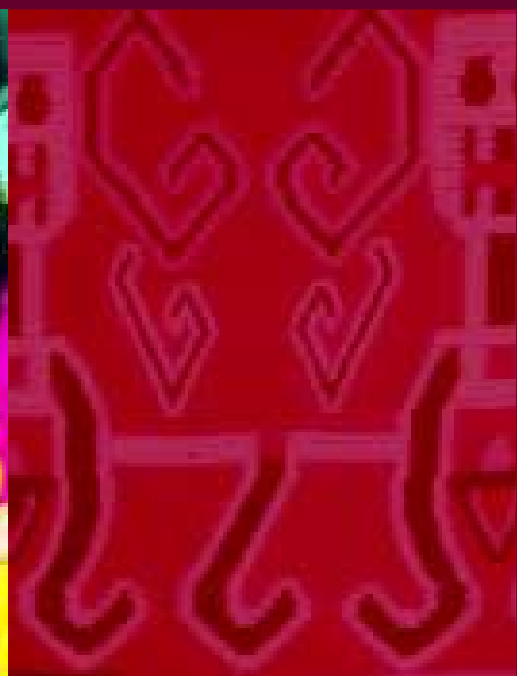


ICCROM

NEWSLETTER

June 2003

29



ICCROM Programmes

The articles in this newsletter reflect the range of programme activities carried out by ICCROM during 2002–2003. These activities take place worldwide and take on a variety of forms. They involve courses, meetings, seminars and publications on a wide range of topics, as well as technical advisory missions and other forms of support to Member States.

The ICCROM programmes that have been recommended by Council and approved by the General Assembly for 2002-2003 are as follows:

Advocacy through education
AFRICA 2009
Architectural Conservation
Archives and Conservation
Crafts and Conservation
ICCROM Forum
Heritage Settlements
Interdisciplinary Decision-making
Preventive Conservation
Project TERRA
SITES Near East

For the articles on pages 7–18, the programme which each article reports on is indicated next to the page number.

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Cover illustration: bottom left, preparation of Japanese lacquer (urushi); bottom right, turning wooden bowls for lacquering, Japan; top, making flexible supports, Flexible Materials course, Malaysia (see page 10).

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Cultural Heritage at Risk: Iraq

This piece is being written in the aftermath of the war in Iraq and the reports of the destruction of cultural heritage that it has caused. At the time of writing, the precise extent of the destruction has not yet been assessed. Many of the collections of the National Museum in Baghdad and of other museums and archives appear to have been saved, thanks to the preventive measures taken by their curators. The world owes a debt to the dedication of the staffs and of concerned citizens in removing many collections to places of safekeeping.

Nevertheless, there have undoubtedly been serious losses from collections. Moreover, the damage caused to archaeological sites throughout Iraq has yet to be assessed. Illicit excavation of archaeological sites and thefts from museums in Iraq since the Gulf War have been extensively documented. In the absence of effective conditions of law-and-order that has prevailed since the recent invasion of Iraq, the opportunities for looting sites and local museums must be all the greater.

There was no shortage of warnings that cultural heritage would be at risk in the event of armed conflict and the breakdown of law-and-order. But if the political and military authorities do not recognize that cultural heritage is something to be valued, then these warnings fall on deaf ears. It is quite sobering to look back at the aftermath of the Second World War and the achievement of drawing up the 1954 Hague Convention, and to reflect how fundamental its provisions still are some fifty years later.

Editorial

The wartime destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq has focused on the losses of museum, library and archive collections. Surveys of damage to the built heritage and to archaeological sites await easier access to the country. Or, put another way, movable cultural property has received more attention hitherto than immovable cultural property.

The distinction between movable and immovable cultural property is a long-standing one. With its origins in legal terminologies, it has been widely used – at the risk of oversimplifying – for distinguishing between portable items that constitute museum and archive collections and the seemingly fixed assets of buildings. Is this distinction still a useful one? And why the term “property” when it seems that nowadays everything is considered simply as “heritage”?

From property to heritage

The term “cultural property” was first used in English in a legal context in the UNESCO Hague Convention of 1954, and was subsequently used for the illicit traffic Convention of 1970. It also features in the full title of ICCROM, founded in 1959, namely the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property.

The older international documents use the terminology of cultural property and movable and immovable categories. The early Conventions and Recommendations of UNESCO, up to and including the 1970 illicit traffic Convention, refer to the protection of cultural property.

Since then, the term “property” has tended to be superseded for general discourse by “heritage” (though its legal usage retains an important role in questions of restitution and, increasingly, in current issues concerning intellectual property). Whereas the term “property” conveys ideas of ownership rights and

sometimes of commercial value, “heritage” implies rather a legacy to inherit and to pass on to future generations. The term “heritage” grew increasingly popular in the 1960s. It first came to be used in English in 1969 for an international agreement in the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage; followed, significantly, by UNESCO’s 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (though the List established to this end consists of “properties”).

With the shift from the term “cultural property” to “cultural heritage”, the need to distinguish between movable and immovable property was much reduced. But the terminology is still widely used, especially in the Romance languages. It is found in many legislations, titles and texts.

National legislations often refer to cultural material as, for example, monuments, antiquities and works of art. None of these terms denote exclusively either movable or immovable items. Even monuments can fall into either category. In English, a monument tends to be viewed as something immovable. But in many French, German, and Spanish-language legislations, the term “monument” can refer to both immovables and movables.

Movable or not?

Apart from these terminological problems, the difficulties with the movable:immovable distinction are well-known. Items normally considered to be immovable can sometimes be moved, whether legally for their protection and conservation, or illegally for sale. Buildings, machinery, and industrial installations are moved to open-air museums in order to save them; or what would be considered fixtures in a building are detached and removed for their better conservation. Examples would include mosaics, wall paintings, sculptured

reliefs and stelae found on archaeological sites. When detachment was considered the only way of conserving such fixtures, they were treated as movables to be conserved and displayed in museums. As conservation techniques improved, and policies emphasized conservation *in situ*, such fixtures have become regarded as immovables.

An interesting case is that of shipwrecks. A ship that is wrecked, and then excavated and lifted for exhibition in a museum, has during its lifetime moved from a movable to an immovable and back to a movable status in our customary conceptual categories.

Does this matter? Are these categories not simply useful shorthand descriptors, and anyway moribund as we move steadily towards “integrated conservation”? I suggest that they do still deserve attention, not because they are ultimately very useful, but because they underlie distinctions in professional practice that are still very strong in many quarters. I am referring to the traditional distinctions between those who work on the conservation of objects and those who work on buildings, two fields that often seem to be still surprisingly distinct from one another.

How does ICCROM handle this distinction? Fortunately, ICCROM was founded as a centre for conservation of all cultural property, movable and immovable. In parenthesis, it is interesting to note that it was a sub-committee of UNESCO’s International Committee on Monuments that recommended in 1953 the establishment of a specialized centre for conservation, and the committee was chaired by the Director of ICOM. In those days, at least, there was a good integration between the monument and museum fields. Nevertheless, in subsequent years they seem to have diverged, each creating its own specialized organizations and committees. In recent years there have been efforts to bring them together again. For instance, the International Committee of the

Blue Shield brings together four international NGOs (ICOM, ICOMOS, IFLA and ICA), with UNESCO and ICCROM holding consultative status.

Towards greater integration

A good example of the need for integration is the conservation of historic buildings and their contents as museums. Successful conservation requires a fusion between different areas of expertise. The specialists may have had rather different educations and may belong to different professional associations which have their origins in either the built environment or the museum world. But for them to collaborate successfully, good communication and understanding of each other’s concerns is essential. This is all the more important when they come from different cultural backgrounds.

In its professional education activities, ICCROM has long addressed audiences of mixed disciplinary and cultural backgrounds. But it has attempted to break new ground by treating this challenge as the objective, and not only as an inevitable corollary of international work. Under the rubric of “sharing conservation”, ICCROM is bringing together specialists from different disciplines and/or different cultural backgrounds, all of whom find themselves responsible for taking decisions about conservation.

The activities so far have taken the form of a series of courses for professionals from different backgrounds. The first (held in Paris in June 2001) adopted the title *Sharing conservation science*, with the aim of exploring with scientists and non-scientists the role that science could play in solving conservation problems. A broader aim was chosen for the second course, held at ICCROM in November 2002. This course on *Sharing conservation decisions*



Wall paintings: the immovable is moved

brought together selected applicants who included objects and archives conservators, architects, curators, and archaeologists. The purpose was to understand how decisions about conservation are made, within a historical and cultural context that includes a wide range of stakeholders. It was also notable for bringing together as co-organizers the two leading conservation institutes in Italy, namely the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (ICR) in Rome and the Opificio delle Pietre Dure (OPD) of Florence. They helped provide for debate the essential case-studies of decision-making in past and current conservation projects from their own and other heritage bodies' experiences.

After three weeks of crossing disciplinary boundaries, the class's ability to bring an analytical and inter-disciplinary approach to any conservation issue was put to the test. For half a day they joined the participants, mainly architects and planners, of the course on the management of cultural landscapes that was simultaneously being run at ICCROM, to debate together decision-making in the context of disaster preparedness.

These activities respond to two of ICCROM's strategic directions identified in 2000, namely "to adopt policies and activities that integrate the conservation of movable and immovable cultural property" and "to coordinate and promote interdisciplinary research into heritage conservation". In addition, they aim to cross cultural boundaries. Another example of this strategy lies in the courses held regularly in Japan on the conservation of oriental works of art on paper and of objects of lacquer (*urushi*). Organized with our partner the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (TNRICP) in Tokyo, these intensive courses expose mainly western-trained conservators to the traditional manufacture, use and preservation of Japanese paper and lacquer objects. The need on the course to cross cultural

boundaries as well as technical ones leads to a much better understanding by conservators from different cultural traditions of how to look after such objects. The course held this year in Kuala Lumpur adopted a similar approach to the conservation of flexible materials such as textiles and basketry.

The ability of conservation professionals to work interculturally has never been more important. It is a skill that is increasingly in demand in their daily working contexts in our multicultural societies. It is in even greater demand should they find themselves called upon to aid in recovery operations abroad when cultural heritage is damaged by natural disaster or armed conflict. The preparation of specialists who, irrespective of disciplinary background, show a sympathetic understanding of culturally diverse traditions while coping with limited resources and difficult environments, remains a high priority in the conservation field.

Some of the reflections here on the movable:immovable distinction are drawn from my article due to be published in *Conservation of historic houses and their contents: addressing the conflicts* (eds. Watt, D. and Colston, B.), Donhead Publishing, 2003.

ICCROM News & Events

The General Assembly

The 23rd Session of ICCROM's General Assembly will take place in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2003. The General Assembly meets in ordinary session every two years. The General Assembly determines the general policies of ICCROM and approves its biennial programme of activities.

