SCIENTIFIC REPORT

on the implementation of the project
‘Current trends in the archaeological heritage preservation: national and the international perspectives’
PN-II-ID-PCE-2011-3-0610
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in the period 2011–2016

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1. SUMMARY

In the period 2011–2016, under the aegis of the Iași Institute of Archaeology of the Romanian Academy, Iași branch, I have implemented the project “Current trends in the protection of the archaeological heritage: national and international perspectives”.

The scope of the project was to analyse the policies of protecting the archaeological heritage in Romania, compared with the state in this field in other European states.

Objectives:

1. Assessing the legal framework of the protection of the archaeological heritage in Romania, which would include both the responsibilities, as well as the penalties for violations;
2. The analysis of the Romanian archaeological heritage management and of its efficiency, compared with the management in other European states;
3. Discussing the new trends in the protection and management of the archaeological heritage in the EU states;
4. Presenting the experience of Romania in this field to colleagues from other countries at international academic meetings;
5. Elaborating a list of suggestions and solutions, addressed to state authorities, for improving the management of the archaeological heritage in Romania.

Having the scope and objectives of the projects in mind, during last five years I have carried out a number of activities: two symposiums, one international conference, I have delivered over 20 presentations on the state of the archaeological heritage in Romania and the Rep. of Moldova at international conferences and congresses, I have published 40 articles and abstracts in digests and journals with international impact, I have coordinated three volumes of studies that reflect on the current trends in the protection of the archaeological heritage, both on the national and international level. At the same time, I have advanced topics for discussions, organised workshops and debate sessions concerning the protection and management of the archaeological heritage in the framework of the most important international forums – World Archaeological Congress (WAC-7, Jordan, 2013; WAC 8, Japan, 2016), European Association of Archaeologists (Finland, 2012; Czech Republic, 2013; Turkey, 2014), Europae Archaeologiae Consilium (Albania, 2013; UK, 2016), Deutscher Archäologiekongress (Germany, 2014), Annual Meeting of European ICOMOS (Greece, 2016), etc. (details in annex 1 and annex 2).

At the same time, I have elaborated and developed the website http://archaeoheritage.ro, the first portal in Romania that monitors the written mass-media on themes of cultural heritage — Archaeoheritage – the Romanian archaeological watchdog. The website also contains a directory of normative acts in the field of protecting the archaeological heritage in Romania (over 100 normative acts). The website is satisfactorily popular, with views per month reaching over 20 000.
2. PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Taking into account the objectives of the project, I have successfully carried out several activities on the national and international level.

2.1. Promoting the objectives of the project through online resources. Developing the project's website

The promotion of the project was carried out throughout the years 2011-2016 by means of a series of activities (discussions with experts and decision factors; international symposia, conferences, stages at specialised institutions in Romania and abroad, publications). The first year of the project witnessed the development of the logo of the project, which is both representative and suggestive.

At the same time, in order to disseminate the project, I have elaborated and developed the website [http://archaeoheritage.ro](http://archaeoheritage.ro) and the Facebook page [https://facebook.com/archaeoheritage](https://facebook.com/archaeoheritage). Both these two IT tools have been extraordinarily efficient in implementing and promoting the project. Thus, the website contains a series of compartments (general information on the project, the activity plan, the expected results, the bibliographical directory, the legislative directory, the news section, and the mass-media monitoring and legal debate monitoring sections). Shortly after its launch, the website became popular, as can be seen from the table below:

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<td>Weekly</td>
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<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Over 10 000 visitors</td>
<td>Over 20 000 visitors</td>
<td>Over 12 000 visitors</td>
<td>Over 16 000 visitors</td>
<td>Over 20 000 visitors</td>
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The website of the project contains several original components:

a. Firstly, by means of this portal, for the first time in Romania, there is a monitoring of the mass-media that reflects problems concerning the cultural heritage in general, and the archaeological one in particular. The aggregation of these articles in a single page allows the analysis of the dynamics of the public discussions, the diversity of the problems tackled, the geographical distribution, etc. Finally, this domain will facilitate the development of a research direction on the mediatisation of heritage issues. This theme was one of the topics of the discussions in the two symposia and the international conference organised in the framework of the project, and the topic of several articles in the three volumes published.

