

How much should the polluter pay?



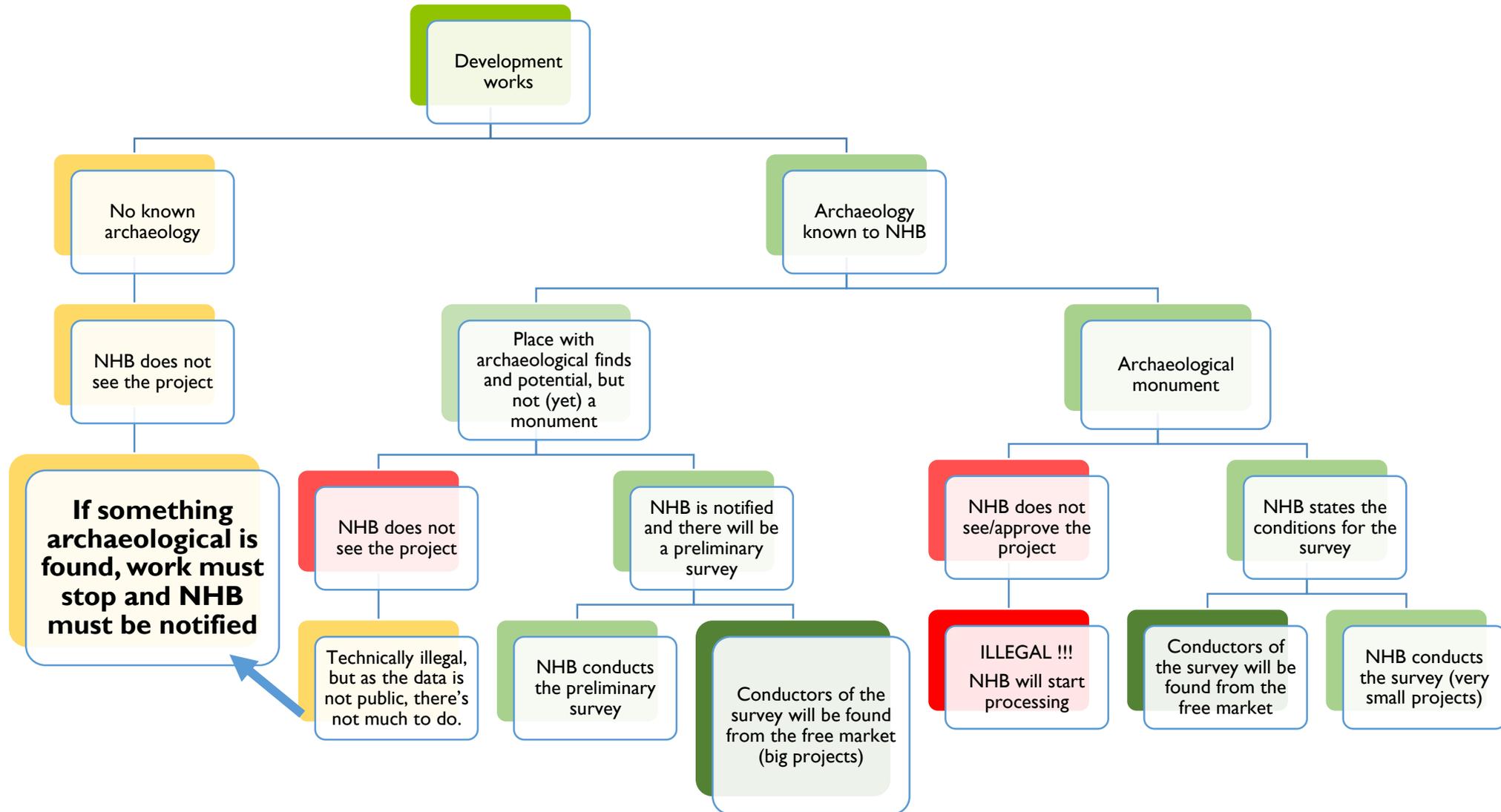
MUINSUSKAITSEAMET

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Muinsuskaitseamet

National Heritage Board

Development-led archaeological survey



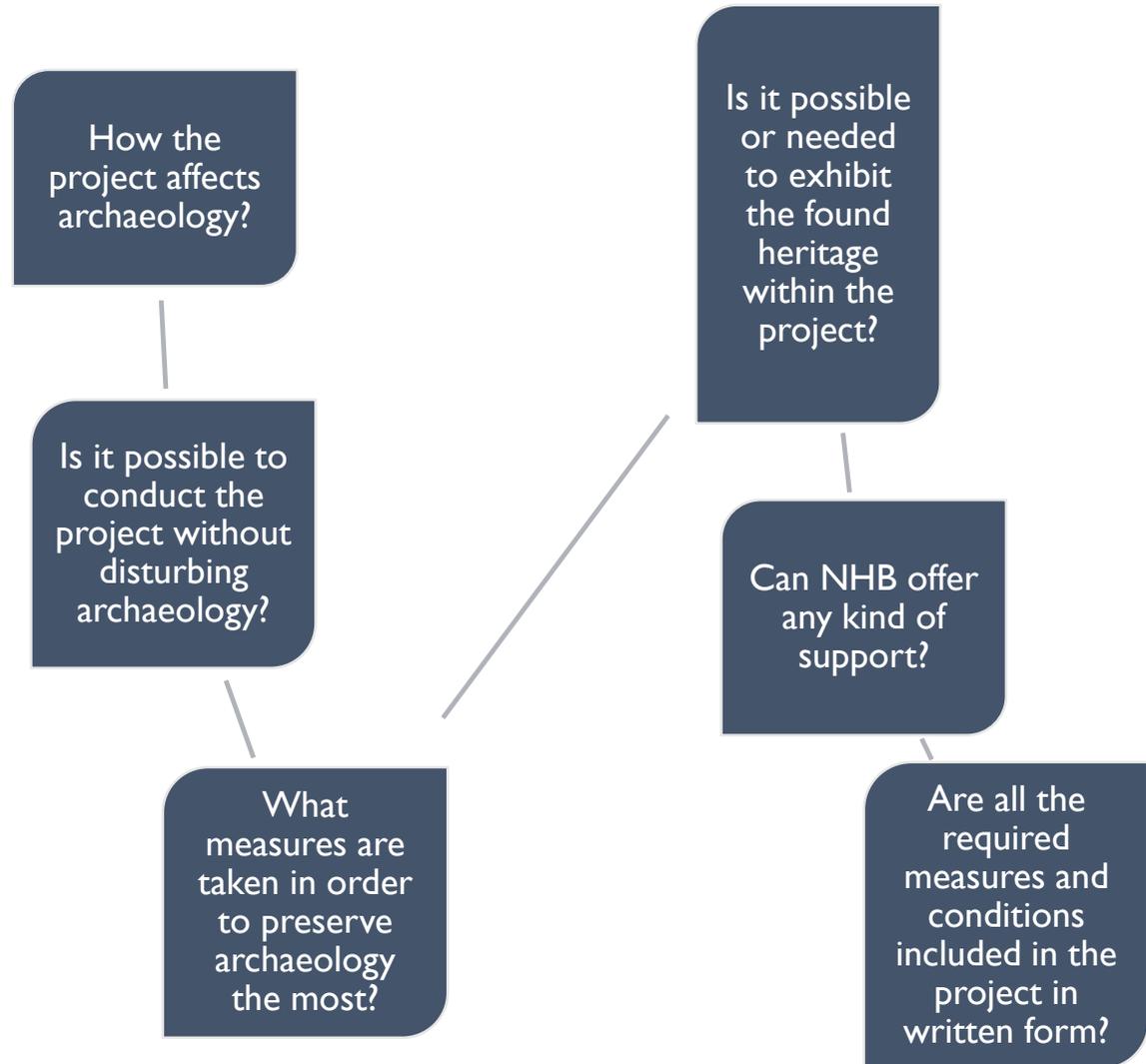
Archaeological project coordination committee

Meets roughly once a week

Analyzes projects/questions concerning archaeological heritage

Protocols the decisions

Local inspectors send the excerpts to the questioners



Research and researchers

A licence is needed for landscape activities (excavations, field surveys etc.)

