



HAL
open science

**CCJ - Centre Camille Jullian - Histoire et archéologie
de la Méditerranée, de la protohistoire à la fin de
l'Antiquité**
Rapport Hcéres

► **To cite this version:**

Rapport d'évaluation d'une entité de recherche. CCJ - Centre Camille Jullian - Histoire et archéologie de la Méditerranée, de la protohistoire à la fin de l'Antiquité. 2017, Aix-Marseille université - AMU, Centre national de la recherche scientifique - CNRS. hceres-02030498

HAL Id: hceres-02030498

<https://hal-hceres.archives-ouvertes.fr/hceres-02030498v1>

Submitted on 20 Feb 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

HCERES

High Council for the Evaluation of Research
and Higher Education

Department of Research Evaluation

report on research unit:

Centre Camille-Jullian

CCJ

under the supervision of
the following institutions
and research bodies:

Aix-Marseille Université

Centre National de La Recherche Scientifique - CNRS

Evaluation Campaign 2016-2017 (Group C)

HCERES

High Council for the Evaluation of Research
and Higher Education

Department of Research Evaluation

In the name of HCERES,¹

Michel Cosnard, president

In the name of the experts committee,²

Elizabeth Fentress, chairwoman of the
committee

Under the decree No.2014-1365 dated 14 november 2014,

¹ The president of HCERES "countersigns the evaluation reports set up by the experts committees and signed by their chairman." (Article 8, paragraph 5)

² The evaluation reports "are signed by the chairman of the expert committee". (Article 11, paragraph 2)

Evaluation report

This report is the sole result of evaluation by the expert committee, the composition of which is specified below.

The assessments contained herein are the expression of an independent and collegial reviewing by the committee.

Unit name:	Centre Camille-Jullian
Unit acronym:	CCJ
Label requested:	UMR
Current number:	7299
Name of Director (2016-2017):	Mr Jean-Christophe SOURISSEAU
Name of Project Leader (2018-2022):	Mr Jean-Christophe SOURISSEAU

Expert committee members

Chair:	Ms Elizabeth FENTRESS, Associazione Internazionale di Archéologia Classica, Italy
Experts:	Mr Pascal BUTTERLIN, Université Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne (representative of the CNU) Ms Raphaëlle CHOSSENOT, Université Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne (representative of the CoNRS) Ms Michelle COLTELLONI TRANOY, Université Paris-Sorbonne Mr Thibaud LANFRANCHI, Université Toulouse - Jean Jaures Mr Jean-Baptiste YON, CNRS Lyon (representative of the CoNRS)

Scientific delegate representing the HCERES:

Mr Jean-Pierre VALLAT

Representatives of supervising institutions and bodies:

Mr Pierre CHIAPPETTA, Aix-Marseille Université
Mr Younis HERMES, Aix-Marseille Université
Mr Patrick PION, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives

Head of Doctoral School:

Ms Sabine LUCIANI, Doctoral School n° 355, « Espaces, Cultures, Sociétés »

1 • Introduction

History and geographical location of the unit

The unit associates the University of Aix Marseille with the CNRS, with contributions in terms of staff from the Ministry of Culture and the INRAP. Originally the centre de recherches sur “l’Afrique Méditerranéenne”, founded in 1961, became the Institut “d’Archéologie Méditerranéenne”, in 1970, and was further reorganized in 1978. In 1994 the institute united with the group “Recherches d’Antiquités africaines” to form a new UMR, n° 6573, entitled “Centre camille-Jullian et Recherches d’Antiquités africaines”, whose name changed in 2000 to the “Centre Camille -Jullian, archéologie méditerranéenne et africaine.” It is located at the Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l’Homme, in Aix-en-Provence.

Management team

The director is Mr Jean-Christophe SOURISSEAU assisted by an assistant director, Ms Gulia BOETTO. They are advised by a laboratory council comprising both elected and co-opted members who represent the full range of the personnel. This council meets three times a year, while there are two annual general assemblies. Research is structured by themes, which are themselves subdivided in programs under the direction of members of the UMR. The centre engages in numerous collaborative projects, both with foreign universities, national bodies such as INRAP and the Ministry of Culture, and local institutions such as museums.

HCERES nomenclature

SHS6_1

SHS6_3

Scientific domains

History, History of Art and Archaeology, both terrestrial and maritime.