Strengthening ties with Japan

On 14 April 2003, ICCROM confirmed its long-standing collaboration with the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties (TNRICP) by signing a Memorandum of Understanding for the regular courses that they offer together. The two regular courses are those devoted to the conservation of lacquer objects (*urushi*) and paper conservation in the Japanese tradition. They are held in alternate years.

The MoU was signed in Tokyo by Mr Watanabe Akiyoshi, Director-General of the TNRICP, and Dr Nicholas Stanley-



Price, Director-General of ICCROM, in the presence of senior staff members of the Institute.

Staff appointments

We are very pleased to announce the arrival of several new staff members since the previous newsletter went to press. In December 2002 we reluctantly

said farewell to Richard Lindo who retired after four years' loyal service to ICCROM as Chief Operating Officer. He has been replaced, under the new title of Manager, Finance and Administration, by Bruno Pisani, a veteran of more than thirty years' experience at FAO in administration, finance and personnel.

We were also lucky to reach agreement with the Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali for the secondment from the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro in Rome of Dr Rosalia Varoli Piazza. As an art historian on the staff of the Istituto for more than twenty years, she has pioneered interdisciplinary approaches to the conservation of works of art, while also being responsible for the textile conservation section of the Istituto. At ICCROM she has the title of Senior Programme Coordinator, and has helped to develop the *Sharing Conservation* programme.

In October 2002, Dr Robert Killick was appointed Publications Manager, responsible for all ICCROM's publications both electronic and print, including this newsletter. Dr Killick has had wide experience of commercial and academic publishing in addition to a successful career as an archaeologist working in the Middle East, notably in Iraq and Bahrain.

The programme staff have also been much strengthened by the appointment of Dr Webber Ndoro and Mr Zaki Aslan. Dr Ndoro joins ICCROM as Project Manager for the AFRICA 2009 programme, to which he has contributed as a consultant since 1999. He was previously Senior Lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe, and before that the Monuments Coordinator and Site Conservator at Great Zimbabwe for the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe.

Zaki Aslan has been appointed Project Coordinator of the SITES Near East Programme. Trained as an architect at the University of Jordan, he has an MA in Conservation from the University of



Dr Rosalia Varoli Piazza

Zaki Aslan





Laura Mora and Canaletto in 1966

Montreal, Canada, and has recently completed his Ph.D. at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, on the design of protective structures for archaeological sites.

Finally, Jerome Nhan has joined us for a year under the Volontariat International programme of the French Government, succeeding Patrice Simonnet. He will help coordinate work for the EPA Endowment Fund and for programmes in Asia. Holder of a Diploma from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, Section Internationale, his previous voluntary assignments include periods spent in Hong Kong, Cambodia and Tokyo.

Liliane Masschelein-Kleiner retires from IRPA

Liliane Masschelein-Kleiner, who retired this year as Director of the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique (IRPA) in Brussels, has had a long association with ICCROM. Her record is a remarkable one and ICCROM owes her an immense debt for her sound advice and wisdom throughout the years.

She has supported ICCROM not only in an official capacity, as a member of ICCROM's governing bodies, but was also a regular teacher throughout the 1980s on ICCROM's annual course on the Scientific Principles of Conservation.

She represented IRPA *ex officio* on the Council in 1985 and 1986. She was subsequently elected in her own right as a Council Member, serving from 1986 to 1992. For two of these years, 1989 and 1990, she was the Chair of the Council, leading ICCROM at a key moment in its evolution as it started to launch long-term programmes, most notably the PREMA programme in Africa. In 1995, she successfully sought re-election to the Council and, indeed, still remains a member today.



Liliane Masschelein-Kleiner



Sir Bernard Feilden and the current Director-General of ICCROM, Dr Nicholas Stanley-Price, met recently in Norfolk, UK.

Celebrating Laura Mora

On 28 February 2003, a group of colleagues and former students were invited to celebrate the 80th birthday of Laura Mora, in a ceremony organized by the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro, Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali and ICCROM.

Her extraordinary contributions to conservation and to the Istituto in particular were recalled in tributes made by Mario Serio (Director-General of the Direzione Generale per il Patrimonio Storico, Artistico e Demoetnoantropologico, Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali), Paul Philippot (former Director of ICCROM), Giovanni Carbonara (University of Rome), Carlo Giantomassi (private conservator), Giorgio Torraca (former Deputy Director of ICCROM), and Dr Nicholas Stanley-Price (ICCROM). Laura Mora responded to these with a characteristically passionate account of her approach to conservation.

News of former Directors of ICCROM

The visit of Paul Philippot (Director 1971–1977) for Laura Mora's birthday celebration was his second return to Rome in two years. His successor to the post of Director, Sir Bernard Feilden (1977–1981), continues to share his long experience with younger colleagues, meeting recently with the current Director-General of ICCROM. Cevat Erder, Andrej Tomaszewski and Marc Laenen also all remain in close contact with us.

ICCROM Fellows and Interns

ICCROM has awarded two fellowships for autumn 2003. David Gandreau, currently undertaking doctoral research at the University of Lyon II, has been awarded a fellowship to continue his work on the conservation of mud brick structures with special reference to archaeological sites in the Near and

Middle East. Mr Gandreau has participated in excavation and conservation projects throughout the region, most recently completing a two-month assignment to develop a conservation strategy for Merv, Turkmenistan.

Amokrane Saleh has been awarded an ICCROM fellowship to study the management of archaeological resources on the Im Broum plateau, an area that lies within the Ahaggar National Park, Algeria. Mr Saleh has conducted archaeological surveys of other regions of Algeria, while employed by the National Park Service. He is also completing a Masters degree at the University of Algiers in the prehistory of Ahaggar.

ICCROM internships were awarded in December 2002 to Karen Abend and Constanza Rodriguez Segovia.

Karen Abend, a conservator-restorer from the United States with an MSc in Art Conservation from the University of Delaware, was based in the Collections Unit and assisted in the preparation of the *Sharing Conservation Decisions* course that took place in November 2002 (see page 11). She also helped with the final preparation of a publication on preventive conservation.

Constanza Rodriguez Segovia, a conservator-restorer from Spain and a graduate of the Universidad Complutense of Madrid, worked in the Architecture and Archaeological Sites Unit to develop a project on *The study and the conservation of decorated architectural ceramics*. This was a continuation of a project initiated in 2001 with the collaboration of the Spanish Academy in Rome.

ICCROM welcomed two new interns in the first half of 2003: Maria Greco and Elena Phyrillas.

Maria Greco is currently working on an advocacy project (*Public awareness of the fragility of cultural heritage: what role do tourist guidebooks play?*) under the direction of Monica Ardemagni, Collections Unit Project Manager. This project

is examining how conservation issues are addressed in tourism guidebooks. Her work continues that of Aurelie Chène, an ICCROM intern in 2002, and will include helping to organize a meeting in July 2003 with guidebook publishers.

Elena Phyrillas is assisting with several programmes in the Office of the Director-General until September, 2003. Her work includes research assistance for public presentations, for an exhibition at the General Assembly, and for services to Member States. She comes to ICCROM after an education in the Classics at Oxford University and three years' business experience in an international strategy consultancy.

Professor Peter Lasko CBE

Peter Lasko, art historian, died in France on 19 May 2003. Formerly Professor of Visual Arts at the University of East Anglia and subsequently Director of the Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, Peter Lasko was a long-standing and energetic supporter of ICCROM. He served as a Council Member (1977–1986, 1988–1990), and was a member of the Finance & Programme Committee (1979–1986, 1988–1990) and its chair from 1989 to 1990. He was also a member of the Standards & Training Committee from 1979 to 1986 (chair, 1983–1985) and was elected Chairman of the 10th General Assembly in 1979.

Stay in touch with ICCROM

ICCROM is always pleased to hear from old friends, former colleagues and course participants, so please send us your details and let us know what you are now doing.

If you would also like to hear more from ICCROM, then subscribe to our new e-news service via the ICCROM web site (www.iccrom.org). You will then receive automatically a monthly round-up of all our activities.

Course List: August 2002–June 2003

2nd International Course on Conservation of Modern Architecture, Jyväskylä, Finland. 21 August–11 September 2002. Organized by the Alvar Aalto Academy, the Alvar Aalto Museum, the Finnish National Board of Antiquities, and ICCROM.

Training course on the Conservation of Wooden Structures in the Asia-Pacific Region, Nara, Japan. 16 October–14 November 2002. Organized by ACCU, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan, Nara Municipality and ICCROM.

2nd International Course on Integrated Conservation of Territories & Landscapes of Heritage Value (ITUC 02), ICCROM, Rome. 18 November–13 December, 2002.

Sharing Conservation Decisions Course, ICCROM, Rome. 4–29 November 2002. Organized in collaboration with the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro in Rome, and the Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Florence.

International Course on Flexible Materials in Asian Collections, Conservation, Presentation and Use, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. 7–25 April 2003. Organized by ASEMUS (Asia-Europe Museums Network), through the Department of Museums and Antiquities, Malaysia, the Swedish National Museums of World Culture, ASEF (Asia-Europe Foundation), and ICCROM.

15th International Course on the Technology of Stone Conservation, Venice, Italy. 24 April–4 July 2003. Organized by ICCROM, the University Institute of Architecture of Venice (IUAV), the Soprintendenza for Architectural, Historic, Artistic and Demo-ethno-anthropological Heritage and Landscape, Venice, the Soprintendenza for State Museums, Venice, and the Private Committees for the Safeguarding of Venice.

3rd International Course on Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation (ITUC 03), ICCROM, Rome. 28 April–20 June 2003. Organized with the collaboration of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, CEI (Federal University of Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil), the Academy of Cultural Heritage in Lithuania, and the ICOMOS Historic Towns Committee.

Preventive Conservation: From Current Issues to Common Strategies, Ottawa, Canada. 2–20 June 2003. Organized by ICCROM and the Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI).

Generation 2

In 2000, ICCROM concluded the PREMA 1990–2000 programme after fifteen years of intensive activities in the field of training and technical assistance for museums in sub-Saharan Africa. Thanks to PREMA, a first “generation” of teachers was established among African museum professionals.

The aim of the Generation 2 Project is to start building a second “generation” of teachers capable of teaching and conceiving learning and teaching materials on the fundamental topics of conservation and use of collections. The project was launched in 2001 by ICCROM, EPA (Ecole du Patrimoine Africain) and PMDA (Programme for Museum Development in Africa) with the collaboration of other international partners. It is generously supported by the Getty Grant Programme.

Special thanks are due to the project's partners: Maitrise de sciences et techniques en conservation-restauration des biens culturels (University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne), the Institut e of Archaeology (University College London), and the Canadian Conservation Institute.

Isabelle Verger, the author of this article, helps coordinate the Generation 2 programme for ICCROM.



Generation 2: rethinking education materials

The Generation 2 Project is concerned with the development of learning and teaching materials structured to give learners greater autonomy and responsibility. They have been designed to stimulate learners, to allow them to explore a large number of skills and attitudes, and to build up their confidence and decision-making ability. The emphasis is on group work and exchange, with the time allocated to lectures substantially reduced. The materials are designed to be used in different ways according to the confidence and the expertise of the teacher or facilitator, as well as according to circumstances and teaching contexts. The materials can also be further developed by the facilitator.