- MA degree
- 4 year experience as a field archaeologist

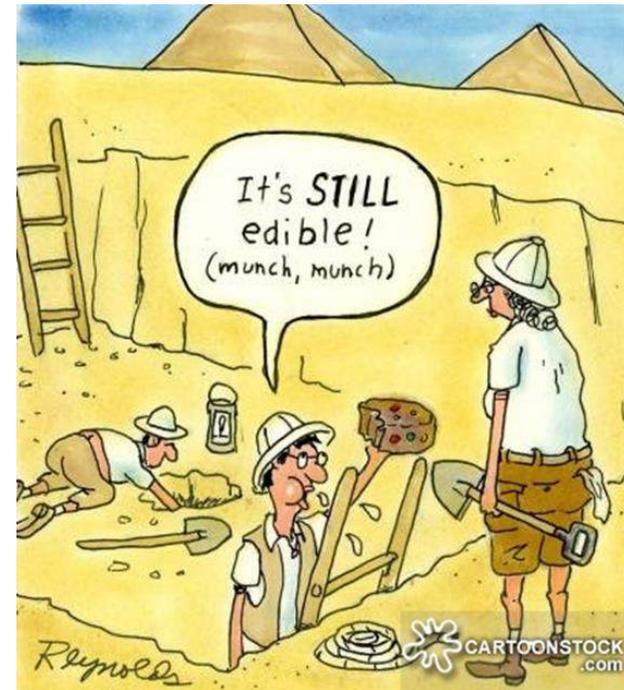
Site-specific work plan is needed for excavation permit.

Inspection on sites while fieldwork is being conducted.

Requirements for studies and reports.



Imgur



Search ID: dre1885
Egyptian Archeologists Discover
the World's Oldest Fruitcake



Goals for archaeologists

WHAT?

WHY?



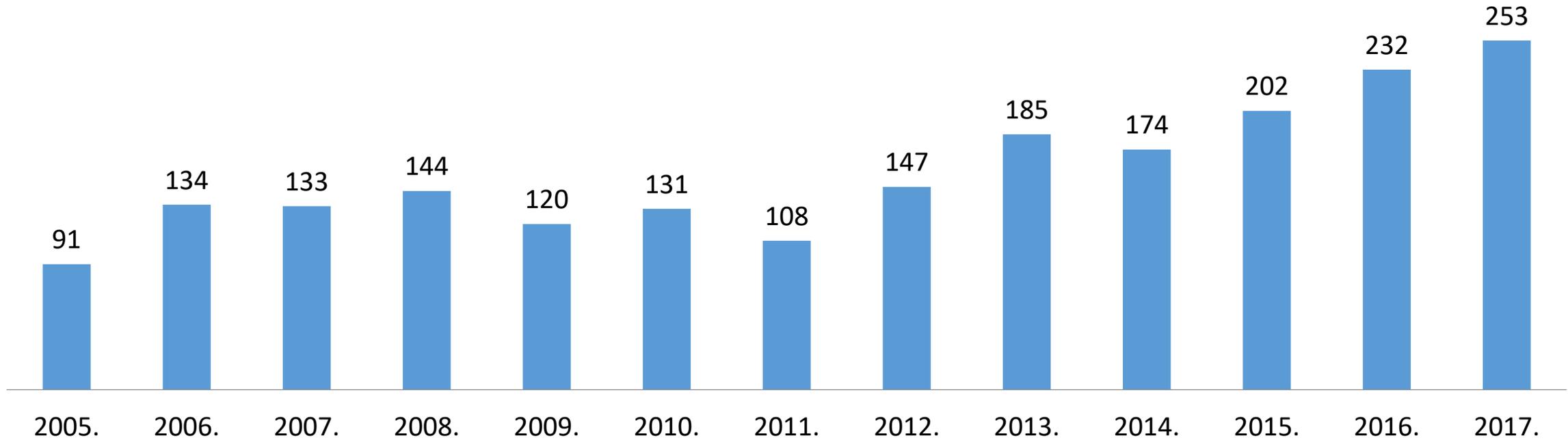
WHEN?



HOW?