Unit workforce

Unit workforce	Number on 30/06/2016	Number on 01/01/2018
N1 : Permanent professors and similar positions	15	14
N2 : Permanent researchers from Institutions and similar positions	36	36
N3 : Other permanent staff (technicians and administrative personnel)	22	22
N4 : Other researchers (Postdoctoral students, visitors, etc.)	4	
N5 : Emeritus	9	
N6 : Other contractual staff (technicians and administrative personnel)	3	
N7 : PhD students	23	
TOTAL N1 to N7	112	
Qualified research supervisors (HDR) or similar positions	8	

Unit record	From 01/01/2011 to 30/06/2016
PhD theses defended	24
Postdoctoral scientists having spent at least 12 months in the unit	4
Number of Research Supervisor Qualifications (HDR) obtained during the period	2

2 • Assessment of the unit

Global assessment of the unit

Integrated with the pole of excellence of the “Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l’Homme”, the unit is a laboratory of international renown, with a high-quality, varied and abundant scientific production. Its strongpoint is the archaeology of the Mediterranean, particularly maritime archaeology, but also that of ports, trade, and ceramic production and exchange. A long tradition links the laboratory to North African archaeology. A network of agreements and projects links the laboratory with other institutions, both foreign and national, and anchors it firmly into international research, with a coherent geographical framework in the Western and Central Mediterranean. At the same time, it boasts significant programs in conjunction with local archaeologists, bearing on the archaeology of the Midi. It is very well-integrated into its socio-economic and cultural environment, using outreach such as films and museum exhibitions to interest the larger public in its research.

Although formation is not its primary concern, and figures as only 10% of its activity, during the last quinquennial it has produced a substantial number of new doctorates, averaging almost six per year, while numerous visiting scholars have benefitted from its resources. The new Masters degree in Maritime Archaeology, with its strong but limited intake, has made it a magnet for the best students wishing to pursue this career. The creation of a UNESCO chair in maritime archaeology crowns its pre-eminence in the field.

The CCJ benefits from extremely distinguished researchers: many of these, however, are emeritus faculty, and though they still contribute to the life of the laboratory, the lack of new recruitment poses a significant risk to its future. There is also a substantial publication output, with two outstanding journals and two monograph series, as well as one of the major libraries for Mediterranean Archaeology, an (aero)phototeque and highly important archives of archaeological research both in France and in the Maghreb. These too, however, suffer from a notable lack of dedicated personnel, both in terms of editorial and support staff. Thus the current output of the laboratory is of exceptionally high quality, but the outlook for its future is uncertain: this point is stressed in various places in the report. As the direction has no power to hire, we would recommend more commitment on this point from the administrative tutorship (CNRS, Ministry of Culture and AMU) : we were quite shocked that neither the representative from CNRS or the representative of the Ministry of Culture bothered to show up at the meeting, in contrast to the very supportive involvement of the INRAP representative.

The four research themes of this assessment period have now been restructured into six, with transverse themes such as the archaeology of the Maghreb and digital archaeology. These new transverse themes are clearly key to the future of the laboratory, while the breaking up of the original four themes seems designed to create a better balance among the research groups. The new structure is clearly the result of some serious reflexion. However, one can only admire the output from the last five years in its thematic richness and the quantity of work produced: the dossier is particularly strong in everything to do with water, from hydro technology to underwater archaeology, and with the study of material culture. The laboratory continues to create new and innovative research, using new technologies, and to carry out multi-period research around its specific themes.

Finally, during the visit the project to create a new Institute of Archaeology was much discussed although, significantly, it was not mentioned in the report. The goal of this project is still rather unclear: rather than a full merger of the four institutions concerned (which would be the rational solution) the institute seems designed as a closer association. This seems due to fear on the part of various staff members (especially ITA). But in such a case, one cannot see how this project would not result in yet another administrative structure, doubling the MMSH. The uncertainty is worrying, and we note that AMU has promised 1 000 000 € but does not provide enough regular staff for the CCJ. It is hoped that this would go toward proper staffing of the important archives and libraries. For the moment, the lack of detail makes this Institute seem a mirage, and the uncertainty is clearly having its effect on staff and planning. Again, the absence of both the CNRS and the Ministry of Culture, both of whom seem interested in the creation of the Institute, was unfortunate, and we wonder if it reflects a lack of consideration for the committee or the institution.