b. The project website lists the most recent Romanian and international publications in the field of researching, protecting and managing the archaeological heritage, which allow our visitors to learn more rapidly about these scientific news: [http://archaeoheritage.ro/aparitii-recente](http://archaeoheritage.ro/aparitii-recente).

c. The portal is also a bibliographic database, which allow the quick access of those interested to seminal titles in the field of researching, protecting and managing the archaeological heritage: [http://archaeoheritage.ro/bibliografie](http://archaeoheritage.ro/bibliografie).

d. The project website also contains the most complete database of normative acts, foremost from Romania (over 100 laws, parliamentary resolutions, governmental resolutions, ministerial orders, etc.),
but also from the Republic of Moldova, European acts (issued by the Council of Europe and the EU), and international conventions (UNESCO, ICOMOS, etc.): http://archaeoheritage.ro/legislatie. This database facilitates access to the normative provisions in Romania and abroad in the field of protecting the archaeological heritage;
e. The section Resources also contains a list of online resources from Romania and abroad, which facilitates the access to diverse information on the protection of the archaeological heritage: http://archaeoheritage.ro/bibliografie/resurse-on-line.

All the components of the website have been updated continuously, which ensures an up-to-date, varied and quality content of the information contained by it, which eventually leads to an impressive number of visitors.

2.2. Promoting the project through national and international scientific events

The project, the theme of protecting the archaeological heritage and the results of the research have been promoted at a series of international events, both by means of general presentations of the project, of scientific presentations on issues of archaeological heritage law and management, as well as by proposing topics of discussions or organising sessions within the most prestigious European and international forums: the World Archaeological Congress, the European Association of Archaeologists, the Europae Archaeologiae Consilium, etc. During the projects implementation period, two symposium and an international conference have been organised, over 20 presentations were delivered at international gatherings, 40 articles and abstracts have been published in digests and journals with international impact, three collective volumes have been published, reflecting current trends in the protection of the archaeological heritage on the national and international level.

Below is a brief presentations, ordered chronologically, of the actions/events carried out:
a. The project “Current trends in the protection of the archaeological heritage: national and international perspectives” was officially launched at the Institute of Archaeology of the Romanian Academy, Iași branch, on the 22nd of November 2011. The event was attended by colleagues from the Iași Institute of Archaeology, the Faculty of History of the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, the Moldova Museum Complex, etc. The launch witnessed the presentation of the scope, objectives, action plan, and expected results, as well as of other aspects of the project, followed by a discussion on the issues faced by the Romanian society in the field of protecting the archaeological heritage. The archaeologists and museum specialists from Iași expounded upon the necessity for such a project in Romania, which would assess and systematise the national policies in the field of protecting the archaeological heritage from during the last two decades. The majority of the participants mentioned the importance of making a comparative analysis of the situation in Romania with those from other European countries, which would allow the highlighting of a series of conclusions and recommendations to the Romanian Government for updating and optimising the policies for protecting the archaeological heritage.
b. In order to have an exchange of views, at the national level, on the current situation in the field of protecting the archaeological heritage, the Iași Institute of Archaeology, in partnership with the Iași County Directorate for Culture and National Heritage, and the “Al. I. Cuza” University of Iași, organised in the framework of the project, on the 2nd-3rd November 2012 in Iași, Romania, the 3rd Arheoinvest Symposium, entitled “Archaeology and the policies for protecting the cultural heritage”. Among the participants were over 20 experts from several specialised institutions from Romania,
including from the Cultural Property Police. In order to increase the impact of the discussions, the proceedings of the symposium were published in 2014: S. Musteăță (ed.), *Arheologia și politicile de protejare a patrimoniului cultural în România. Culegere de studii*, Chișinău/Iași, Editura ARC, 2014.