**Methodology of choice is up to archaeologist,
but must be reasonable and justified.**

Permits for archaeological research 2005-2017

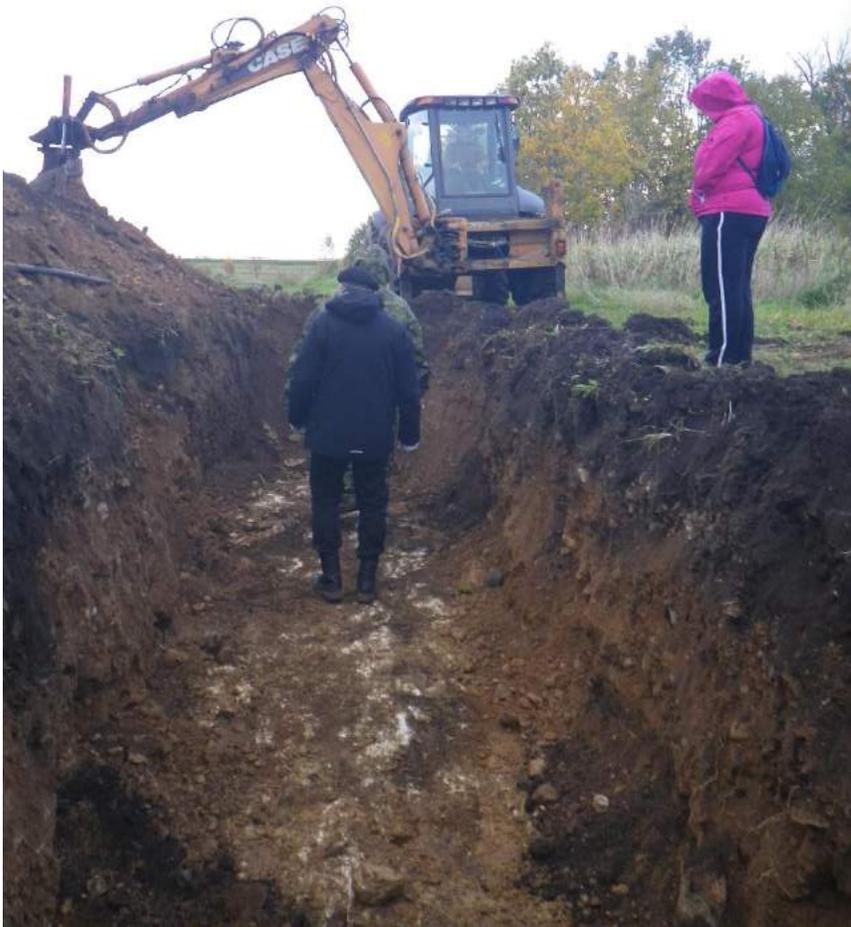


Ca 40 field archaeologists

25 companies (incl. museums and universities)



NHB surveys



The survey is very small scale (one day of fieldwork, maximum)

