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Reviewed Work: Archéologie et droit
de l'urbanisme en Europe by Yves
Jégouzo, Pierre-Laurent Frier

Patty Gerstenblith



Review

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Archéologie et droit de l'urbanisme en Europe
by Yves Jégouzo and Pierre-Laurent Frier

Review by: Patty Gerstenblith

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demographics of death relevant to Roman funerary art) need to be addressed. An essay that raises these issues and uses the evidence provided by the sarcophagi to test some of the assumptions of the field would have immeasurably improved the value of this book. The catalogue, however, gives a sense of the styles and themes of the sarcophagi in one part of the empire in the second through fifth centuries.

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ARCHÉOLOGIE ET DROIT DE L'URBANISME EN EUROPE,
edited by *Yves Jégouzo* and *Pierre-Laurent Frier*.
(Immobilier, droit et gestion 10.) Pp. x + 342.
Éditions Dalloz, Paris 1995. 145 FF. ISBN 2-247-
01980-3 (paper).

This book summarizes a colloquium held in May 1993 in Paris that addressed the relationship between preservation of the past, through archaeological research and fieldwork, and the growth of European urban centers. While this work focuses on the legal systems that attempt to regulate this often-tense relationship in selected European countries, the information presented is relevant to cities and nations throughout the world that are currently struggling with these same issues.

Most of the volume consists of national reports from Germany, Great Britain, Spain, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, and Turkey, written by a French expert in collaboration with national experts. The reports respond to specific questions concerning the legal and administrative system for regulating archaeological fieldwork, including those conducted by both private in-

dividuals and public institutions, accidental discoveries, financing of salvage excavations, status and ownership of objects, and relationship to urban planning (including zoning, construction, demolition and excavation permits, and methods of reconciling conflicts between the different legal schemes for urban development and for protection of the archaeological heritage).

The national reports present a difficult challenge with the degree of specificity varying among the different countries. Germany, for example, illustrates a regulatory system that is dependent on both federal and local laws, while England presents a complex amalgam of common law principles, judicial interpretations, and statutory law. It is worth noting that subsequent to the publication of this volume, the relatively arcane English law of treasure trove was amended by legislation to make it a more flexible tool in the service of archaeological preservation.

Because of the difficulty of analyzing the laws of each country in depth, this volume is perhaps more useful for its compilation of the statutes of several nations, including Spain, Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Sweden, the summary reports, and the bibliography. The summary by Pierre-Laurent Frier presents a comparative analysis of the laws of the different nations within a historical context. The summary by Vincent Negri discusses possible compromises through the integration of archaeological zones or parks within urban planning schemes. The reader is thus given specific details of the legal systems of these different countries as well as comparative material that can be used in devising flexible legal and regulatory schemes for the resolution of conflicts between the goal of historic and archaeological preservation and the realities of modern urban growth.

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