

Funding Ethics

The BSA Follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeology's (CiFA) code of conduct in relation to professional ethics in archaeology. That code can be found here:

<https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/2023-11/CiFA-Code-of-Conduct-2022.pdf>

This code covers all aspects of archaeological work, from excavation to publication and it is organised around 5 principles, to which researchers associated with the School should adhere.

- *Principle 1*

The researcher shall adhere to high standards of ethical and responsible behaviour in the conduct of archaeological affairs.

- *Principle 2*

The researcher has a responsibility for the conservation of the historic environment.

- *Principle 3*

The researcher shall conduct their work in such a way that reliable information about the past may be acquired, and shall ensure the results are properly recorded.

- *Principle 4*

The researcher has responsibility for making available the results of archaeological work with reasonable dispatch.

- *Principle 5*

The researcher shall recognise the aspirations of employees, colleagues and helpers with regard to all matters relating to employment, including career development, health and safety, terms and conditions of employment and equality of opportunity.

Each of the principles has a series of further qualifiers and subsections, which are worth paying attention to.

In particular, we should draw specific attention to 1.7 and 1.8. The revised statement is here:

1.7 A [researcher] shall know and comply with all laws applicable to their archaeological activities whether as employer or employee, and where appropriate with national and international treaties, conventions and charters including annexes and schedules.

1.8 A [researcher] shall not contribute to activities likely to result in the sale of archaeologically significant objects, or objects that would have been more significant had they been recovered archaeologically. This applies also to the receipt of grants for BSA researchers from organisations and/or individuals implicated in the sale of archaeological materials, whether legally obtained or otherwise. This applies also to the receipt of grants for BSA researchers from organisations and/or individuals implicated in the sale of archaeological materials, whether legally obtained or otherwise.

In short, no BSA permit will be issued to any project found to be systematically violating this code of ethics, especially in relation to the sale, trafficking, or preservation of antiquities.

The laws and professional requirements of the Hellenic Republic in relation to archaeological materials, where they require more stringent principles, supersede this code.

EDI statement:

‘The BSA is an equal opportunities employer and committed to a policy of treating all employees and job applications equally and ensuring the workplace is free from unfair and unlawful discrimination on the grounds of the protected characteristics defined in the Equalities Act 2010, including but not limited to colour, race, nationality, ethnic origin, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, disability or age.’

D. Stewart, Chair of Committee for Archaeology Sept 2025