c. In collaboration with G. Cesaro from the UNESCO National Office in Jordan, I have coordinated the theme “Heritage Conservation and Protection”, which was one of the most important themes of the Seventh World Archaeological Congress (WAC-7), Jordan, 13-18 January 2013. The theme witnessed multiple workshops, with hundreds of participants from across the world.

d. In partnership with P. English from the United Kingdom, I have organised and moderated the roundtable *Archaeology and heritage management in Europe after two decades of the Valletta Convention*, 19th EAA Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists 2013, Pilsen, Czech Republic, 4-8 September 2013. Eight presentations were delivered at this meeting, and over European 50 experts took part in the debates.

e. Organising in Iași of the International Conference “Current trends in archaeological heritage preservation: national and international perspectives”, 6-10 November 2013. Partners of the event were the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA), the “Al. I. Cuza” University of Iași, the Moldova Museum Complex, and the National History Museum of Romania in Bucharest. The conference was attended by over 50 experts in the field of protecting and managing the archaeological heritage from 15 countries (Germany, Holland, Australia, United States, Great Britain, the Czech Republic, India, Azerbaijan, Portugal, Russia, Poland, Spain, Brazil, Romania, and the Republic of Moldova). The conference was structured in four workshops: (1) Legal framework and management of the archaeological heritage; (2) Access to the information and public archaeology; (3) Cultural tourism and archaeological heritage preservation; and (4) Use and abuse the legislation: looting and trading antiquities.

Noteworthy is that the conference was attended, for the first time in Romania, by representatives of the most important international organisations in the field of protecting the cultural heritage, such as the president of the World Archaeological Congress, two vice-presidents of ICOMOS, the president of the European Association of Archaeologists and the director of RGK/DAI, the ex-president of the Europae Archaeologiae Consilium, and others.

The representation on such a high level allowed us to carry out a genuine expertise sharing and substantive discussions on the current trends in the protection of the archaeological heritage. In order to widen the impact of the discussion and of promoting the current trends in the field of protecting and managing the archaeological heritage, the conference proceedings were published in 2015 in a volume part of one of the most reputed series of works in the field of archaeology, namely the British Archaeological Reports (BAR) published by Archaeopress, Oxford: S. Musteăță, Ş. Caliniuc (eds.), *Current Trends in Archaeological Heritage Preservation: National and International Perspectives*. 
f. In partnership with S. Thomas from the United Kingdom, and C. Smith from Australia, I have organised the session “Defining Community Archaeology in a Global World” at the 20th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, 10-14 September 2014, Istanbul, Turkey. The session occasioned 17 presentations, with over 50 international participants.

g. On 22 December 2014, in collaboration with the Moldova Museum Complex, at the Union Museum in Iași took place the launch of the volume S. Musteață (ed.), Arheologia și politicile de protejare a patrimoniului cultural în România. Culegere de studii, Chișinău/Iași, Editura ARC, 2014. The event was attended by over 50 participants from various institutions from Iași, and the volume was presented by Professor Emeritus Victor Spinei, vice-president of the Romanian Academy.

h. In the last year of the project we organised the national symposium entitled “Patrimoniul cultural al județului Iași: evidență, protejare și valorificare”, Iași, 20-21 May 2016. The event was attended by 30 specialist in the field of managing the cultural heritage from Romania and the Rep. of Moldova, from the Ministry of Culture and of the county directorates for cultures, as well as from Romanian and Moldovan universities and museums. The symposium was meant both to discuss the national policies in the field of cultural heritage from the two countries, and to carry out an exchange of ideas and experiences on strategies to protect the cultural heritage and their adapting to international levels. The symposium also addressed the issues of cataloguing and registering of sites, the research and protection of sites and collections, and their valorisation and promotion. The proceedings were published in 2016 in the third volume of the project: S. Musteață (ed.), Tendințe curente în protecția patrimoniului arheologic din România și Republica Moldova, Chișinău/Iași, Editura ARC, 2016, ISBN 978-9975-137-41-6.