The learning and teaching materials have several components. For any given topic, the learning process takes place through a wide range of activities which are described in an *Activity Workbook*. To obtain basic information on a specific subject or to clarify a point introduced during the activities, there are indexed *Information Sheets*. To document and structure the knowledge being acquired, indexed *Worksheets* can be used and filled out during the activities. These worksheets include tables, schemata, record sheets, questionnaires and reading sheets. Lastly, a specialized *Bibliography* on the subject is available, together with selected references.

All documents are available both to the facilitator and the learners. In some cases, a

complementary tool for facilitators has also been produced. These *Facilitator Notes* highlight possible problems facilitators can encounter during the activities, and provide recommendations and advice to ensure the smooth running of the programme and to guide learners effectively.

By the end of 2003, the project will have produced eight sets of learning and teaching materials covering the following topics: Deterioration of collections, Mounting and support of collections, Documentation, Pest control, Museum enlivening skills, Partnership and fundraising, Preventive conservation, and Storage management. Developing the materials requires various steps: structuring knowledge into units and modules using the experience of teachers from the PREMA programme; producing the various tools and testing them in a real teaching context; and then a final revision by the authors. The materials developed recently on preventive conservation and storage management are being tested in the framework of two workshops fully funded and organized by EPA and PMDA.

In the course of the project, it appeared essential to guide future teachers towards a process of creative and critical design of courses and materials, rather than only to produce and disseminate learning and teaching materials. As a result, the Generation 2 project team developed a book and a CD-ROM of thinking tools in the field of course design. This product takes the course producers through the different stages of planning their course. It also illustrates different course structures and modes of delivery, with comments on their respective merits for teaching and for the learning process. The CD-ROM is a useful tool for exploring teaching and learning methodology, and an essential resource for anyone involved in developing conservation education programmes in the world.

The final step in the project includes the development and implementation of two seminars, one in English and one in French, to establish a second “generation” of African trainers. The seminar will emphasize practical ways in which teachers can encourage learners’ autonomy and responsibility.

Preventive conservation: training the trainers

Today, preventive conservation has become a leading theme and a priority in all fields of cultural property. The degree of understanding, however, of the various facets of preventive conservation and of the effective use of this approach varies widely. Much of the new knowledge and new methodologies is not always reflected in current practice around the world, nor is it always contained in the existing education programmes for heritage professionals. One of the main consequences is the perpetuation of expensive and sometimes ineffective solutions, with little consideration for the environment (e.g. energy extravagant environmental control, and toxic pest control methods).

In view of this situation, and considering the need to offer access to the most recent research in the field, the Canadian Conservation Institute and ICCROM recently organized an international course on *Preventive Conservation: from current issues to common strategies*.

Four threads were woven into the course:

- Modern methods of risk management and decision-making. Good decisions should be explicit and justifiable. This is the guiding thread of process.
- Forms of communication and implementation appropriate to working with local and national communities. This is the thread of purpose and it is relevant to all preventive conservation decisions.
- Emerging and missing knowledge. This is the thread of cutting-edge techniques, and formed the core of the course.
- Planning aspects of new facilities. Conservation professionals are always asked to contribute expert judgments within a framework of conflicting demands and finite resources. This is the thread of integration.

The course utilized a variety of learning modes: individual research, case histories, group work, visits, and hands-on activities, supplemented by a binder (in French and English) containing course outlines, handouts, exercises and case histories, essential readings, an annotated bibliography and a glossary.

This special attention to pedagogy aimed to encourage participants to develop the multiple skills required in the implementation of preventive conservation, and to stimulate reflection on their own future teaching activities. There were twenty-five participants, representing educational institutions, conservation services and heritage institutions from fifteen countries around the world. They were all actively involved in the course programme, presenting their current projects, discussing content and pedagogy with the teaching team in a *Synthesis Café* every week, and sharing their course work in a poster exhibition at the end of the course.

With this course, our aim is to begin, with the relevant institutions, a process of revamping current national training programmes and courses in preventive conservation. We also plan to offer a similar international initiative in another region in 2004–2005.

From current issues to common strategies

The course was held in Ottawa (Canada), 2–20 June 2003. Its target audience was conservation professionals involved in training and education, in order to maximize the dissemination of knowledge, methodologies and practices.

The teaching team was composed mainly of CCI experts. Additional institutions collaborated with ICCROM and the CCI, including the Centre de Conservation du Québec, the Canadian Museum of Nature, the Getty Conservation Institute and the Instituut Collectie Nederland.

Rosanna Kuon, from Peru, carrying out a risk assessment survey



Flexible materials in Asian collections

An international course on *Flexible materials in Asian collections, conservation, presentation and use* took place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 7–25 April, 2003.

The course was organized by ASEMUS (Asia-Europe Museums Network) with the support of the Department of Museums and Antiquities, Malaysia, and the Swedish National Museums of World Culture, and by ASEF (Asia-Europe Foundation) and ICCROM.

The course focused on flexible materials, in particular basketry, fibres, textiles and leather. It also offered opportunities to review and exchange information about craft-based traditions, and to discuss applications in specific contexts.

Flexible materials in Asian collections

Flexibility can be a tricky business. Dresses looking like flowing streams of fabric become stiff and brittle in their core, whereas baskets with a sturdy aspect can droop unexpectedly beyond repair. Asian cultures and peoples have produced through the centuries a rich variety of costumes, fans, masks, baskets, puppets, kites and other objects for which flexibility is critical both as an inherent characteristic and as an issue in the deterioration processes affecting them.

Addressing the causes, significance and consequences of flexibility behaviour in objects provided an opportunity to discuss issues beyond the specificity of a given material, and to explore the nature of often complex artefacts. A group of twenty-one conservation professionals from Asia and Europe came together in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, for a three-week course in April, 2003. The event was structured around three modules dedicated to three themes: understanding our objects, understanding mechanisms of change, and devising supports for objects in various contexts such as storage and exhibition.

All conservation action must be based on an understanding of the artefact we are dealing with. During the first week of the course the concept of “object biography” was used as a framework for shaping our ideas. What is this object? How did it come about? Why is it the way it is today? What has happened to it and when? Participants, working in pairs with a different colleague every day, came to see how enriching the pooling of knowledge can be. It also became evident how important it is to record our assessment of what is significant about an artefact and its condition, as a guiding element for action, and as part of the documentation accompanying the collection in an institution.

The issue of how we can understand mechanisms of change is also important. The behaviour of different materials and structures in relation to changes in humidity was chosen as an example. Groups of participants devised experi-

mental set-ups for observing and recording the behaviour of bamboo, rattan, *pandanus* leaf and other materials frequently used in Asian collections. Valuable information can be collected without sophisticated equipment if the method is sound and carried out in a systematic way. Likewise, the importance of working together with specialist craftsmen in analyzing the techniques used to produce an artefact was highlighted as a crucial source of insight to the nature of this heritage.

The course also addressed the principles of supporting flexible materials in both storage and in exhibition. Participants discussed the key characteristics of materials commonly used in museum contexts and explored the potential to use local materials readily available in Malaysian markets. They also built prototypes for supporting structures which were displayed in a small exhibition set up during a one-day open seminar organised for the Malaysian museum community.

Face-to-face contact between professionals working with similar types of collections in different parts of the world offers a unique opportunity for forging a network of professionals that will continue to strengthen the work already being carried out on Asian heritage. Most importantly, through the interactive programme of the course, we all learnt about the flexibility not only of the artefacts but also of ourselves as professionals, and developed the capacity to work in teams and to continue learning as a core aspect of our professional identity.

The workshop was the first time that the Malaysian Department of Antiquities and Museums has hosted an ICCROM activity. The generosity and professionalism of our Malaysian colleagues offered a perfect venue for a training activity and a unique opportunity for colleagues from fellow ICCROM Member States to explore the rich heritage, craft traditions and museum community of Malaysia.

Malaysian textile, Malaysia Craft Complex, Kuala Lumpur



Sharing conservation decisions: a participant's viewpoint

An underlying and fundamental challenge in the daily life of a conservator is the ability to make informed decisions, whether related to the final appearance of an object, the display of objects in different contexts, or the reconstruction of an earthquake-damaged monument. Such issues were the focus of the pilot international course, *Sharing conservation decisions*, which took place in both Rome and Florence during November 2002. Designed and hosted by ICCROM in collaboration with a diverse team of conservation professionals (including partner institutions such as the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro, the Opificio delle Pietre Dure, and the Institut National du Patrimoine-IFROA, France), the workshop brought together an interdisciplinary group of seventeen participants from countries worldwide for an intensive four-week experience.

I feel very privileged that my three-month internship project in the Collections Unit was closely interwoven with the implementation of this course. In the guise of 'course assistant', I was able to experience activities before, during and after the course and thus gain a holistic overview of the extensive planning, coordination, and commitment from all involved that the carrying out of such an event requires.

As this was the first incarnation of the course, emphasis was placed on evaluating it from many different perspectives. This both ensures the accurate assessment of its successes and failures and produces a body of information useful in refining future versions of the course. For this reason, one of my principal responsibilities was to contribute to the evaluation by attending the course in its entirety and producing a critical summary for each course activity. In this role, I had the best of all worlds. I was personally enriched from close interactions with participants, lecturers, and ICCROM support staff alike, and from the diverse mix of teaching/learning activities in the form of lec-



The Basilica of Assisi

tures, site visits, group exercises, case studies, discussions and debates that were compressed into the four weeks.

Now, with the insight acquired through participating in both the course and the evaluation process, it is possible to articulate what for me were its most crucial moments.

- The thrill of communication and exchange among an interdisciplinary, international, and culturally diverse group of professionals, willing to share candidly their successes and failures in order to examine how they formulate their own decision-making processes.

- On-site visits to complex case studies, such as the post-earthquake reconstruction project at the Basilica of Assisi, to explore and debate the conservation decisions taken along with representative members of the different stakeholder groups (in this case, the religious community, conservators, art historians, the public, and the government).

- The possibility to refine continuously the theoretical decision-making frameworks established in the course through direct application during site visits and practical group work.

- And, finally, a general reinforcing of the fact that although there is always more than one way to reach a decision, it is the communication not only with allied professionals, but also beyond the immediate conservation sphere, that may lead to the most enduring decisions.



Course participants in the Colosseum

Karen Abend, the contributor of this article, specializes in collection-based conservation and field conservation on archaeological expeditions. She was an ICCROM intern for three months from November 2002 to January 2003.

ITUC 02 Course

ICCROM's first course on the management of cultural landscapes took place in Rome from 18 November to 13 December 2002. It was organized within the framework of the ITUC (Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation) programme and attended by sixteen participants from all regions of the world.