The survey area is remote

Melioration works of old buildings/farm complexes

Preliminary survey

Documentation of metal detecting finds

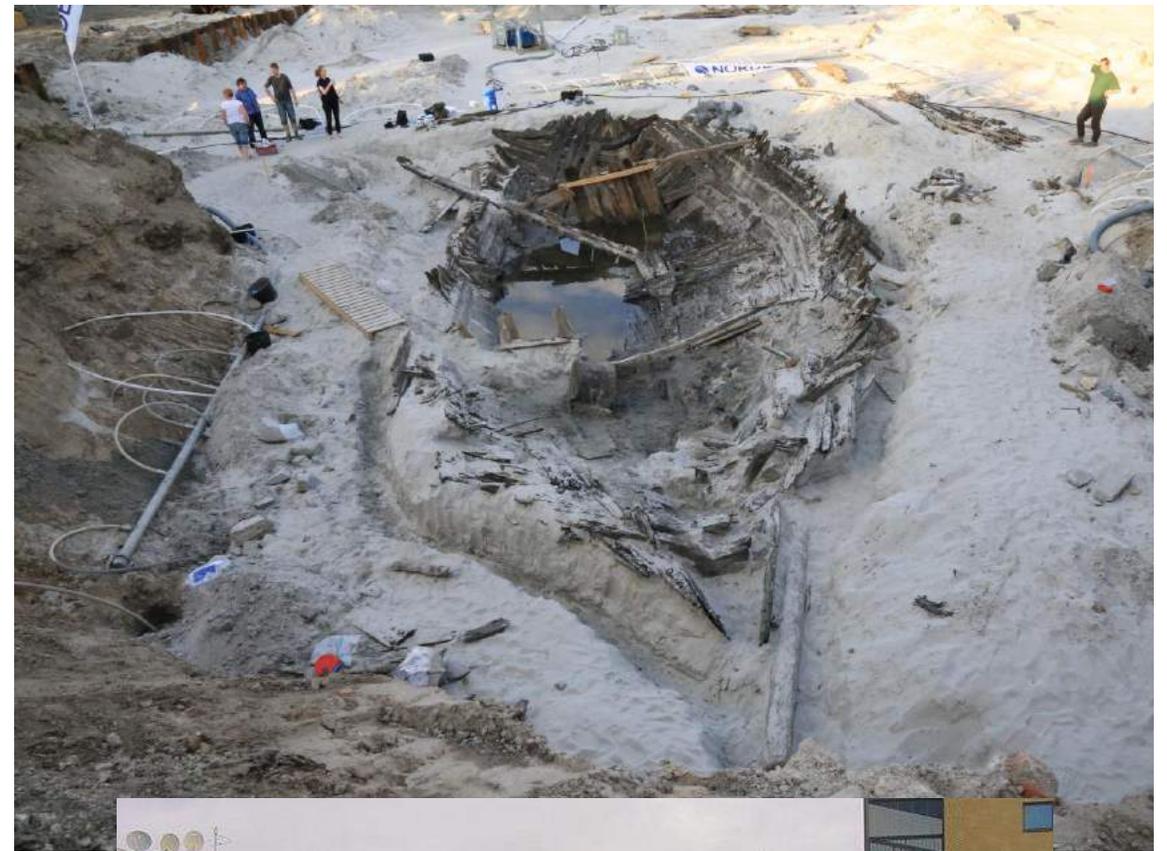


Surveys going to the market

Larger or commercial projects.

It is hard for the „polluters“ to distinguish the actions led by pure need for salvage excavations or already by the scientific interest of the archaeologist.

Scientific potential of the site.



