to the present live of each human being. More than 'giving identity' it positions the individual in the train of developments of humanity through the ages and may help her/him in coming to grips with the temporariness of human existence and the relativeness of culture.

Archaeological narratives are based on research activities. By its very nature, archaeological field research destroys its own evidence by extracting objects from their context by excavating. This makes archaeology unique compared to other scientific disciplines. As observations in the field can never be repeated, the process of excavation must be carefully registered and documented.

The objects found during the research are stored in archives, usually, but not always accompanied by the documentation that records the original find circumstances. This documentation is often called the 'raw data', consisting of field drawings, maps, databases registering the finds, reports, photographs, results of laboratory analyses etc. This raw data, together with the physical finds, are the closest we ever can get to the lives of undocumented, past generations. It forms the primary information source and as such should be considered as the archaeological heritage that needs protection in its entirety and integrity. Material finds without this documentation are literally

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[1] World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). Our Common Future. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987 p. 43.
2 M. D. Ingle, 2005. Project sustainability manual, how to incorporate sustainability Portland State University

valueless, except perhaps for purposes of - usually illicit - trade. Only when this heritage is preserved in the archive in its integral entirety, we make the archives sustainable and will allow future generations to use the archives for creating their own narratives.

Archaeologists study the remains and their find circumstances before they are moved to the archive. The results of their researches are published in monographs and articles. These results are shared among colleagues, sold on the market and made available through libraries, and thus become widely available and one could say: sustainable. However it is their own interpretation, with knowledge that is contemporary. Future scientists will have more data and more information available and re-assessment and recombination of the information of earlier research is likely to occur. To make the archaeological evidence and results sustainable, it is of vital important to make the archives easily accessible, readable and comprehensible by future generations.

The storage and accessibility of publications in libraries is well organised and governed by international standards of annotation and disclosure. The storage in the archives of the finds together with the descriptive documentation is less well standardised. The actual procedures followed are usually built on local practice, not regulated by relevant national or international standards. This hampers the accessibility and the reuse, in particular the digitally stored information, for scientific or managerial purposes of the available information.

Today not only dedicated scholars claim access to archaeological information, but a wide spectrum of users present themselves: archaeologists operating in (private) excavation units, non-archaeologists like civil servants responsible for local land use policies, landscape architects wanting to incorporate archaeological values into their development plans, citizens with various purposes, solicitors contesting claims and more. Actually, and especially since documentation has become digital, the archaeological archives, next to the libraries, are becoming more and more important as central repositories of our knowledge of the past.

This leads to the conclusion that, in order to make archaeology sustainable, the archaeological archives must become sustainable.

The ARCHES project is aimed at making the archaeological archives throughout Europe sustainable by guiding them into easily accessible collections of finds and documentation by accepted standards of procedures, ready for reuse, now and in the future by all that have a genuine interest in the past.

SUSTAINABLE ARCHAEOLOGY

The call for a sustainable archaeology is not new. The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, Malta 1992 also known as the "Treaty of Malta") its main concern is just to do that although the word sustainability is not used.
As most EU countries have ratified the convention, we need not be concerned about the principle of sustainability for archaeology, as every member State agreed to that by ratifying the Convention.
The question is, however, does the convention also cover the formation of sustainable archaeological *archives?*
The Convention starts with the definition archaeological heritage in article 1.

1. *The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.*
2. *To this end shall be considered to be elements of the archaeological heritage all remains and objects and any other traces of mankind from past epochs: i, ii , iii…..*

3. *The archaeological heritage shall include structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.*

Please note the absence of the written records and other information sources from the definition of archaeological heritage above.

Several mechanisms for reaching sustainability are listed, such as protection *in situ*, registration of finds, repositories to store the finds etc. Perhaps the most powerful principle however is, what is described as 'Integrated conservation of the archaeological heritage' in article 5 of the Convention. This article aims at integrating archaeology with economic developments:

i. *'Each Party undertakes to seek to reconcile and combine the respective requirements of archaeology and development plans by ensuring that archaeologists participate in planning policies designed to ensure well-balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest;*
ii. *in the various stages of development schemes;*
iii. *to ensure that archaeologists, town and regional planners systematically consult one another in order to permit:*
iv. *the modification of development plans likely to have adverse effects on the archaeological heritage;*
v. *the allocation of sufficient time and resources for an appropriate scientific study to be made of the site and for its findings to be published;*
vi. *to ensure that environmental impact assessments and the resulting decisions involve full consideration of archaeological sites and their settings;*
vii. *to make provision, when elements of the archaeological heritage have been found during development work, for their conservation in situ when feasible;*
viii. *to ensure that the opening of archaeological sites to the public, especially any structural arrangements necessary for the reception of large numbers of visitors, does not adversely affect the archaeological and scientific character of such sites and their surroundings.*