i. At the Eight World Archaeological Congress, which took place in Kyoto, Japan, between August 28th and September 2nd 2016, I co-organised and moderated three sessions: (1) T08M, Transforming Heritage Practice Contributions from Community Archaeology, organizers: John H. Jameson, Sergiu Mustață; (2) T08N, Current trends in archaeological heritage preservation, organizers: Sergiu Musteață, Corina Borș; and (3) K14K, Cultural Assimilation and Hybridity in Ancient and Medieval Art, organizers: Durga Basu, Alok Tripathi, Sergiu Musteață.

The most important, in terms of the projects goals and objectives, was session T08N, organised together with Corina Borș from the National Museum of Romanian History. This session was one of the largest of the Congress, with 16 presentations delivered and over 50 persons attending. Thus, participants from over ten countries presented various issues, grouped into three sections: The role of legislation in the archaeological heritage preservation; Archaeological heritage preservation from philosophy to practical issues; Archaeological heritage: conservation and preservation. The conclusions of the session and the contributions of the participants are set to be published in 2017 in a collective volume in the WAC monograph series.
2.3. Sharing expertise and consulting experts

In order to carry out documentation work and promote the project, between 2011 and 2016 there were carried out several stages in Romania and abroad. Thus, stages in Bucharest, Strasbourg, Paris, Frankfurt, Vilnius, as well as the participations at various academic gatherings, occasioned consultations with experts and actors in the fields of protecting the archaeological heritage, which facilitated a better understanding of the current situation, the accomplishments and perspectives on the national and international levels.

During the visits in Bucharest I discussed various aspects related to the protection of the archaeological heritage in Romania, such as the issue of using metal detectors or legislative initiatives to change the Romanian law in the field of cultural heritage, with: M. Angelescu (Ministry of Culture and National Heritage), I. Oberlander-Târnoveanu (National Heritage Institute), M. Simion (Ministry of Transportation), E. Teodor and C. Borş (National Museum of History), C. Capita (University of Bucharest), A. Crăciunescu (“Ion Mincu” University of Architecture and Urbanism), and others. During the last year I held discussions with several members of the commission responsible for elaborating the project of the Heritage Code on the necessity for such a normative act and on its base components.

During the visit to the Council of Europe I have discussed with Mikhael Thyse and Giuliana Francesco, officials from the Department of Culture, Heritage and Diversity of the Directorate of Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity, General Directorate II – Democracy, about the cultural heritage from this European structure (projects, initiatives and perspectives). The research stage at UNESCO (Paris) consisted of several meetings and discussions with colleagues from the most important international institution in the field of cultural heritage, on the trends in archaeological heritage research and management, both in France and worldwide.

During the project implementation, I also made some visits to Germany, thus fortifying the cooperation with German partners. During visits to the Romisch-Germanische-Komission of the German Institute of Archaeology in Frankfurt am Main, and the Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum in Mainz, I studied the latest western literature on the current trends in the protection of archaeological heritage, I discussed with German colleagues the question of how to investigate and administer the field of protecting the archaeological heritage in Germany at federal and state level. Having thus access to the latest bibliographic resources during visits, I updated the bibliographic compartment on the project website: http://archaeoheritage.ro/bibliografie, developed and completed several studies, which were later published in various volumes and international journals (annex no. 2).

Other stage took place in Lithuania and the Czech Republic, during which I held talks with representatives of the parliament, government, researchers from Vilnius University and the Institute of History of Lithuania, Prague University, and the Institute of Archaeology in Prague, on the regulatory framework and management of cultural heritage in these European countries.