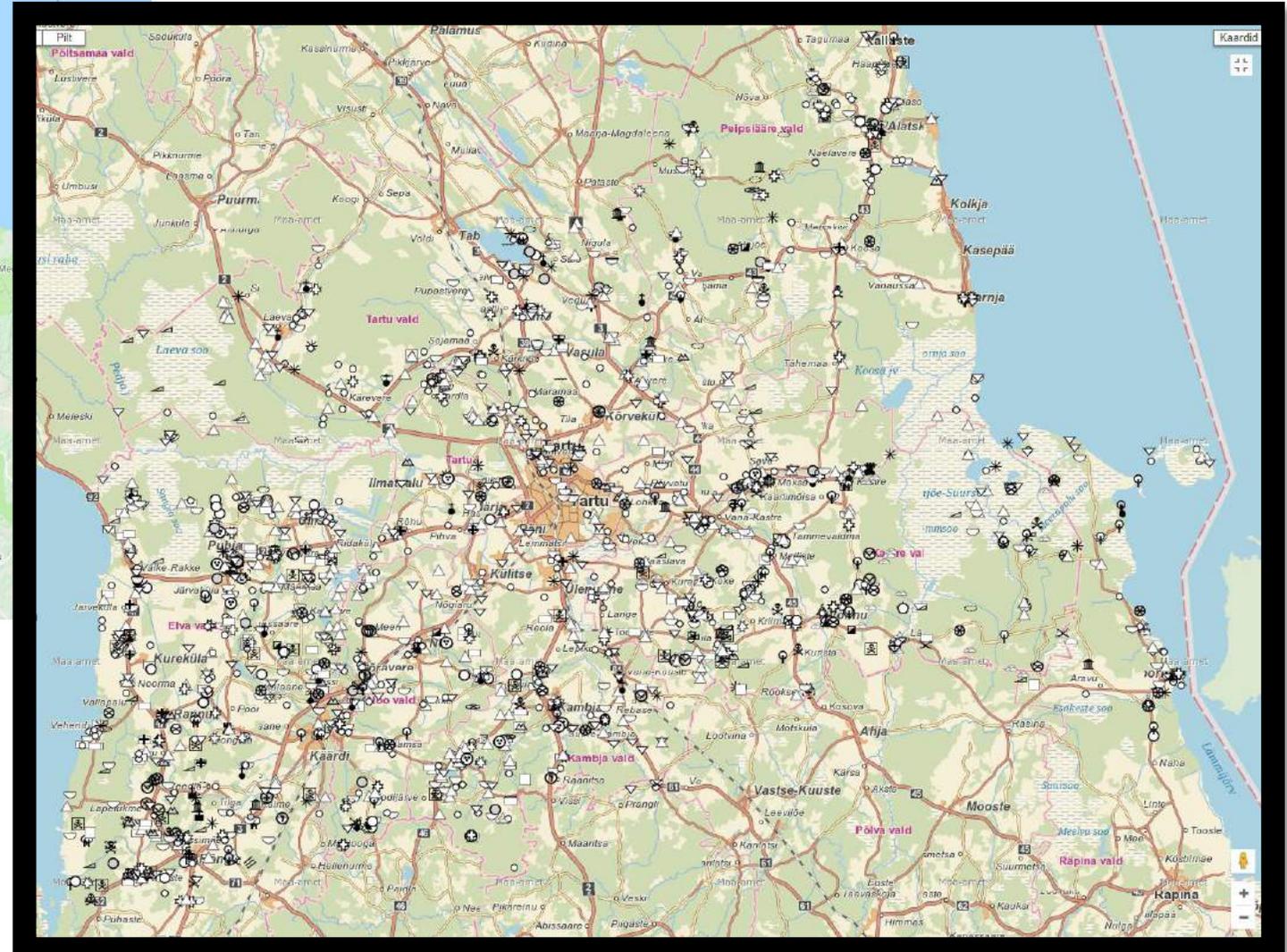
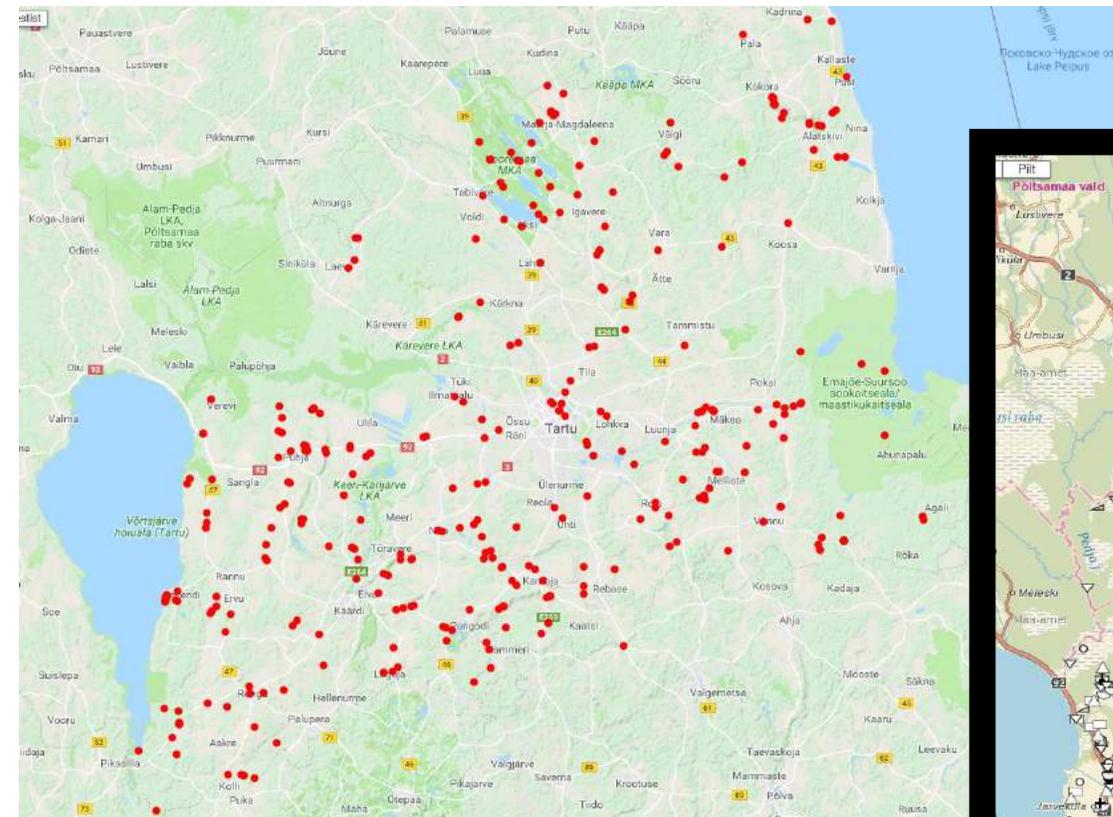
Exposition of ruins



Delicate salvage archaeology, Paidra barrows



Possible sites known, but not protected by law, secret database: 344 vs 1880



New Heritage law: Places with archaeological finds will have the same management arrangements as monuments and will be made public, gradually.