Next to scientific expertise also the promotions of public awareness is explicitly a goal of the Convention. Article 9 states:
i. *to conduct educational actions with a view to rousing and developing an awareness in public opinion of the value of the archaeological heritage for understanding the past and of the threats to this heritage;*
ii. *to promote public access to important elements of its archaeological heritage, especially sites, and encourage the display to the public of suitable selections of archaeological objects.*
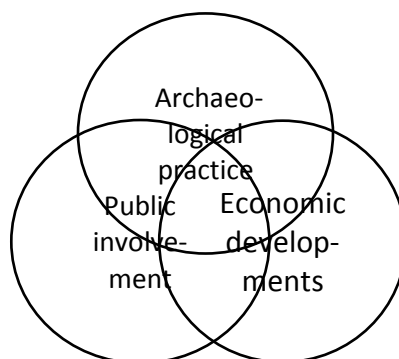
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Fig 1. The tripartite model of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage.

We see here the same 'three pillars' of sustainability that are mentioned in the Brundtland definition above: the balancing of the demands economic progress, the archaeological research possibilities and social demands.

But is archaeology made truly sustainable by applying the Valletta Convention? As we have explained above the documentation of the find circumstances in the excavation process are essential for the analysis.
Remarkably is that, the preservation of the results of the archaeological investigations, and all other the archaeological *records*, is not explicitly covered by the Convention. As such the Convention seems to be biased towards the conservation of the material culture, while the need for the conservation of the written records and virtual objects is not made explicit. For instance, under measures for protection article 4 reads:

Each Party undertakes to implement measures for the physical protection of the archaeological heritage, making provision, as circumstances demand:
  i.   *…… (measures to help constitute archaeological reserves)*
  ii.   *for the conservation and maintenance of the archaeological heritage, preferably in situ;*
  iii.   *for appropriate storage places for archaeological remains which have been removed from their original location.*

In general terms it is stated that archaeological heritage should be preserved (preferably, but not exclusively, *in situ*).
Article 8 deals with the dissemination of scientific information. It states that each party will undertake

  i.   *to facilitate the national and international exchange of elements of the archaeological heritage for professional scientific purposes while taking appropriate steps to ensure that such circulation in no way prejudices the cultural and scientific value of those elements;*
  ii.   *to promote the pooling of information on archaeological research and excavations in progress and to contribute to the organisation of international research programmes.*

The latter is the only reference made in the text of the Valetta Convention to (sharing of the) documentation and data, but seems to be describing the actualisation of the inventory (Sites and Monuments Records) of the metadata of excavation activities. Again the archaeological records of the finds in their original contexts and the results of the scientific analyses seem not to be included, at least not explicitly. This makes the Convention in the view of our project aims, incomplete, and hampers to make archaeology truly sustainable.

Remarkable, but understandable, as the Convention was designed, back in 1992, mainly to prevent illicit trade and the looting of sites. Sharing of information was not so much an issue, as only the relatively few specialists could cope with the – equally limited -- information streams of the pre-Internet era. Digitisation of the archaeological record had only just begun. Since then the networked society has become real and information streams exploded. However in recent years we started to appreciate the precious value and extreme vulnerability of the (digital) documentation.

As stated earlier, the documentation of the archaeological process is just as important as the tangible finds, and perhaps the documentation is even more important. Finds without documentation are scientifically valueless. Documentation without the objects, although missing the true factual data, still has a value. Think of the destroyed Bamian statues in Afghanistan that are reconstructed only because a meticulous documentation is available. The new statues can not truly replace the originals, but for the experience and assessment of the original cultural impact they are valuable. Good

documentation, including virtual objects in photographs, maps and drawings, together with observational descriptions but without the finds are incomplete but still valuable.
Our aim must always be to preserve both the finds and the data.

So we can conclude that, although, the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage has been developed with the deeply rooted concern for sustainable archaeology, both *in situ* and *ex situ* of the material part of the evidence, it lacks the same explicit concern for the documentary part.