At the 8th Congress of World Archaeological Congress (WAC), I was elected as member of WAC Council, as Senior Representative for Central & Eastern Europe & Central Asia, a position as important as it is full of responsibilities, given that I will represent during the next eight years the aforementioned region and I will coordinate the WAC activities in these areas.
2.4. Collaborating with other projects and institutions

During the project implementation there were established relations of cooperation, exchange of experience and mutual support with several public institutions and NGOs from Romania and abroad. A range of activities were conducted in collaboration with teachers and students from the "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iași. First-year students were included into the project, tasked with monitoring the media, organizing symposiums and conferences. Some of the students chose BA and MA dissertation topics in the field of cultural heritage protection in general, and the archaeological heritage protection in particular. In this context, I find it appropriate to mention the efforts done by Elena Cozma (Iași) and Maia Mileac (Chisinau, but who studied for a year in Iași during an Erasmus stay). Both were actively involved in several project activities. Besides the BA and MA dissertation topics, they presented papers at symposiums and published studies that were carried out in the framework of our project. E. Cozma was recently registered for doctoral studies in cultural heritage. An important contribution to the project came from Stefan Caliniuc, who is responsible for the project's website, and who during this period and completed his MA studies in the field of cultural heritage at the "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iași. From the editorial team of the website was part and Dan Dascălău, student at the Faculty of History, "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iași, who made important contributions to the development of the mass-media monitoring component.

A special merit lies with officials from the Directorate for Culture and National Heritage of the Iași County Council and from the Municipality of Iași, who supported and were involved in organizing and co-financing the two symposiums (November 2012 and May 2016). The participation to our symposiums of representatives from the police inspectorates from Iaşi, Neamţ, Constanţa, Cluj, Calarasi, and Tulcea counties facilitated discussions on combating the destruction, illegal interventions in cultural sites and trafficking in antiquities. I am therefore glad that there is openness and interest on the part of public institutions in the protection and efficient management of the cultural heritage.

The partnership with the National Heritage Institute has proved to be similarly productive and efficient. Emphasize collaboration with Irina Oberlander-Târnoveanu, who gave presentations at events and published papers in publications of the project, on very current topics such as databases, archaeological archives, access to information, and cultural goods. In the same vein is the collaboration with representatives of the National History Museum of Romania, who participated actively in organising the 2013 international conference and the 2016 symposium, and their contributions are included in the published volumes of the project.

During the project implementation period I built cooperation and exchange of experience relations with other projects addressing themes close to the field of protecting the archaeological heritage in Romania. In this respect, we mention the collaboration with the "Die Grenze im Osten der Römische Provinz Dakien" PN-II-ID-PCE-2011-3-0652 project managed by Alexandru Popa and hosted by the National Museum of Eastern Carpathians, Sf. Gheorghe, and with the "The Maps of Time. Real communities - Virtual worlds - Experimented Pasts" PN-II-ID-PCE-2011-3-0245 project, managed by Dragos Gheorghiu and hosted by the National University of Arts from Bucharest.

On the international level, in addition to the multitude of contacts, exchange of ideas, exchange of publications, in addition to joint research and publications, I benefited from the support of major international forums. Thus, the European Association of Archaeologists was one of the key partners in organising the international conference in November 2013. The World Archaeological Congress, during the last two editions WAC-7 and WAC-8, accepted the proposed themes and sessions, which gathered
dozens of researchers from across the world to discuss topics on the current trends in archaeological heritage management.

3. RESEARCHING THE NEW TRENDS IN POLICIES FOR PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

During the implementation of the project (October 2011 - October 2016), in addition to the organizational activities, I carried out research on the protection and management of the archaeological heritage. During this period, I delivered over 20 presentations at a series of conferences and congresses, I published over 30 articles and abstracts in digests and journals with international impact, I coordinated the editing and publication of three volumes of studies that reflect current trends in the protection of archaeological heritage on the national and international levels.