Collaborating partners were CECI (Federal University of Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil), the Conservation Study Institute (US National Park Service), SLU (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Landscape Planning, Ultuna, Uppsala, Sweden), the UNESCO-WH Centre, and the ICPL (International Centre for Protected Landscapes).

The course was designed to explore and promote sustainable management of the heritage values in landscapes, in the context of the diversity of cultures and traditional practices present in the world.

The challenge of cultural landscapes

The concept of *cultural landscape* is not new. The American geographer Carl Sauer offered a definition in 1929: "The cultural landscape is fashioned out of the natural landscape by a culture group. Culture is the agent, the natural area is the medium, the cultural landscape is the result."

However, what *is* new is the recent recognition of landscapes as heritage entities containing features and processes requiring protection, conservation, and management. The concept of landscape has thus moved beyond a geographer's tool for enhancing appreciation of the mechanics of environmental transformation, to one perceived to offer a set of operational tools for improving the definition and care of heritage.

As national administrations have begun to explore how best to integrate concern for cultural landscapes with their policies and legislation, several important issues and challenges have arisen.

What is the benefit of a cultural landscape approach?

For the World Heritage Committee, cultural landscapes have been understood over the last decade as a cultural heritage typology which complements other heritage typologies (such as archaeological sites and historic cities). The advantage of admitting cultural landscapes to the heritage family, however, is the opportunity afforded to embrace a holistic "way of looking" when assessing what it is important to retain and manage on heritage sites. This way of looking encourages the understanding of heritage as an integrated system of related parts where the relationship between the parts acquires greater importance than the parts themselves.

Beyond cultural landscapes

The European Landscape Convention asks countries to recognize that all landscapes possess heritage values of one kind or another, at one level or another, and that these values all demand careful consideration in the long-term manage-

ment and evolution of the landscapes. This approach has the benefit of encouraging countries to define the heritage values present in *all* landscapes, not only in those of outstanding universal value, and to develop planning processes which ensure their protection in development.

Cultural landscapes as typology or way of looking?

It is clear that those involved in developing the 1992 World Heritage definition of a cultural landscape intended it to embrace landscapes of all types: the urban, the rural, the industrial, the ugly, and the beautiful. In practice, however, the definition has been applied mostly to rural "continuing" landscapes, and a cultural landscape has come to be viewed simply as one type of heritage rather than as a system for looking holistically at the relations among the features and the processes which gave heritage form.

How can cultural landscapes best be managed?

Conventional heritage approaches focus on the state of conservation of particular heritage features and elements. A cultural landscape approach focuses on the key processes that have shaped, and continue to shape, the character of the landscape. Cultural landscapes are not saved by conventional conservation tools, such as "development control", but by a recognition of the forces that govern the dynamics of change – agricultural policy, for example, often set by government without any regard for its impact on the landscape.

These issues, as described above, may seem very straightforward and hardly challenging, but in the context of real-life decision-making, they become more tangible and compelling, as demonstrated by the case study of the Cinque Terre that was undertaken within the context of ICCROM's first course devoted to cultural landscapes (ITUC 02).

Cultural landscapes: the example of the Cinque Terre

The Cinque Terre is a coastal area near La Spezia in Liguria, Italy where steep terraced hillsides have been cultivated for wine production for over one thousand years. As the name implies, there are five principal settlements, Riomaggiore, Manarola, Corniglia, Vernazza, and Monterosso. The Cinque Terre is managed as a National Park and was inscribed on the World Heritage List in recognition of the extraordinary human effort involved in building and maintaining extensive stonewall terraces on steeply-pitched hillsides.

The Cinque Terre retained a traditional way of life for much longer than other parts of Italy because of its relative isolation. Until quite recently, movement and exchange of people and goods was mostly carried out by sea. A railway linking the five towns was built in the late 19th century but it was not until 1976 that there was a road capable of carrying motorized transport.

Since then, the interest of the local communities in sustaining their traditional way of life has diminished dramatically. Approximately 85% of the terraces have fallen into disrepair and been abandoned, and the traditional skills required to build and repair dry-stone walls now reside solely in the hands and memories of a few elderly men. Under these circumstances, how can this cultural landscape survive?

Combating decline

Recent initiatives are attempting to halt this decline. The newly-created National Park is beginning for the first time to generate income from tourists through the use of a visitor's card and to use this income in part to carry out pilot reclamation schemes on abandoned terraces; the World Monuments Fund, in close collaboration with the University of Genoa, is supporting detailed studies of the evolution and transformation of the area over time; the Soprintendenza per i Beni e Attività Culturali in Liguria is preparing guidelines



The town of Riomaggiore in the Cinque Terre World Heritage Cultural Landscape



Reclaimed terraces in the Cinque Terre



ITUC 02 course participants negotiate one of the precipitous footpaths of the Cinque Terre

to manage architectural changes to buildings in rural settings; the National Park is examining how to invite outsiders to participate, directly and indirectly, through various forms of land tenure, in the development and upgrading of terraced lands; and mechanized forms of wine production and cultivation are being tested to enhance the productivity of the region.

How much change in order to conserve?

But it is difficult to know which of the above projects will maintain the heritage values of this remarkable region over the long-term. Most of the solutions for preserving the visual impact and function of the terraces entail major changes to traditional practices and processes of land management. Consequently, the traditional landscape may be transformed by those very processes which seek to maintain it.

ITUC Programme

The aim of ICCROM's ITUC (Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation) Programme is to improve the integration of concern for cultural heritage in the sustainable planning, management and development of both urban and rural settlements. The territorial component of the programme addresses a wide range of issues, among them, the interaction between cities and their territories, strategies for the development of living landscapes, and site management for designed and relict landscapes.

African Heritage and Sustainable Development

The workshop took place in Pretoria from 19 to 23 August 2002. It was organized by the World Heritage Centre and the South African Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. Sixty-five policy and decision makers from thirty African countries participated in the workshop. ICCROM was represented by Webber Ndoro, who contributed this article.



Great Zimbabwe, World Heritage site



Pit dwellings, Nyanga, Zimbabwe

Lamu waterfront, Kenya



African heritage: towards sustainable development

What good are World Heritage places in Africa when people are wallowing in poverty? Can these places contribute to poverty alleviation in any meaningful way? How can they play a part in sustainable development in Africa? What measures should be taken to ensure they contribute to poverty alleviation on the continent?

These were some of the main issues discussed at a workshop on African Heritage and Sustainable Development which was organized as an official side event at last year's World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa.

One of the main themes of the workshop was that if World Heritage places are to play a part in poverty alleviation, then local communities must be involved in their day-to-day management. This is so for the simple reason that these places provide resources which contribute to people's livelihood, for example land for grazing and cultivation, timber, firewood and medicinal plants.

The challenge to heritage management is how to allow World Heritage places to play such a role without becoming degraded. It was argued at the workshop that these resources have been in the locality from time immemorial, people have always looked after them and depended on them for sustenance, but that modern legislation and practises were alienating local communities.

Case studies show that on some sites African religious practices have been banned, leading to an antagonistic relationship between heritage managers and local communities. Sites appear to be managed

only for the benefit of foreign tourists. Consequently, African governments should adopt laws and management practices that do not alienate the very communities on whose behalf we assume the role of custodians over their heritage. With

proper participatory management it is possible to have economic benefits from World Heritage places, for example through tourism, and such a development will lead to improvements in family incomes and employment prospects. Economic benefits, particularly from tourism, should not, however, be overemphasized; the role of World Heritage places in advancing human rights and education is equally important. The effects of slavery and colonialism have left the continent culturally debased, and its natural and cultural resources neglected. World Heritage places can play a major part in restoring cultural pride and identity and in contributing to economic and national development. Local participation in the management and development of World Heritage places will also lead to a democratic utilization of resources at grass-roots level. In short, World Heritage places can play a part in the economic and social emancipation of the continent.

The workshop also looked at the strong link between culture and nature – in Africa it is often very difficult to separate the two – and stressed the necessity of paying special attention to the management of sacred sites. Definitions of heritage places must recognize the various African values of a place and should not rely solely on monumental aspects.

The frankness and self-critical evaluation of the participants was a notable feature of the workshop and was very encouraging. Participants urged African governments to take seriously the role that heritage management can play in development. This can only be accomplished if heritage professionals are recruited to heritage organizations. National and international institutions should take into consideration national and continental aspirations. There is, therefore, a need for heritage organizations to embrace the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) initiative. Heritage has an important role to play in the African renaissance aspired to by NEPAD.

African heritage: building regional capacity

During 2002, and thanks to the generous increase in support from financial partners, the number and range of activities of the AFRICA 2009 programme increased substantially. As well as annual activities such as the regional course, directors' seminar, thematic seminar, and site projects, the programme has continued to focus on the importance of networking and on the promotion of African heritage. It has also instituted a scholarship and internship programme.

Networking and promotion

AFRICA 2009 has continued to increase the scope of its network and to improve the quality of information disseminated. Over four years of operation, nationals from all but four countries in sub-Saharan Africa have participated in courses and seminars organized by the programme.

Communication with Francophone professionals has been improved by the introduction of a French-language version of the AFRICA 2009 web site (www.iccrom.org/africa2009). The web site has also been re-designed to make it easier to use and to include more information that is relevant to members of the network. The second issue of the AFRICA 2009 *Newsletter* was published in 2002 in both English and French. The editorial skills of Goodman Gwasira from Namibia and Sekou Kobani Kourouma from Guinea were a major factor in the success of the second issue, and it is hoped that they will also be involved in the production of the next issue.

AFRICA 2009 also played a role in several publications and exhibitions of interest. A subvention was given for the printing of a second edition of *Droit et Patrimoine en Afrique*, published by Université Senghor in Alexandria, Egypt. This book contains the texts of cultural heritage laws in Africa and is accompanied by a CD-ROM.

An exhibition by Amélie Essesse entitled *L'Architecture des Kassena du Burkina Faso, Une Expression des Espaces au Féminin*, was



Participants of the 4th Regional Course visit the Royal Palaces of Abomey in Benin

also supported by the programme. This exhibition opened in Paris and then moved to other towns in France.

Scholarship and internships

In 2002, three African professionals received AFRICA 2009 scholarships to attend the course on management of cultural landscapes (ITUC 02) which was held at ICCROM in November and December of 2002. Two further scholarships have been granted to participants to attend the ITUC 03 course on management of historic cities.

This year, two scholarships have been given to former participants of the AFRICA 2009 regional course to follow the MA course in Heritage Resources Management at the University of Zimbabwe. The scholarships programme will be expanded in future to include Francophone institutions in Africa with postgraduate degrees in immovable heritage conservation.

Finally, Bakonirina Rakotomamonjy from Madagascar was awarded an AFRICA 2009 internship to act as an assistant during the fourth regional course held in Porto Novo, Benin.

Future activities

Forthcoming activities include the first short course in Cameroon on the theme of documentation and inventory, and a series of national seminars. Both of these new activities will become regular events.

AFRICA 2009

The goal of the AFRICA 2009 programme is to increase national capacity in sub-Saharan Africa for the management and conservation of immovable cultural heritage.