Better integration of archaeology into projects

Guidelines about the minimum amount of work expected:

burial places

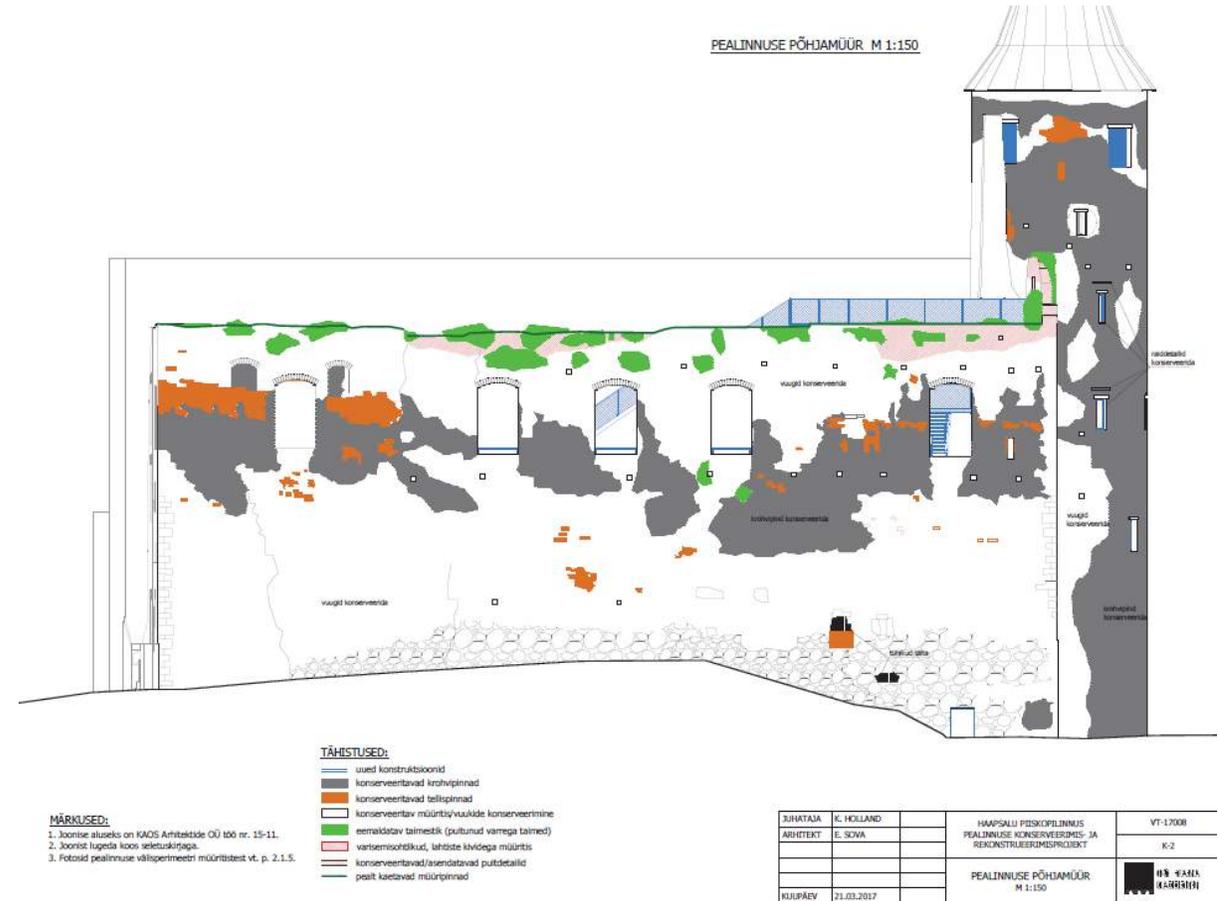
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More public info means more awareness.