3.1. Presentations and lectures (annex no. 1)

Participation at conferences facilitates the exchange of ideas, information and research results. During the project implementation I presented 24 papers at international symposiums and conferences in the field of archaeological heritage. The theme of the presentations was of the project, presenting foremost the project and my own research results in this field, which resulted, for the most part, in publications. The presentations addressed current themes and situations existing in the protection and management of archaeological heritage in Romania and the Rep. of Moldova: the national legal framework, the role of European and international conventions in the harmonization and development of national laws, the management of archaeological heritage, the access to information and databases initiated by Romania, the use of non-invasive methods and in situ protection, case studies of urban archaeology, the research and protection of fortresses, cave complexes, etc. Thus, through this project, Romania was represented at the most important forums and international conferences, where current problems, achievements and prospects domain protection and management of archaeological heritage were discussed.

3.2. Articles and studies in journals and collective works (annex no. 2)

From the total of 40 publications, the most representative are eight chapters from eight collective volumes, and eight papers in internationally recognized journals. In these works I approached analytically and comparatively a number of issues: the legal framework in Romania and the example of Moldova, where the latest bill on protection of archaeological heritage in the context of the Valletta Convention was approved; the organization of archaeological heritage management; databases and access to information in the field of archaeological heritage; illicit trafficking in antiquities and metal detectors used in Romania and Moldova; using non-invasive methods in archaeological research, and the protection of the archaeological remains in situ etc. In addition to these studies, I reviewed several works, recommended to the Romanian public. The publication of papers in internationally recognized journals (International Journal of Cultural Property, Archäologische Informationen, Online Journal in Public Archaeology, Sociology and Anthropology) and in collective volumes under the aegis of famous publishers (Palgrave Macmillan, Archaeolingua, Springer) significantly increased the impact and visibility of the project.

3.3. Volumes of studies published (annex no. 2)
Given the objectives of the project — to assess the legal protection of archaeological heritage in Romania, to make the analysis of the management of the archaeological heritage in Romania and its effectiveness compared with the management in other European countries, and to discuss trends in the protection and management of archaeological heritage across the world —, I have co-opted, in the framework of the symposiums and international conference organised, experts from Romania and abroad. To broaden the impact and promote the trends in this area, under the aegis of the project I coordinated the publication of three volumes of studies, containing contributions from renowned specialists in the field of archaeological heritage protection. Personally, in my capacity as project manager, I developed the prefaces and published one study in each of the volumes.

a. S. Musteaţă (ed.), *Arheologia și politicile de protejare a patrimoniului cultural în România. Culegere de studii*, Chişinău/Iaşi, Editura ARC, 2014, 224 pag., ISBN 978-9975-61-843-4. The volume contains 15 original studies on policies, strategies and different situations in the protection of archaeological heritage in Romania. Thus, it presents the current state of the four database initiated in Romania, the need for their development, access to information of an archaeological nature, and to archaeological archives. Similarly, it discusses various violations of the regulations for protecting the archaeological heritage. A current and widely discussed phenomenon in Romania is the use of metal detectors, archaeological and combating trade in illegal archaeology. Another very important topic for current and post-totalitarian states is forensic archaeology, which witnessed the first results in Romania, but is still modestly developed. The mass-media plays an important role in the process of public information, analysis and public awareness in all areas, including the state of the archaeological heritage. Therefore, this area is discussed and promoted by our project both through the website, and the analysis of the Romanian mass-media on the cultural and archaeological heritage. The volume also includes a draft inter-institutional strategy for protecting the national cultural heritage proposed for Neamţ county, which can be a model for other counties in Romania.

b. S. Musteaţă, Ş. Caliniuc (eds.), *Current Trends in Archaeological Heritage Preservation: National and International Perspectives*. Proceedings of the international conference, Iaşi, Romania, November 6-10, 2013, Oxford, BAR International Series 2741, 2015, 128 p. ISBN 9781407314006. The volume, which includes 25 studies by researchers from over 20 countries, was published in the BAR International Series by Archaeopress Publishing, Oxford, UK, one of the most famous archaeological monograph series in the world. The publication of the international conference proceedings in this reputed series has made known extensively the project and its results. The volume presents a series of situations on the legal protection, management and monitoring of the archaeological heritage in the Czech Republic, Romania, Moldova, India, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Poland, Brazil, and the UK. Taking into account the contemporary trends in this area, the volume presents the experiences on the use of information technologies in promoting the archaeological heritage.
as a market product, such as E-Cultural Tourism, applications for mobile devices, etc. In the same context are also the studies on public archaeology, landscape archaeology, archaeological heritage or sustainable development, and how to manage the use of metal detectors.