Other European conventions dealing with heritage likewise do not seem to address the importance of a sustainable archaeological documentary archive. This is not surprising perhaps as the concern is generally the protection of the sources, which are the objects *in situ*, fine art or landscape elements. While in history sOnly in archaeology the source consists also of the documentation.

The Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Convention of Faro 2005) does not addresses the need for archives and their accessibility, but does state that access to the digital information must be open to all and obstacles should be removed.[3]

The EAC board has an advisory role to the Council of Europe. As the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage lacks a clear policy on the sustainable preservation and accessibility of the (digital) records, it is the task of the EAC-board to notify the Council and propose changes or amendments to the Convention. The EAC Working Party (Working Party)must suggest textual changes of the Convention to the EAC board.

A SUSTAINABLE GUIDELINE

The ARCHES project's aim is to make archaeological archives throughout Europe sustainable. This is achieved by describing international standards for storing archaeological remains, including the documentation, and to make the archives readily accessible, consistent and comprehensible.

Once the Guide has been published the aim is to keep it relevant, up-to-date, accepted and used – in short: sustainable – after the end of the ARCHES project and thereby contributing in making the archives themselves sustainable .

We expect that the Guide reaches sustainability when the following principles are followed:
The *sustainable* Guide should be
1. **Cross-domain**
   The Guide must make connections between archaeological and the other domains of cultural heritage, between archaeology and other relevant domains like archiving science. Digital Library, computer science and information management. Also specialist and non-specialist, professional and non-professional domains must be involved
2. **Participatory**
   is driven by stakeholders and communities;
3. **Standards-oriented**
   uses and connects to existing international standards in archiving and description of collections on paper and in (advanced) digital environments.

CROSS-DOMAIN

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[3] See addendum

CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Guide should be open enough to relate to other disciplines of the cultural heritage domain. Also the built environment, the cultural landscape and the fine and applied arts face the same need for an updated archiving policy. These all have their own challenges and intricacies but many overlap with the needs of archaeology. The wider the appliance of the Sustainable Guide and the movement the more support and budget is expected to become available. The Working Party will actively bridge the heritage domains, by actively seeking cooperation of the ARCHES Guide in archiving initiatives in the other heritage domains. This is made easier since heritage in its broadest sense in Europe is frequently managed by the same governmental bodies. The Working Party individual members should make inventories of relevant developments in the domains mentioned above and indicate possibilities of co-acting.

The Working Party will assess the ways in which ARCHES can cooperate in ongoing Initiatives as HEREIN, Digital Library (DL), EUROPEANA and many others. An inventory of the relevant projects must be compiled.

INNOVATIVE

Since most documentation in archaeology is digital, for archaeologists to get access to that documentation, information management tools are becoming more and more important. Developments in this area are fast expanding their importance and impact. It would be unwise not to include explicitly the developments in the IT domain in the *sustainable* Guideline.

Therefore the Guide tries to relate as much as possible to modern technological developments. It is recognised that users should not need to know exactly how data is coded and written in what kind of digital infrastructures and formats to be able to read the content. But their computers should! This means that international standards of data and metadata description and structuring must be followed. These standards have been defined in different domains like the archiving science and the digital library, computer science and information management. The Guide will refer to a minimum set of accepted and world standards such as Dublin Core, CIDOC CRM, LIDO, EDM etc. to assist archaeologist to understand the background and helps them to make the right choices when preparing their digital archives.

A list of relevant standards will be included with the Guideline.

STAKEHOLDERS

Present and new generations of users claim access to the original data, in order to re-evaluate the original raw data against new theories, or indeed re-use the data for developing new interpretations of the past. The stakeholders are no longer coming from the academic archaeological community alone. Specialists and non-specialists, professionals and non-professionals are users of the archives. They need information for local policy management, policy development, re-assessment, research and presentation purposes to name the most frequent uses. To this end the archaeological archives must be accessible to professionals, students and anyone who shows a genuine scientific/historic interest.

The acceptance and use of the Guide is a top down initiative. From the present partners (state governmental bodies) initiatives must reach out to the lower governmental bodies and other key players. The members of the Working Party are on top of the pyramid and must take up the role as coordinators of discussions at the local level. They have to actively seek partners in the lower governments, who, in their turn, recruit partners from among the dependant bodies below, and so on, eventually to reach the individual researcher.