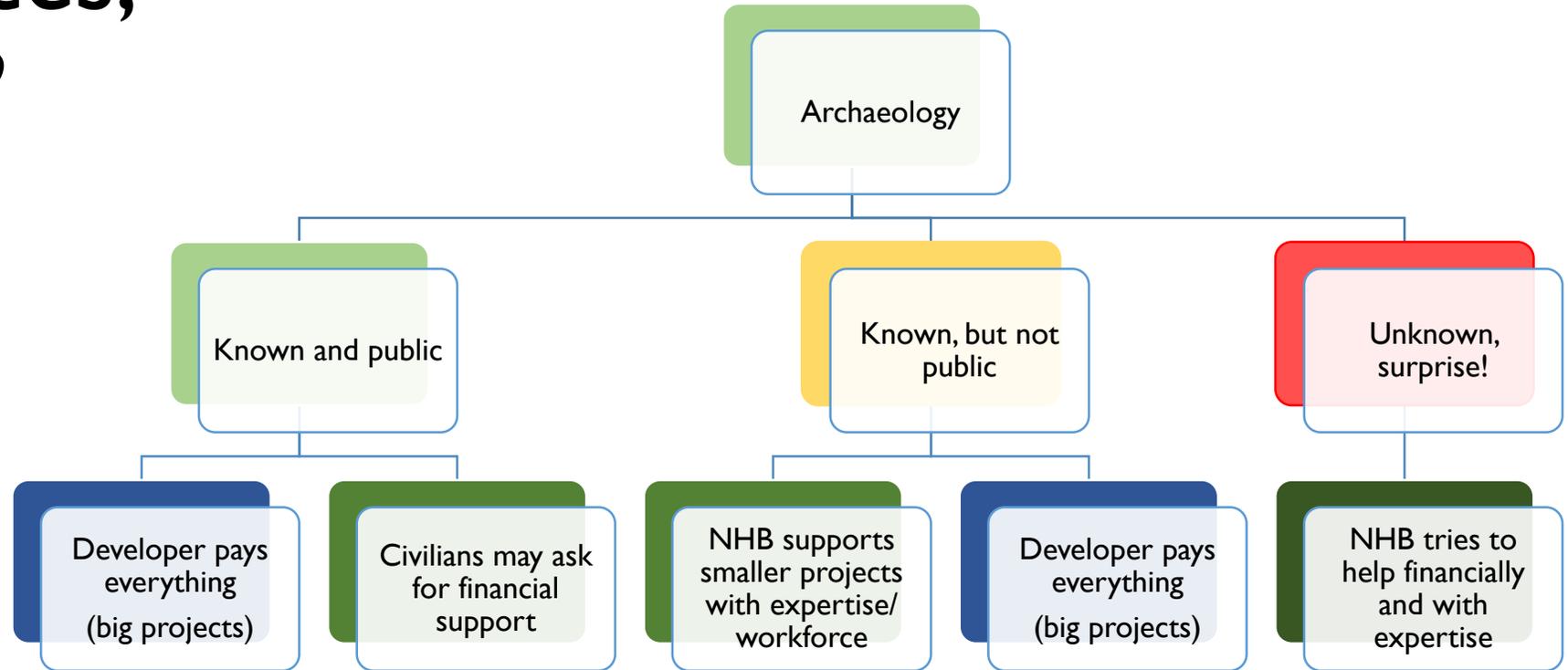
Managing healthy competition between the archaeologists.

- **New Heritage law:** Every survey project may be financed from the national budget up to 50% of the cost, but not more than 1500 EUR.

If needed, the survey may be split to several smaller survey projects...



Who finances, how much?



Challenge: how to find a balance so that the developers of larger projects would not feel used and having paid unduly much?

Goal: Small and old (houses existing prior to the place becoming an archaeological site) households can get a full refund of what has been spent on archaeology, but anyone willing to dig into or otherwise damaging the monuments will have to fund the excavations, but may ask for financial support.

Conclusions

The law states that all archaeology that is on the way of any earthwork must be properly excavated and documented. Polluter pays.

Large amount of already known archaeology is not public and new objects are often not recognised or kept quiet about.

„The amount of science“ to be conducted on salvage excavations is not regulated and the opinions of archaeologists and developers do not always harmonize both time- and budgetwise.

The new legislation will allow us to give out more information about archaeology on landscape and adds a friendly financial gesture to the developers.

Questions?

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