c. S. MUSTEAŢĂ (ed.), *Tendinţe curente în protecţia patrimoniului arheologic din România şi Republica Moldova*, Chişinău/Iaşi, Editura ARC, 2016. The volume is divided into three thematic chapters. The first part includes five studies that discuss issues from the Romania and Moldovan legislation on the protection of cultural heritage in general, and of the archaeological heritage in particular. In both states, major changes in legislation occurred after the accession to the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992). Romania signed the Valletta Convention in 1996, ratified in 1997, enforced it in 1998, and the first version of the law in protecting the archaeological heritage was adopted in 2000. The Republic of Moldova signed the Convention Valletta in 1998, ratified in 2001, enforced it in 2002, and the law on protection of archaeological heritage has been passed in Parliament only in 2010 and entered into force in 2011. Although the constitutions of both states give priority to the provisions of an international treaty that they signed, the process of implementing the law is very difficult. It can be seen from the start how different can the harmonization of national legislation be following the signing of an international convention. The second part of the volume contains five other studies that call into question a topic that is as current as it is sensitive for both countries: the problem of using metal detectors. Besides the normative aspects, the authors discuss the phenomenon of "archaeological poaching ", which is the main source of illicit trafficking in antiquities. Although the laws of Romania and Moldova are restrictive with respect to the use of metal detectors, black archaeology is practiced extensively in both states. Managing this issue is difficult, given that the causes behind the poaching are multiple, even though the pecuniary aspect remains predominant. Solutions exist, but willingness and responsibility is required primarily from people in leading positions. At the same time, the issue also relates to the education and the responsibility of every citizen. In the third part of the volume, the authors analyse a very important aspect, modestly developed both in Romania and in Moldova: education in cultural heritage protection. During the discussions it was found that there is a strict connection between research, initial training and continuous training in this area. The current situation is largely due to the lack of a philosophy and strategic vision for a general and special education on the protection and valorisation of the cultural heritage. Responsibilising citizens on the issue of cultural heritage must be done through education, both institutional and private. The education for cultural heritage must be a continuous process, part of a lifelong education.

4. CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the above, I believe that the project "Current Trends in the protection of archaeological heritage: national and international perspectives" was implemented successfully. Thus, in the period 2011-2016, under the aegis of the Institute of Archaeology of the Romanian Academy, Iaşi branch, supported by CNCS UEFISCDI, there were carried out several activities that led to meeting the aims of
the project concerning the analysis of archaeological heritage protection policies in Romania, compared
with the situation in this area in other European countries. Thanks to this project, there have been
established and strengthened partnerships with a number of institutions from Romania and abroad; there
were advanced several topics for academic and public discussions; there were elaborated several studies
and were delivered multiple presentations, etc.

In the context of assessing the legal framework for the protection of the archaeological heritage in
Romania, there were published several studies during the project implementation period, as well as the
monograph on this topic authored by Corina Borș, a work reviewed and recommended for the general
public to better understand the evolution of the regulatory system. I have said and written about the need
to update and harmonize the Romanian legislation with the European one, and have it comply with the
conventions assumed by Romania. The last year witnessed advances in the discussions of drafting the
Heritage Code, while recently the motivation for this legislative act was published. My views were
transmitted directly to the members of this committee. More so, since some of them took part in the
events organised in the framework of the project (conferences, publications). For example, the third
volume published contains a study of the situation at the moment of speaking. We hope that in the near
future the draft of the code will be submitted for public discussion, which will certainly improve the
legislative framework of Romania in the field of cultural heritage protection and bring further
clarification of certain problematic issues.