PARTICIPATORY

If we want to make the ARCHES Core and Applied Standards sustainable, it is necessary that we have to develop mechanisms to let them be

      a. known - by dissemination and promotion
      b. accepted - by integration into national strategies
      c. adapted - to local archaeological practices
      d. maintained - by periodical adaptation and integration of new practices by open knowledge exchange

KNOWN

Raising the awareness of the challenges we face to arrive at sustainable archives and knowing of the existence of the Guide is one of the first mechanisms to ensure sustainability. Some measures are already embedded in the present Guideline, some have to be developed still.

- The printed Guide will be spread widely among the stakeholders in the participating countries and will be made available to the non-members. The EAC Board will be instrumental in the distribution of the Guide among its members.
- Promotion of the ARCHES project is realised already by the development of an ARCHES website (http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/arches/Wiki.jsp?page=Main).
- Social media are to be used to announce the Guide and any change in it. (LinkedIn discussion group is already employed strategically).
- The ARCHES web site will link to relevant international partner projects and, they in turn, must link to our site. An pro-active policy will be followed here. This is the role of the WORKING PARTY.
- At (inter)national meetings of archaeological signature presentations and workshops of the ARCHES project are given by the active members of the WORKING PARTY.
- Co-operation and actual involvement in European projects like HEREIN and Europeana are to be developed. The Working Party will make the inventory and propose actions to the EAC Board.
- New partners are actively invited to join the Working Party through the interactive web site and in personal communications around Europe and the globe by the members of the WORKING PARTY.

It is considered of great importance that continuing professional development takes place at all levels of archiving practice. Training programmes, on the job and on line, will be valuable instruments to help archaeologists. The costs of these educational tools are substantial and do not fit in the regular activities of the Working Party. Additional budget for the funding of a dedicated project is needed. The Working Party will look and coordinate interested parties.

ACCEPTED

A working definition of sustainability in the context of the archiving archaeology is:

'Sustainable archaeological archives meet the need of preserving the archived finds and the accompanying documentation carriers, and making the actual content on the carriers digitally available for the present and future generations.'

Acceptance of this definition in itself will not meet many difficulties with new partners. However, the consequences of this acceptance could be far reaching and difficult to implement in a short time. Different scenarios, based on experiences of present partners in the ARCHES project, could describe the possible time paths and the costs involved to reach sustainability.
To describe the different scenarios and the most ideal solution for any local situation is a time-intensive post-project activity that needs separate funding. Funding sources can be difficult to find,

therefore new partners should try and team up with other initiatives in their country that work to a structural and sustainable solution for archiving.

ADAPTED

Not every partner in ARCHES has defined the same solution for reaching a sustainable archaeological archive. Therefore the Guide is split in two separate standards: the global Core Standard and the local Applied Standard. The latter is completely dedicated to the actual practices of the individual partner country. All Applied Standards are published and available in the local language and in English.
Together, all Applied Standards describing the different solutions form a body of inspiration, and will figure in the scenarios mentioned above, for new partners who will have to remodel their own practices.

MAINTAINED

The first talks about the need of standardised archaeological Guide for Europe started in 2004 at the European Archaeologist Association meeting in St. Petersburg. Based on earlier experience in the UK that resulted eventually in the publication Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, by Duncan H. Brown in 2007. This document was born out of the creation of the Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF) in 2003. This was a recommendation of Kathy Perrin's 2002 report for English Heritage, Archaeological Archives: documentation, access and deposition: a way forward. This report built on and developed the Swain report of 1998, a survey of archaeological archives in England. From that again English Heritage in the person of Kathy Perrin, started to form a group of partners and organized the a presentation of the couple of meetings. After a meeting and presentation of our views at an EAC-meeting in Metz in 200x it was decided to form a EAC Working Party consisting of UK, Netherlands, Germany, Czech Republic, Iceland, Belgium Capital Region and Sweden for European funding. Eventually the ARCHES Project was awarded funding and started working in June 2012.
The Working Party acts as the intermediate between the national practitioners of archaeological archiving and the national and European policy makers. It functions also as a think tank and discussion platform on matters regarding archiving policies for archaeology.
The present ARCHES project represents in Germany: Sachsen-Anhalt and Baden- Württemberg, in Belgium the Brussels Capital Region, and Sweden, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Czech Republic. Iceland and Switzerland are partners in the project from outside the EU. Although the main focus now is on the production of the Guideline, the WORKING PARTY is actively seeking expansion by inviting representatives from other nationalities to join of which some have been showing a genuine interest. One of the future prospects is the co-operation with the Society of American Archeology who are seriously interested.
For making the Guide sustainable It is of vital importance that the WORKING PARTY remains functioning also after the end of the ARCHES project.