AFRICA 2009 is a joint programme of African cultural heritage organizations, ICCROM, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and CRATerre-EAG.

ICCROM provides the secretariat of AFRICA 2009.

Financial Partners

AFRICA 2009 would like to acknowledge the support of the following:

Sida and the Swedish National Heritage Board
NORAD
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland
UNESCO World Heritage Fund

Vicenza Monitoring Workshop

The workshop, generously supported by the Banca Intesa BCI and City of Vicenza, was attended by twenty-three experts from sixteen countries who were nominated by ICCROM, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS, and IUCN.

The event was held in the Palazzo Leoni Montanari, Vicenza, 11–12 November 2002.

ICOMOS and IUCN also provided financial support. The proceedings of the workshop will be published by the World Heritage Centre in its new series of World Heritage Manuals.

For a discussion on the monitoring of cultural heritage, see also ICCROM Newsletter 28 (2002), pages 17–18.

Monitoring world heritage

The 30th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention was celebrated in late 2002 with a series of technical and scientific workshops. These were held predominantly in cities in Italy that are on the World Heritage List. The celebrations culminated in a three-day congress in Venice from November 14th to 16th, 2002. ICCROM, in its role as Advisory Body to the World Heritage Committee, contributed to these celebrations by organizing a two-day workshop on monitoring.

The main purpose of the workshop was to strengthen appreciation and appropriate use of monitoring with regard to the effective management of heritage properties of cultural and natural value, and with particular reference to sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. Here, the World Heritage system was envisaged as offering a vehicle to promote best practice in monitoring for all heritage sites.

ICCROM has been working on the development of monitoring tools and approaches in the context of the ITUC programme (Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation) in order to strengthen technical capacity to carry out effective monitoring of urban and territorial heritage. A more important objective has been to develop arguments in favour of conservation as well as ways of measuring objectively the benefits that accrue from concern for heritage.

This workshop, organized jointly with ICOMOS, IUCN and the World Heritage Centre, allowed ICCROM to test the monitoring tools and approaches under development, to link its research to a larger range of heritage typologies and, in particular, to compare approaches within the fields of cultural and natural heritage management.



During the workshop, there were presentations of papers that had been previously circulated and discussions of issues raised. The presentations dealt with the following themes: Advisory Body and Committee views on monitoring; World Heritage monitoring and Periodic Reporting experiences; monitoring frameworks and the design of monitoring systems; practical experiences in monitoring; monitoring technologies and tools; and monitoring issues and principles. Final sessions focussed on conclusions, the identification of key outcomes, and suggestions for follow-up activities.

Workshop Conclusions

- Monitoring is an essential part of World Heritage site management. It is an important tool for management processes and conservation planning.
- A permanent monitoring system is cost-effective, with long-term benefits outweighing the initial cost.
- Common basic principles underlie monitoring practices in both cultural and natural heritage management fields.
- Monitoring should guide managers towards emphasizing maintenance and preventive measures, thus relieving the need for curative/restorative interventions.
- The choice of monitoring systems and methodologies must be linked to the specific cultural and institutional context of a site.
- Effective monitoring requires strengthening links between efforts undertaken for the definition of heritage values and their articulation within the setting of management objectives.

ICCROM Laboratory: supporting conservation research

ICCROM's full title, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, reflects what has always been one of its main functions: the study of conservation methodologies, usually through collaborative projects with a range of partners worldwide. In Italy, research undertaken with science-based centres of higher education has been particularly rewarding and has resulted in a great range of research topics being addressed.

ICCROM has since its inception encouraged undergraduate, postgraduate and postdoctoral work on conservation topics. There are, for example, over 300 conservation theses listed in the ICCROM library catalogue many of which ICCROM has supported in one way or another, either by providing laboratory space or by sharing professional expertise. And a glance at the published lists of Italian conservation theses (such as *Dieci tesi di restauro (1970–1981)* or *Dieci tesi di restauro (1982–1985)*, both compiled by Giovanni Carbonara) and at those listed in *Bibliography, theses, dissertations, research reports in conservation* (ICCROM, 1990) shows how many professionals have in the past, and indeed still are, collaborating with ICCROM.

In the 1980s, laboratory research at ICCROM was stimulated by the Research Training Units led by Giorgio Torraca, notably on the topic of mortars and grouts. In the last decade, the laboratory has continued to provide research support. In 1993, for example, the laboratory provided facilities for Donatella Procesi to develop the experimental part of her Masters thesis on *Coral stone and lime in the East African Coast*. This was initiated while attending the architectural conservation course in Rome at ICCROM in 1991 under an agreement on collaboration between ICCROM and the University of York. The aim of the laboratory research was to characterize coral stone and

lime used as building materials, particularly in Mombasa, Lamu and Zanzibar. These three sites share the same culture, language and architectural tradition. The building materials are the same and the problems facing their conservation are similar. This thesis still remains a primary reference on the subject.

A thesis on *The Meroitic temples of some archaeological sites in Sudan: characterization of materials with proposals for conservation treatment* was completed in 1996 by Carmela Errigo with the support of the laboratory. The topic had been suggested by Martin Pittertschatscher, a participant of ICCROM's 1994 Mural Painting Course, and arose out of the excavations at the Temple of the Lions in Musawwrat es-Sufra, Sudan.

More recently, Annalisa Geniali, following her work at the ICCROM laboratory on artificial ageing methods, completed a thesis on the *Study of alterations in terpenoid resins applied to paintings. Case study: mastic*. This thesis, prepared with the combined support of the University of Urbino, Cistec (University of Rome, La Sapienza) and ICCROM, resulted in the preparation of a poster presented at the 2nd Conference on *Research applied to Cultural Property* at Urbino in October 2002.

In 2001, again in collaboration with Cistec, the laboratory provided facilities for Tatiana Falcinelli to prepare her thesis on *Defining the chemical and physical parameters that influence the stability of polysiloxane polymers over time*. In this case, the work resulted in the preparation of a CD-ROM at ICCROM on the use of silicates in conservation.

ICCROM's association with Italian research institutions has proved particularly fruitful. We would encourage researchers from other Member States also to benefit from this experience.

Theses mentioned in text

Errigo, Carmela (1996), *I templi meroitici di alcuni siti archeologici del Sudan: caratterizzazione dei materiali con proposta di intervento conservativo*, Facoltà di Scienze Matematiche, Fisiche e Naturali, Rome.

Falcinelli, Tatiana (2001), *Determinazione dei parametri chimici e fisici che influenzano la stabilità nel tempo dei protettivi polisilossanici*, Corso di laurea in ingegneria dei materiali, Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Rome, La Sapienza, Rome.

Geniali, Annalisa (2000), *Studio delle alterazioni delle resine terpeniche applicate sui dipinti: la resina mastic*, Facoltà di Scienza Ambientali, Urbino University.

Procesi, Donatella (1993), *Coral stone and lime in the East African Coast*, MA Thesis, Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, York, United Kingdom.

Slaking quicklime, Zanzibar





Polychrome tiles on brick, Huaca de la Luna, Peru

Project Terra

Project TERRA is a collaborative agreement between ICCROM, the International Centre for Earth Construction – School of Architecture (CRATerre-EAG) Grenoble, and The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), Los Angeles. More information on the history and activities of Project TERRA can be found at the partner web sites.

www.iccrom.org
www.getty.edu
www.craterre.archi.fr

This article is contributed by Mary Hardy of the GCI.

Tschudi, Chan-Chan, Trujillo, Peru



Project TERRA: earthen architecture

The goal of Project TERRA is to further the study and conservation of earthen architectural heritage worldwide through activities in the areas of research, education, planning and implementation, and outreach.

Education

In October 2002, CRATerre hosted a week-long Project TERRA partners' meeting in Grenoble to discuss both the development of educational activities for faculty development in the field of earthen conservation, and also strategies for disseminating the educational materials that were developed during the PAT courses in Latin America to a broader audience of professionals. The discussion papers produced for that meeting were reviewed during a coordination meeting in April 2003.

Research

A *Bibliography of Earthen Architecture* has been posted on the GCI web site. Abstracts will be added and the data will become searchable in 2004.

The *Earthen Architecture Literature Review*, a critical analysis of recent literature to identify current trends and gaps in research related to the conservation of earthen architecture, is in production and will be published in 2004 as a volume of the GCI *Research in Conservation* series.

Separate, but complementary, laboratory research projects are underway at the GCI, and at the Laboratoire d'étude des Transferts en Hydrologie et Environnement (LTHE) in Grenoble.

At the coordination meeting in Villefontaine, France in October 2002 the TERRA Partners and their research teams discussed research methodologies and devised a programme for information exchange during the research project. The GCI is investigating the influence of water interaction in the liquid and vapour phase on adobes of different composition. The LTHE/CRATerre programme is identifying, at a microscopic level, the forces and mechanisms in the cohesion of raw earth.

Planning and Implementation

Project TERRA is helping with the production and dissemination of the Chan-Chan Master Plan which will be printed in 2003. The plan has been developed by the Instituto Nacional de Cultura – La Libertad, Peru. The executive summary and a site brochure will be published in Spanish, English, and French, and there will also be an interactive CD-ROM in Spanish.

Outreach

In December 2002, ICCROM hosted a two-day meeting to discuss strategies for information collection and dissemination among professionals working in the field of earthen conservation. Project TERRA is developing a multimedia system for the web which will include a TERRA Directory, information about earthen conservation events such as seminars and courses, as well as news of field projects and earthen World Heritage Sites.

A new section has been added to the ICCROM web site (called TERRA links). This includes links to the home pages of Project TERRA partner institutions and to those of other relevant organizations, professional groups, independent professionals, foundations, news sources, and also to discussion lists.

ICCROM library: new acquisitions

ARCHITECTURE

FACEY, William, **Back to earth: adobe building in Saudi Arabia**. Riyadh: Al-Turath, 1997, 216 p. ISBN 1-900404-13-3

This book illustrates the restoration of a farm in Saudi Arabia, both the mudbrick buildings and the fields. The restoration and reconstruction work used the traditional methods and techniques of the region. The author describes the construction techniques, their importance in the modern world and their potential uses in contemporary architecture.

MUSSO, Stefano and FRANCO, Giovanna, **Guida alla manutenzione e al recupero dell'edilizia e dei manufatti rurali**. Venice: Marsilio, 203 p. ISBN 88-317-7552-9

This publication presents the results of research undertaken by the Aveto Regional Park in Liguria (Italy) where the rural houses and villages present a range of conservation problems. The authors, who have studied the construction techniques, provide a guide to the conservation, repair and maintenance appropriate for this particular type of architecture.