At the symposiums and conferences and in publications there was analysed the state of the
archaeological heritage management in Romania and its effectiveness compared with that from other
European countries. In my conclusions and those of the aforementioned experts, the need to develop a
management that is more efficient than the existing one has been underlined. The success of such
reforms would be the development of a clear vision for protecting and valorising the archaeological
heritage. To achieve the expected results it is necessary to ensure the sustainability of the projects
initiated, irrespective of political changes, because all the political forces should realize that the cultural
heritage is a common legacy and must become a national priority.

In the context of the discussions on the trends in the protection and management of the archaeological
heritage in European states, they were identified several successful practices that deserve to be adopted
and adapted for Romanian use: drafting archaeological research projects, implementation techniques,
recording the findings, storing and providing access archaeological to information, public archaeology,
community archaeology, underwater archaeology, etc. If in the use of non-invasive techniques Romania
is in line with the global trends, in other areas, such as archaeological archives, urgent reforms are
necessary.

The Romanian experience in the protection and management of the archaeological heritage has been
presented at international academic events, occasioning real exchange of ideas, practices and
experiences. Comparing the situation in Romania with that in the Rep. of Moldova, we can see that there
are many similarities in the field of cultural heritage protection. This is due both to the shared history,
and the extensive adopting by Moldova of experiences and normative contents from Romania. But there
are successful experiences in the Rep. of Moldova too, which could be taken up and further developed
in Romania, such as the practice of drafting archaeological projects, of archaeological investigation
reporting, the archiving of the archaeological documentation, etc. The need to continuously harmonise
the legislation and management practices in the protection of cultural heritage in Romania and Moldova
is self-evident. But achieving this goal requires political will both in Bucharest and Chisinau.
Finally, given that the project has proved to be as current and it is useful, we undertake to further develop the research directions, to maintain the online portal and to carry out a number of activities that will contribute to the development of good practices for protecting the archaeological heritage in Romania and the Republic of Moldova.

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October 12th, 2016
Dr Sergiu Musteață, project manager
ANNEX no. 1

List of participations and presentations at international scientific gatherings (2011-2016)

2011


2012


2013


11. Sergiu Musteata, Presentation: *Cultural heritage legal framework and management in Romania and Republic of Moldova*, XII Conference European Culture, 24-26 October 2013, Universitat International de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain

12. Sergiu Musteata, Organiser of the conference and Presentation: *Looting the past: trading archaeological goods in the Republic of Moldova. CURRENT TRENDS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, NOVEMBER 6-10, 2013, IASI, ROMANIA*

2014


2015


17. Sergiu Musteata, Presentation *Cultural Heritage Management in time of crisis, Sixth Annual International Conference on Baltic and Nordic Studies in Romania, Constanța, 22-23 May 2015*

2016


23. Sergiu Musteță, Participation: „Seventeenth Council of Europe meeting of the workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention”, Budapest, June 9-10, 2016

24. Sergiu Musteță, Presentation: *Reconstruction for better understanding the past. Case of Soroca medieval fortress*, Annual Meeting of European ICOMOS Nat Com2016 and Scientific Symposium on Reconstruction, 6-7 June 2016, Athens, Greece


ANNEX no. 2.

List of publications prepared in the framework of the project (2012-2016)

Books:

Articles and abstracts:

2012
2. MUSTEAŢĂ, S. *Urban archaeology in Romania and Moldova from normative to practical issues*. In: ABSTRACTS. 17th International Conference on Cultural Heritage and New Technologies, Vienna, Austria, November 5-7, 2012, p. 64.
3. MUSTEAŢĂ, S. *Archaeological Heritage Management in Romania and Moldova: A Comparative View*. In: ABSTRACTS, 18th Annual Meeting of European Association of Archaeologists, 29 August – 1 September 2012, Helsinki, Finland, p. 79.
2013


2014


**2015**


**2016**


