ANTIQUITY

Ethical Statement

The journal *Antiquity* is dedicated to the promotion of professional knowledge and public appreciation of world archaeology. This includes a commitment to support the protection and preservation of all forms of archaeological cultural heritage. Research published in *Antiquity* must therefore be guided by the highest ethical standards, informed by international agreements and professional ethical guidelines, and sensitivity to local cultural values.

All authors must ensure that they comply with the relevant national and international treaties and institutional policies, and adhere to the relevant professional codes concerning, but not limited to, the following areas:

Human Remains
Antiquity endorses the code of ethics and code of practice regarding the research and analysis of human remains outlined by the *British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology*, the 'Vermillion Accord on Human Remains' adopted by the World Archaeology Congress in 1989 and the position statement produced by the *American Association of Physical Anthropology*. *Antiquity* adheres to the principle that the destructive sampling of human remains should strive to minimise damage and preserve material. For guidance, we direct authors to the framework produced by the *Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England*. It is permissible to include photographs of human remains in manuscripts submitted to *Antiquity*; these should be of direct relevance to the subject matter and should avoid showing the remains of individuals who have died within living memory.

BABAO ethics and standards
http://www.babao.org.uk/publications/ethics-and-standards/

The Vermillion Accord on Human Remains
http://worldarch.org/code-of-ethics/

Code of Ethics of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists
http://www.physanth.org/documents/3/ethics.pdf

Science and the Dead: A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis
http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/Science_and_the_Dead.pdf

Indigenous Peoples
Antiquity endorses the 'Principles to Abide by' in respect to obligations towards indigenous peoples as stated in the 'First Code of Ethics' adopted by the World Archaeology Congress in 1990.
http://worldarch.org/code-of-ethics/

Materials Acquired through the Antiquities Trade
Antiquity condemns unequivocally the looting of archaeological sites and the illicit trade in antiquities. No research that directly or indirectly violates relevant national or international laws will be published.

Antiquity supports the '1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property' and subsequent treaties.

Antiquity does not publish research on unprovenanced material without clear evidence that it legally entered a collection before 1970. Complete transparency is expected in this matter. *Antiquity* adheres to the 2004 resolution of the American Institute of Archaeology on recently acquired antiquities as implemented by the publishing policy of the *American Journal of Archaeology.*

> "The *American Journal of Archaeology* will not serve for the announcement or initial scholarly presentation of any object in a private or public collection acquired after December 30, 1973, unless its existence is documented before that date, or it was legally exported from the country of origin. An exception may be made if, in the view of the Editor, the aim of publication is to emphasize the loss of archaeological context".

Norman, N.J. (2005) Editorial Policy on the Publication of Recently Acquired Antiquities. *AJA* 109(2): 135–136. DOI: 10.3764/aja.109.2.135. https://www.ajaonline.org/editorial/97

Antiquity endorses the policy recommendations concerning the illegal looting and export of antiquities made in the 'Stealing history report commissioned by the ICOM UK and The Museums Association.

Brodie, N., J. Doole & P. Watson (2000) *Stealing history: the illicit trade in cultural material*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.
https://www.museumsassociation.org/download?id=30258

Person Surveys/Questionnaires
Antiquity endorses the good practice for undertaking research involving questionnaires and person surveys in the *Ethics Guidebook* (http://www.ethicsguidebook.ac.uk/Asking-questions-of-participants-100). Ethical issues include informed consent, transparency, anonymity, and cross-cultural sensitivities.

Antiquity recommends the guidelines on informed consent in *Ethics for Researchers* (2013) published by the European Union.
http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/fp7/89888/ethics-for-researchers_en.pdf

Publishing ethics
Antiquity and its publisher Cambridge University Press are members of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) https://publicationethics.org/.

Papers submitted to *Antiquity* are initially assessed for suitability by the editorial team and their originality confirmed using the CrossRef Similarity Check. Papers are then sent for rigorous, external peer-review. *Antiquity* reserves the right to withdraw papers at any time during the review and production process, including post acceptance, if specific ethical issues are identified.

The Cambridge University Press statement on general ethical standards in scholarly publishing may be found at https://www.cambridge.org/core/about/ethical-standards

Antiquity adheres to the guidance of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) on geopolitical intrusions on editorial matters. This states that: "Editorial decisions should not be affected by the origins of the manuscript, including the nationality, ethnicity, political beliefs, race, or religion of the authors. Decisions to edit and publish should not be determined by the policies of governments or other agencies outside of the journal itself, except where a decision might place the journal in violation of applicable law".