CERAMICS

Cuadernos de taller número 2: cerámica precolombina. Bogotá: Universidad Externado de Colombia. Facultad de restauración de bienes muebles, 2002, 120 p. ISSN 1657-1649

This is the second volume in a series devoted to publishing the results of workshops on training in conservation and restoration held at the Universidad Externado de Bogotá. Its theme is pre-Columbian ceramics and the topics covered in the volume are: the archaeological context and the pre-Hispanic cultures the objects are derived from; the deterioration and conservation of the objects; the history of archaeological ceramic conservation in Colombia; the contribution of the natural-sciences to conservation; and preventative conservation of the archaeological heritage. A catalogue of ceramics restored between 1996 and 2001 is included.

de BALANDA, Elisabeth and URIBE ECHEVERRIA, Armando, Eds., **Les métamorphoses de l'azur: l'art de l'azulejo dans le monde latin**. Paris: Ars Latina, 2002, 467 p. ISBN 2-910260-08-9

Originating in Spain, glazed ceramic production had spread across all of Europe

by the end of the fifteenth century. This richly illustrated book describes the glazed ceramic production sites and the diversity of decorative expression in Italy and France, and the Portuguese and Hispanic areas. One chapter is devoted to the deterioration and conservation of glazed pavements with special reference to the consolidation of tiles and treatment of lacunae.

COLOURANTS

CHENCINER, Robert, **Madder red: a history of luxury and trade**. Richmond: Curzon Press, 2001, 384 p. ISBN 0-7007-1259-3

Europeans long sought to learn the secrets of the manufacture and application of madder red dye until the increase in demand for printed fabrics during the Industrial Revolution spurred research and led to the discovery of an alternative chemical synthesis. This book describes the etymology, botany and history of madder red, as well as the history of wool, cotton and silk-dyeing techniques, and the development of pigments.

LEGISLATION

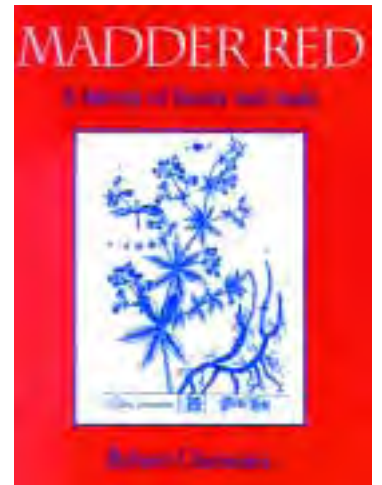
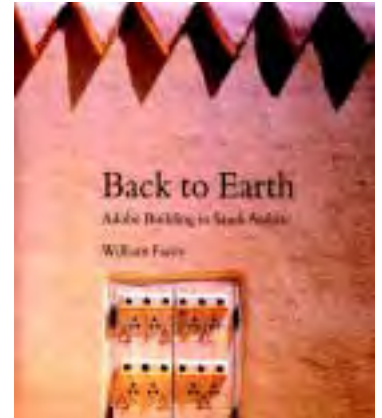
Conseil de l'Europe. Patrimoine culturel européen. Volume I - Coopération intergouvernementale: recueil de textes.

Volume II: analyse des politiques et de la pratique. Strasbourg: Editions du Conseil de l'Europe. 2002, 605 p. ISBN 92-871-4863-5 /92-871-4865-1 [Also available in English]

The first volume in this set contains the documents of the Council of Europe relevant to cultural property, covering subjects such as the identification and inventory of cultural property, scientific research, legal protection, physical conservation, dissemination of information, awareness-raising and education, management, and organization. The second volume, written by Robert Pickard, examines how cultural heritage is promoted and how the Council of Europe could develop synergies among its cultural policies.

CORNU, Marie and FROMAGEAU, Jérôme, Eds., **Le patrimoine culturel et la mer: aspects juridiques et institutionnels**. Paris: L'Harmattan, 2002, 2 vols. (Droit du patrimoine culturel et naturel).

Proceedings of the Conference (Nantes, February 2000) on the protection of maritime heritage. These volumes deal with underwater archaeology and the conservation



of underwater sites and wrecks, coasts and seashores, as well as fortified sites and other buildings. The delicate legal and institutional questions raised by the conservation and enhancement of maritime heritage are also taken into account.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

WELLHEISER, Johanna and SCOTT, Jude, **An ounce of prevention: integration disaster planning for archives, libraries, and record centres. Second edition.** Lanham: Scarecrow Press, 2002, 283 p. ISBN 0-8108-4176-2

This book proposes a pragmatic approach to planning prior to disasters: it should be the total responsibility of the institution and not just one of its goals. The authors emphasize the interdependence of all the following steps: planning (both in Canada and worldwide), emergency plans, prevention, protection, preparation, reaction, emergency measures, rescue and conservation, and assessment after the disaster. The book has a large bibliography, examples, lists of products and names of institutions that would be useful in case of a disaster.

HUGHES, Susan, **Managing the preservation of library and archive collections in historic buildings.** London: British Library – National Preservation Office, 2002, 40 p. (NPO Conservation Guidance. Occasional papers) ISBN 0-7123-4800-X

This book is based on the results of a research project carried out between 1999 and 2001 which identified the problems of conservation management in libraries and archives in historic buildings in the United Kingdom. The investigation examined the problems of conserving collections stored in pre-1900 buildings. The book offers recommendations and solutions taking into account the limitations imposed by the need to respect the historic structure.

METAL

BARNISCKEL, Ulrich, **Metall an historischen Gebäuden: Geschichte, Gestaltung, Restaurierung.** Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 2002, 127 p. (Reihe Altbaumodernisierung) ISBN 3-421-03407-9

Metal decorative elements dating from the Baroque era onwards should be considered as genuine works of art and conserved to

preserve the authenticity of the buildings. The author studies the history of wrought iron-work and ornamental typologies; he describes the metals used, alteration and corrosion phenomena, and conservation treatments using case studies from Germany.

MORTAR AND PLASTER

LEE, Una, LARSEN, Sonya and SIMPSON, James. **Conservation of plasterwork, revised edition.** Edinburgh: Historic Scotland, 2002, 37 p. (Technical Advice Note 2)

Outer and inner walls of buildings are customarily covered with plaster. The value of the plasters depends on their appearance, the authenticity of the composition and the properties they have acquired over time. Hence, the original plaster must be conserved and repaired as far as possible. This technical note illustrates the different types of plaster, with special reference to the United Kingdom. It provides guidelines for the inspection of plasters, the assessment of the state of conservation and diagnosis, and the formulation of a conservation strategy. This is supplemented by advice on repair and restoration methods and their specifications.

JEANNET, Jacky, PIGNAL, Bruno and SCARATO, Pascal, **La chaux: mise en œuvre, Plaster, décors. Portet-sur-Garonne: Pisé, terre d'avenir, 1999, 55 p. (Cahiers techniques 1)**

In masonry, the binding qualities of lime have been rediscovered, because of the frequent pathology of mortars and plasters used for and on traditional materials. The authors describe the material, its production and use in construction. A chapter is included on the pathology and restoration of ancient plasters.

MURAL PAINTING

Das Panorama der Murtenschlacht. Stiftung für das Panorama der Schlacht bei Murten 1476, Fribourg: 2002, 160 p. ISBN 3-00-009448-2

The panorama of the Battle of Morat (1893-94) by the German, Louis Braun, has been stored in the Werkhof of the City of Morat since 1924. Specialists became alarmed at its state of conservation and a foundation was created to ensure its survival. This immense painting on canvas was restored and subsequently



exhibited at the Swiss National Exposition in 2001. The history of the painting, its subject, its condition and the restoration process are described, including the process of cleaning, levelling of bumps and folds, filling of lacunae, transport and hanging.

MUSEOLOGY

Fundación Marcelino Botín. *El Guernica y los problemas éticos y técnicos de la manipulación de obras de arte*. Santander: Fundación Marcelino Botín, 2002, 343 p. ISBN 84-95516-48-9

Proceedings of an international meeting held in Madrid in January 1998 on the transport of works of art. These papers study the problems that may arise when very large works of art, such as Picasso's painting *Guernica*, have to be moved and transported for temporary and travelling exhibitions. Case studies and the lending policies followed by various museums are presented.

PLASTIC MATERIALS

VAN OOSTEN, Thea, SHASHOUA, Yvonne and WAENTIG, Friederike, Eds., *Plastics in art: history, technology, preservation*. Munich: Siegl, 2002, 176 p. (Kölner Beiträge zur Restaurierung und Konservierung von Kunst und Kulturgut, Volume 15)

This publication includes the papers presented at the interim meeting of the Modern Materials group of the ICOM Committee for Conservation (Cologne, 2001). The book reflects the present state of research on the conservation of plastics and practical applications in the conservation of contemporary art. It deals with the history of plastics and their use in art, their technology and properties, the training of conservators of the materials used in contemporary art, current research projects, analytical techniques for identifying synthetic material, and case studies.

ROCK ART

L'art avant l'histoire: la conservation de l'art préhistorique. 10^{èmes} journées d'études de la Section française de l'Institut international de conservation, Paris, 23-24 mai 2002. Champs-sur-Marne: SFIIC, 2002, 254 p.

ISBN 2-905430-13-3

Twenty-seven papers on the conservation of prehistoric art are included in this book. The contributions review the problems associated with the conservation of rock painting and engraving sites and examine the solutions adopted in various countries.

STONE

La couleur et la pierre: polychromie des portails gothiques. Actes du colloque, Amiens, 12-14 October 2000. Paris: Editions Picard, 2002, 301 p. ISBN 2-7084-0628-0

New research has been undertaken on the portals of Gothic cathedrals. This book is the first review of work in Europe and brings together articles by some thirty specialists on the meaning and function of the polychromy in these portals, and on current research into conservation and restoration techniques. One section is devoted to the restoration of the west façade portals of the Cathedral of Amiens.

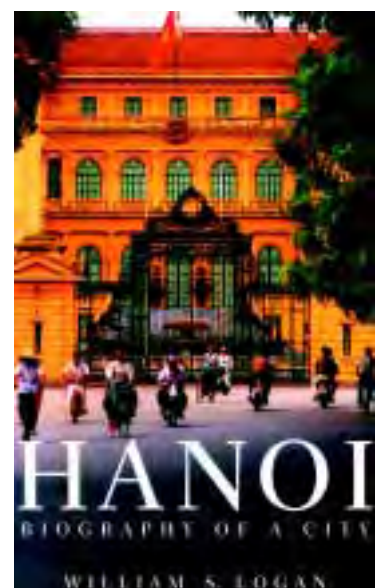
TOWN PLANNING

Façadisme et identité urbaine: actes du colloque international, Paris, 28-30 January 1999. Paris: Editions du patrimoine, 2001, 382 p. ISBN 2-85822-415-3

The development of façadism in and beyond Europe is the main theme of the papers presented here. The contributions explore the various aspects of the history of dealing with façades and their function. The forms this phenomenon took are also examined and related to living patterns and urban culture. The authors attempt to identify perspectives that may be useful to those dealing with urban policy in the context of developing suitable strategies for historic buildings.