The present Working Party is founded around a common concern of the partnership: the safeguarding of archaeological values *ex situ*. To enlarge the local interest into a European initiative has been financed so far by the national or super regional heritage bodies. There is no reason to believe that a limited kind of funding of the incidental meetings, often coinciding with larger archaeological scientific meetings, of subsistence and travel costs from these sources are discontinued. There is, given the present economic crisis, also no reason to believe that these funds will rise. However, for the activities related to making the Guideline sustainable, and thus the archaeological archives, an extra input is necessary and extra funding must be sought.

The Working Party could be modeled after the structure and financial model used by the HEREIN project:

"HEREIN is a source of original and comparative information on heritage policies in Europe, but it is also a network of around 40 'coordinators', officially appointed by the administration responsible for heritage in each of the countries. The HEREIN Network comes under the responsibility of the intergovernmental body which meets under the auspices of the Council of Europe - now with the title Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) . The HEREIN Network is already regularly applied to as regards specific questions of legislation or administration in the area of heritage. The Network is set to become an important interlocutor on heritage questions and to respond to needs related to information or training on the part of the European institutions tor example. It will be through the HEREIN AISBL that this work and questions or studies on comparative heritage policies will be able to be ordered, enhanced and disseminated."[4]

What does such a model mean for the future of the Working Party?
- One of the first tasks is to reform the Working Party into an intergovernmental body with a constitution, operating under the auspices of the EAC . Vision, mission and a working programme as well as tasks and responsibilities must be formulated. This task can be done by the Working Party itself. A legal status will be considered.
- The next task is for the EAC Board to ask their member countries to officially delegate empowered coordinators to this new body. Coordinators must be provided with funding for travel to partake in the meetings of the body.
- A dedicated discussion forum must be installed to allow for intermediate on line discussions between the Working Party members.
- The present Chair of the Working Party already carries out managerial functions about the Website and as linking pin to other EU projects. Each of the present partners organised the communication with their local partners and stakeholders. These tasks must be continued and expanded after the end of the project. The task of the WORKING PARTY at large cannot be much more than advising the EAC board on policy changes. The EAC Board must therefore find means to appoint from the Working Party members or from its own ranks a paid Guide Maintenance Officer who acts as the contact point for the present and the new partners/coordinators. The Chair invites and monitors proposals for change of the Guide and asks the members to assess the changes and formulates proposals of change to the EAC board. The Chair is responsible for the contents of the website and implement the accorded changes in the Guideline. The function of Chair of the WORKING PARTY and Maintenance Officer can be combined, but neither function is possible without funding either by the local government or the EAC or even the EU Commission. The EAC board must reserve budget to fund the work of the central coordinator (Chair) and the Guide Maintenance Officer.

STANDARDS ORIENTED

Many local standards exist in archiving practice. Today the digital content of our archives forms a special realm of attention that by its global nature surpasses the local level. Computer users communicate with each other over the Internet and there are no boundaries, other than the different languages and procedures used and the technical obstacles to direct access. Preserving objects and the documentation on paper is a rather straight forward and well understood process: attach unique identifiers, add keywords and store them in a climate controlled environment.
For preserving digital media (the carriers) of the information, like the old floppy disks, cd's, memory sticks and the like, this process is still comparably similar. However for making the content on/in the media accessible and usable, different and far reaching steps have to be taken that are not so well defined yet or fully understood.

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[4]Favel, B. 2012. Full speed ahead HEREIN! In: Paquet, P et al.*Sensibilisation et communication / Awareness-raising and communication*. Carnets HEREIN / 1, p 19

By following accepted international standards like the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative for describing the meta data, RDF/SKOS as structure for thesauri description , CIDOC CRM for ontological description of the items and many more[5] the archives themselves will be resilient. It is the task of the WORKING PARTY and the coordinators to keep the list of standards up-to date by referring to dedicated and specialised web sites on digital archiving such as the Archaeology Data Service [6]in the UK or DANS in the Netherlands[7].