LOGAN, William S., *Hanoi: biography of a city*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2000, 304 p. ISBN 0-295-98014-1

The city of Hanoi has a wealth of architecture where various foreign influences are blended together. This book traces the history of the city plan since it was founded. The present development of the city, the desire to improve living conditions, the opening up to the western world and rejection of past ideologies all put at risk the present urban fabric. The author analyzes these risks and describes attempts to enforce a master plan and regulations.



Meetings and events calendar

Calendar of selected meetings and events around the world of interest to the conservation community. For further details, please contact the conference organizer directly.

Please send information about future conferences to:

ICCROM Conference Calendar
Via di San Michele, 13
I-00153 Rome, Italy
Tel. +39 0658 553 372
Fax +39 0658 553 349
Email: conferences@iccrom.org

A fuller list of conferences is available in the conference section of the ICCROM web site (www.iccrom.org).

JULY 2003

06/07/03-11/07/03

Williamstown, MA, USA

Analytical techniques in conservation: workshop

Eric Pourchot, Programme Officer
Professional Development, AIC
1717 K Street, NW Suite 200
WASHINGTON, DC 20006, USA
Tel: +1 202 452 9545, ext. 12
Fax: +1 202 452 9328
Email: epourchot@aic-faic.org

10/07/03-17/07/03

Moscow, Russian Federation

The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH): international congress (XII)
The transformation of old industrial centres and the role of industrial heritage
Mrs Natalia Krasnogor, IHMC
P.O. Box 65
B-109 EKATERINBURG
Russian Federation
Tel: +7 3432 462 352
Fax: +7 3432 297 731
Email: ticcih2003@ural.ru
www.ticcih2003.ural.ru

11/07/03-12/07/03

Medan, Indonesia

Urban development management for friendly city: international seminar & workshop

Afriza, Urban and housing laboratory
2nd floor Gedung D Jl.
Perpustakaan Campus USU
MEDAN, Indonesia
Tel: +62 61 822 3525
Email: mfc@telkom.net
www.friendlycity.arch-usu.net

14/07/03-19/07/03

Canberra, Australia

Advanced photo conservation treatment methods: workshop

Detlev Lueth, Exhibitions conservator
National Museum of Australia

GPO Box 1901
CANBERRA 2601, Australia
Email: dlueth@nma.gov.au
www.nma.gov.au/photon

21/07/03-26/07/03

Wellington, New Zealand
Pacific Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives: biennial conference (10th)
Remembering, recording and reclaiming Pacific knowledge
Michael Hoyle, Secretary General
Archives New Zealand
PO Box 12 050
WELLINGTON, New Zealand
Tel: +64 4 499 5595
Fax: +64 4 495 6210
Email: michael.hoyle@archives.govt.nz
www.archivenet.gov.au/archives/parbica/parbica_main.htm

24/07/03-26/07/03

Austin, TX, USA

Sound savings: preserving audio collections

The Center for the Cultural Record
The University of Texas at Austin
School of Information
1 University Station D7000
AUSTIN, TX 78712-0390, USA
Tel: +1 512 471 8287
Fax: +1 512 471 8285
Email: e.cunnk@mail.utexas.edu
www.ischool.utexas.edu/~soundsavings

30/07/03-01/08/03

Berlin, Germany

IFLA general conference (69th):
Preparing for the worst, planning for the best: protecting our cultural heritage from disaster
Johanna Wellheiser, Information Coordinator.
IFLA Preservation and Conservation Sec.
Toronto Public Library
789 Yonge Street
TORONTO, ON M4W 2G8, Canada
Tel: +1 416 3937128
Fax: +1 416 3937147
Email: jwellheiser@tpl.toronto.ca
www.ifla.org/vii/s19/sconsv.htm

AUGUST 2003

03/08/03-09/08/03

Oxford, London, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

CIMCIM meeting

Dr Arnold Myers
Edinburgh University Collection of Historic Musical Instruments
Reid Concert Hall, Bristol Square
EDINBURGH EH8 9AG, United Kingdom
Email: arnold.myers@ed.ac.uk
www.music.ed.ac.uk/euchmi/galpin/gxkps.html

17/08/03-22/08/03

Trondheim, Norway

ECDL 2003: European Conference on Research and Advanced Technology for

Digital Libraries (7th)

Prof. Ingeborg T. Solvberg
Dept. of Computer and Information Science
Norwegian University of Science
Norway
Email: ingeborg.solvberg@idi.ntnu.no
www.ecdl2003.org

26/08/03-30/08/03

Dunhuang, China

Conservation of grotto sites, International conference (2): **Conservation of ancient sites on the Silk Road**
Kathleen Louw
Getty Conservation Institute Field Projects
1200 Getty Center Drive
LOS ANGELES, CA 90049
USA
Fax: +1 (310) 440 7709
Email: klouw@getty.edu
www.getty.edu/conservation

SEPTEMBER 2003

04/09/03-05/09/03

Braunschweig, Germany

Moulds, health and heritage: international conference

Braunschweigisches Landesmuseum
Moulds 2003, Burgplatz 1
D-38100 BRAUNSCHWEIG
Germany
Fax: +49 531 121 52607
Email: moulds2003@gmxpro.de

08/09/03-09/09/03

Liège, Belgium

Sustainable development of urban historical areas through an active integration within towns: colloque international
Secrétariat du colloque SUIT
Destree organization
35-39 rue de la Longue Haie
BRUXELLES 1000, Belgium
Tel: +32 2 512 44 42
Fax: +32 2 512 44 43
Email: info@destree.be

08/09/03-12/09/03

Paris, France

International Cultural Heritage Informatics Meeting (ICHIM)
Cultural institutions and digital technology
Archives and Museum Informatics
158 Lee Avenue
TORONTO M4E 2P3
Canada
Email: ichim03@archimuse.com
www.archimuse.com/ichim03

09/09/03-12/09/03

Trondheim, Norway

Euroseminar on microscopy applied to building materials (EMABM) (9th)
Dr. Maarten A.T.M. Broekmans
Geological Survey of Norway

Department of Mineral Resources
N-7491 TRONDHEIM, Norway
Tel: +47 7390 4152
Fax: +47 7392 1620
Email: maarten.broekmans@ngu.no
www.kuleuven.ac.be/geology/euroseminar

10/09/03-12/09/03
Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom
Materials for conservation and restoration of paintings: varnishes and retouching media
Alan Phenix, Senior Lecturer
Conservation of Fine Art
Burt Hall, Northumbria University
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE1 8ST
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0)191 227 3330
Fax: +44 (0)191 227 3250
Email: alan.phenix@nortumbria.ac.uk

13/09/03-17/09/03
Ljubljana, Slovenia
ICTOP
Training of personnel: annual meeting
The in-service training of curators
Patrick Boylan
38 Kingsmead Road
LEICESTER LE2 3YB, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 0116 288 5186
Email: p.boylan@city.ac.uk

14/09/03-17/09/03
Ottawa, Canada
National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE)
Preservation of heritage artifacts
Lyndsie Selwyn
Canadian Conservation Institute
1030 Innes Road
OTTAWA, ON K1A 0M5, Canada
Tel: +1 613 998 3721
Fax: +1 613 998 4721
Email: lyndsie_selwyn@pch.gc.ca

15/09/03-17/09/03
Alexandria, Egypt
The management of cultural heritage sites: conference
Dr. Feisal A. Esmael, Scientific Adviser
3 El-Adel Abu Bakr Street
Zamalek
CAIRO, Egypt
Tel: +20 736 5645
Fax: +20 735 7239

15/09/03-19/09/03
Edinburgh, United Kingdom
International Conference of National Trusts (10th)
The National Trust for Scotland
Wemyss House
28 Charlotte Square
EDINBURGH EH2 4ET
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 0131 243 9300
Fax: +44 0131 243 9301

www.nts.org.uk
15/09/03-17/09/03
Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom
The image re-integration meeting
Miss Jean Brown
Conservation of Fine Art
School of Humanities
The University of Northumbria
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
NE1 8ST, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 191 227 3331
Fax: +44 191 227 3250
Email: jean.brown@unn.ac.uk

15/09/03-18/09/03
Osnabrueck, Germany
LACONA V: international conference
ZUK der Deutschen Bundesstiftung Umwelt
An der Bornau 2
D- 49090 OSNABRUECK, Germany
Tel: +49 0541 9633 901
Fax: +49 0541 9633 990
Email: i.haase@dbu.de
www.laconav.net

15/09/03-18/09/03
Ottawa, Canada
Preservation of electronic records: new knowledge and decision-making: symposium
Christine Bradley
Symposium 2003 Programme Coordinator
Canadian Conservation Institute
1030 Innes Road
OTTAWA, ON K1A 0M5
Canada
Tel: +1 613 998 3721
Fax: +1 613 998 4721
Email: symposium_2003@pch.gc.ca
www.cci-icc.gc.ca

16/09/03-18/09/03
La Habana, Cuba
Manejo y gestión integral de los centros históricos: encuentro internacional (2)
María Antonia Arozarena
Grupo de Eventos de la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de La Habana
Tacón n. 20 e/O'Reily y Empedrado
LA HABANA VIEJA, Cuba
Tel: +53 7 861 9080
Fax: +53 7 861 9080
Email: eventos@cultural.ohch.cu

17/09/03-19/09/03
Bratislava, Slovakia
Chemical technology of wood, pulp and paper: international conference
Jozef Hanus, Slovak National Archives Head
Department of Archival Preservation
Drotarska 42
817 01 BRATISLAVA
Slovakia
Tel: +421 2 6280 1189
Fax: +421 2 6280 1247
Email: hanus@snarchiv.sk
www.chtf.stuba.sk/kdcp/

dcp_conferencewpp2003_en.html
17/09/03-20/09/03
Portland, ME, USA
APTI conference
21st century preservation: conservation craftsmanship
APTI
4513 Lincoln Ave, Suite 213
LISLE, IL 60532-1290
USA
Fax: +1 630 968 6400
www.apti.org/annual/2003portland/papers03.pdf

21/09/03-27/09/03
Gottingen, Germany
Internationale Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Archiv-, Bibliotheks- und Graphikrestauratoren (IADA) congress
Birgit Reissland
Conservation Science Dept.
Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage
Gabriel Metsustraat 8
NL-1072 AE AMSTERDAM
Netherlands
Tel: +31 2- 3054 702
Email: birgit.reissland@icn.nl
http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/iada

21/09/03-27/09/03
Washington, DC, USA
Scientific research in the field of Asian art:
Forbes symposium (2nd)
The pictorial arts of Asia: the impact of research using scientific methods on art history, curatorship and conservation
Forbes Symposium 2003/DCSR
Freer Gallery of Art/A. M. Sackler Gallery
Smithsonian Institution, MRC 707
PO Box 37012
WASHINGTON, DC 20013-7012
USA
Fax: +1 202 633 9474
Email: dcsr@asia.si.edu
www.asia.si.edu/aboutus/dcsr/symposium.htm