SUMMARY

To arrive at a sustainable archaeological archive throughout Europe is an very ambitious plan. Many, measures need to be taken and much work has to be done after the Guide has been published. In the present plan we try to cover the broad range of activities, some of which are critical while others might prove dependant on others. The list below tries to prioritise the measures to be taken:

1. The Working Party must develop into a constitutional body, provisionally called "ARCHES team" under the auspices of the EAC.
2. The Chair and, possibly, a Guide Maintenance Officer need be funded through the EAC.
3. The Working Party (the Arches team) continues the work as a think tank and advisory board to the EAC board. A
4. Members of the Working Party must be officially delegated and provided by a budget from the States.
5. The Arches team suggests a change to the EAC Board of the text of the Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage so, that the original documentation is preserved and made accessible by humans and machines together with the physical remains.
6. The EAC board suggests to the EU Commission / Council of Europe to take steps to change or amend the Convention according to suggestions made by the ARCHES team.
7. The EAC board appoints an Guide Maintenance Officer as the contact point for users, the monitor of changes and the maintenance of the Guide on the Internet.
8. Members of the Arches team continue the communication with the local stakeholders to discuss the implementation of the Guide in their country or region (continuation of the activities already in the ARCHES project).
9. The Chair seeks co-operation with Herein and other EU projects with integrative activities.
10. The Chair reports yearly to the EAC board and the EAC Working Party about the degree of acceptance and problems encountered.
11. The Arches team prepares a new project plan for the acceptance of the Guide by new partners and for the development of scenarios for local implementation of the Guideline.
12. The ARCHES team members promote the Guide at international conferences
13. The Working Party keeps up to date a list of institutional and project websites dedicated to best [practices in digital archiving.

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[5] Listed separately as appendix X of the guideline.
[6] http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/ (accessed 15 October 2013)
[7] http://www.dans.knaw.nl/en/content/data-archive (accessed 15 October 2013

The articles of the Malta Convention are very shortly summarized below. They describe in

Article 1 what archaeological heritage is and why these should be protected

Article 2 that protection requires a legal system.

Article 3 that archaeological activities must be regulated and permits for carrying out those activities should be issued. It also states that when excavation is carried out conservation facilities must be available and a plan of management in place to deal both with what is found and the remains of the site.

Article 4 obliges States to allocate resources, both physical and human, to the tasks specified

Article 5 reconciles the demands of present day society with the demand for the preservation of the archaeological heritage.

Article 6 the (public) financial support for archaeological research.

Article 7 the necessity of having up-to-date surveys, inventories and maps of archaeological sites and an obligation on the part of the excavator to disseminate the information obtained from the excavation.

Article 8 that information resulting from work on the archaeological heritage either in the form of free exchange of physical objects or in the pooling of information on archaeological research and excavations in progress.

Article 9 the need of enlarging public awareness, this will lead to a more educated and knowledgeable public body but it contributes to greater protection of the archaeological heritage itself.

Article 10 that measure are taken to prevent and control illicit trade by the States

Article 11 that the problems of illicit trade are too complex for the Convention to deal with and refers to other international agreements.

Article 12 that both the exchange of technical assistance and the sharing of knowledge about conservation should be made possible among the States

Article 13 the installation of a committee to monitor the use and assess proposals for changes to the convention.

Article 14/18 describe general measures related to EU conventions.

The Faro Convention
Article 14 – Cultural heritage and the information society

The Parties undertake to develop the use of digital technology to enhance access to cultural heritage and the benefits which derive from it, by:

a. encouraging initiatives which promote the quality of contents and endeavour to secure diversity of languages and cultures in the information society;

b. supporting internationally compatible standards for the study, conservation, enhancement and security of cultural heritage, whilst combating illicit trafficking in cultural property;

c. seeking to resolve obstacles to access to information relating to cultural heritage, particularly for educational purposes, whilst protecting intellectual property rights;

d. recognising that the creation of digital contents related to the heritage should not prejudice the conservation of the existing heritage.

EAC	Europae Archaeologiae Consilium
(EAC) Working Party	(EAC) Working Party on Archaeological Archives
Treaty of Malta	European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, Malta 1992)
Archive	
ARCHES	Acronym of the EU-project and also the working name of the workgroup before and after the end of the EU project