23/09/03-26/09/03
Rhodes, Greece
Organisation of World Heritage Cities (OWHC): symposium (7th)
Keeping heritage alive: education and training for the preservation and management of cultural heritage
Organizing committee
7th International symposium of the OWHC
Kountorioti Square
GR-85100 RHODES
Greece
Tel: +30 2410 43080
Fax: +30 2410 43081
Email: symposium2003@rhodes.gr
www.rhodes.gr and www.opvm.org/rhodes

24/09/03-26/09/03
Milan, Italy
Archaeometallurgy in Europe
Associazione Italiana di Metallurgia

P.R. Morandi 2
I-20121 MILAN, Italy
Tel: +39 02 763 977 70
Fax: +39 02 760 205 51
Email: aim@gast.mi.it
www.aimnet.it

29/09/03-04/10/03
Düsseldorf, Germany
Surface cleaning: material and methods. An international conference

Dr. Sabina Fleitmann, Haus der Kultur
VDR-Office
Weberstrasse 61
D- 53113 BONN, Germany
Tel: +49 0228 243 7366
Fax: +49 0228 261 9669
Email: dirt@restauratoren.de
www.restauratoren.de

30/09/03-04/10/03
Antalya, Turkey
International CIPA 61 DOC symposium (19th)
New perspectives to save the cultural heritage

Congress Secretariat, Magister Tours Inc.
Halaskargazi Cad N. 321/.1 Sisli
ISTANBUL
Turkey
Tel: +90 212 230 0000
Fax: +90 212 233 1552
Email: congress@magister.com.tr
www.cipa2003-antalya.com

30/09/03-08/10/03
Denver, USA
National preservation conference
Ann Pritzlaff, Conference coordinator
Colorado Preservation Inc.
1900 Wazee Street, Suite 360
DENVER, CO 80202
USA
Tel: +1 303 893 4260
Fax: +1 303 893 4333
Email: info@coloradopreservation.org
www.coloradopreservation.org

OCTOBER 2003

04/10/03-05/10/03
Hamilton, Australia
AURA (Australian Rock Art Association) Inter-congress symposium
AURA
PO Box 216
CAULFIELD, VIC 3162
Australia
Email: auraweb@hotmail.com

05/10/03-08/10/03
St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
Education in conservation/restoration in Russia and international standards: conference
Prof. Yuri Bobrov
Russian Federation

Email: bobrov@mail.wplus.net
06/10/03-08/10/03
Brighton, United Kingdom
Museums Association: conference and exhibition
Sue Robinson
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 020 7426 6940
Email: sue@museumsassociation.org

06/10/03-09/10/03
Camagüey, Cuba
Congreso internacional de ciudades históricas (I) y Conferencia internacional de Conservación del patrimonio edificado.

Participación comunitaria en la gestión, recuperación y la preservación del patrimonio en las ciudades históricas
Dr. Oscar Prieto Herrera
Director, CECONS
Universidad de Camagüey
Circunvalación Norte Km 5 1/2
74650 CAMAGUEY
Cuba
Tel: +53 32 261 776
Fax: +53 32 261 126
Email: congreso.cecons@reduc.cmw.edu.cu

06/10/03-08/10/03
Montreal, Canada
World Conference of Historical Cities (8th)
Historical cities and the built heritage: conservation and development: How? With whom? Why?
Canada
Email: josejasselin@ville.montreal.qc.ca
http://vieux.montreal.qc.ca/2003

13/10/03-15/10/03
Beijing, China
Asia and Pacific conference
Communication, cooperation and crossings: developing archival education in Asia and Pacific region in 21st century

Ms Wang Jian
Associate Professor/Assistant Dean
Coordinator of international affairs
Archives College in Renmin University
59, Zhongguancun Street
100872 BEIJING
China
Tel: +86 10 625 11463
Fax: +86 10 625 11463
Email: wj@acruc.net

16/10/03-17/10/03
Copenhagen, Denmark
Care and conservation of manuscripts: international seminar (8th)
Gillian Fellows-Jensen
The Arnamagnaeian Institute
Njalsgade 136
DK-2300 COPENHAGEN, Denmark
Tel: +45 35 328467
Fax: +45 35 328468
Email: gffj@get2net.dk

www.hum.ku.dk/ami/care+con.html
19/10/03-21/10/03
Hangzhou, China
Evidence, information and memory: research in integrated management and services of urban development records and archives
China
Email: xiaomia@yahoo.com

20/10/03-25/10/03
Cape Town, South Africa
CITRA: international conference (37th)
Archives at the service of society as a whole
ICA
60 rue des Francs Bourgeois
F-75003 PARIS, France
Tel: +33 01 4027 6137
Fax: +33 01 4272 2065
www.ica.org/citra/citra_2003.html

21/10/03-25/10/03
Amersfoot, Netherlands
ICOMOS CIAV: triennial conference and meeting
The future of historic farm buildings in a changing society
Christophe Machat, Germany
Email: cmachat@netcologne.de

21/10/03-24/10/03
St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
Art objects conservation: common and individual problems: international conference (4th)
St. Petersburg International Center for Preservation
Tchaikovsky str. 29
191123 ST. PETERSBURG, Russian Federation
Tel: +7 812 326 8928
Fax: +7 812 326 8927
Email: office@artsave.ru
www.artsave.ru

27/10/03-31/10/03
Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe
ICOMOS general assembly and scientific symposium (14th)
Place, memory, meaning: preserving intangible values in monuments and sites
ICOMOS Zimbabwe
National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe
PO Box CY 33 – Causeway
HARARE, Zimbabwe
Tel: +14 4 751 797
Fax: +14 4 753 085
Email: natmus@utande.co.zw/
mmz@mweb.co.zw
www.international.icomos.org

NOVEMBER 2003

05/11/03-07/11/03
Santa Fe, NM, USA
Materials characterisation 2003:

international conference

Conference Secretariat, Materials 03
WIT
Ashurst Lodge, Ashurst
SOUTHAMPTON SO40 7AA
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 238 029 3223
Fax: +44 238 029 2853
Email: gcossutta@wessex.ac.uk
www.essex.ac.uk/conferences/2003/materials03/
index.html

06/11/03-07/11/03

Florence, Italy
The museum as a firm: from conservation of value to creation of values: international conference
Barbara Sibilio
Florence, Italy
Email: barbara.sibilio@cce.unifi.it

13/11/03-14/11/03

Edinburgh, United Kingdom
Environmental monitoring of our cultural heritage: sustainable conservation solutions: conference
CPT Events
54 London St.
READING RG1 4SQ, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 118 959 1590
Fax: +44 118 957 2476
Email: enquiries@cptevents.co.uk

15/11/03-19/11/03

Yazd, Iran
Terra 2003: international conference (9th) on the study and conservation of earthen architecture
Dr. A. Vatandoust, Director
Research Center for Conservation of Cultural Relics (RCCCR)
P.O. Box 11365-4834
11365 IRAN
Tel: +98 21 670 2667
Fax: +98 21 670 1747
Email: av@rcccr.org
www.terra2000.org

17/11/03-20/11/03

Somerset, NJ, USA
Eastern Analytical Symposium
Colorants, pigments and dyes session
Jennifer Giacciai
DCSR
1150 Independence Ave SW
WASHINGTON, DC 20560-0707, USA

18/11/03-22/11/03

Vancouver, Canada
Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA): annual conference
Sarah Ziebell Mann, Chair
AMIA
1313 Vine Street
HOLLIWOOD, CA 90028, USA
Fax: +1 323 463 1506

Email: szm@uclink.berkeley.edu
www.amianet.org
29/11/03-04/12/03
Jujuy, Argentina
Arte rupestre: simposio internacional (6)
Centro cultural y museo J. Pasquini
Casilla de correo 78
S.S. DE JUJUY, Argentina
Email: grupoyav@imagine.com.ar
www.antropologia.com.ar/eventos

MARCH 2004

14/03/04-16/03/04
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Architectural conservation between theory and practice: international conference (1)
Architectural conservation between theory and practice conference
Dubai Municipality
PO Box 67, DUBAI, United Arab Emirates
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APRIL 2004

01/04/04-03/04/04
Sydney, Australia
Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (AICCM): symposium (3rd)
Collaboration and connections
Rose Peel
Art Gallery of New South Wales
Art Gallery Road
SYDNEY 2000, Australia
Tel: +61 2 922 517 73
Fax: +61 2 922 162 26
Email: rosep@ag.nsw.gov.au

07/04/04-08/04/04

Lisbon, Portugal
Conservation of monuments in the Mediterranean basin: international symposium (6th)
Prof. Luis Aires-Barros
Secretariat of the Symposium
Laboratorio de Mineralogia e Petrologia
Instituto Superior Tecnico
Av. Rovisco Pais
P-1049-001 LISBOA, Portugal
Tel: +351 21 840 0806
Fax: +351 21 840 0806
Email: monubasin2004@mega.ist.utl.pt
http://mega.ist.utl.pt/monubasin2004

MAY 2004

20/05/04-21/05/04
Ghent, Belgium
Hydrophobe IV
Water repellent treatments of buildings materials
Dr. Eddy De Witte
KIK/IRPA Laboratories

Jubelpark 1
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32 02 739 6841
Fax: +32 02 732 0364
Email: hydrophobe4@kikirpa.be
www.kikirpa.bewww2/hydrophobe

JUNE 2004

09/06/04-14/06/04
Portland, OR, USA
AIC Annual Meeting
Towards a clean state: current thoughts on the responsibility, philosophy, practices and controversies of cleaning culture
Patricia Griffin, Co-Chair
2440 Overlook Road #4
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OH 44106
USA
Email: cuprorivaite@hotmail.com

24/06/04-25/06/04

Lille, France
Section française de l'Institut international de conservation (SFIIC): journées d'études (11es)
Retables in situ: conservation et restauration
Secrétariat de la SFIIC
29 rue de Paris
F-77420 CHAMPS-SUR-MARNE
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27/06/04-02/07/04

Stockholm, Sweden
Deterioration and conservation of stone: international congress (10th)
Klingspor Rotstein Marie
Congress Chairman, ICOMOS Sweden
Stockholm Convention Bureau/STONE 2004
Box 6911
S-SE-102 39 STOCKHOLM
Sweden
Fax: +46 8 5465 1599
Email: stone2004@stocon.se
www.stocon.se/stone2004

JULY 2004

08/07/04-09/07/04
Liverpool, United Kingdom
UKIC annual conference
Conservation 2004: working with the project culture
David Leigh, Director
UKIC
109 The Chandlery
50 Westminster Bridge Road
LONDON SE1 7QY
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Scientific Investigations of Works of Art. M. Ferretti. Rome: ICCROM, 1993. 87 p. €13.00

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A Conservation Manual for the Field Archaeologist. C. Sease. Los Angeles: UCLA Institute of Archaeology, 1994. V + 114 p. €26.00

Conservation on Archaeological Excavations, 2nd ed. N. Stanley-Price (ed.). Rome: ICCROM, 1995. XIV + 152 p. €18.00

The Safeguard of the Nile Valley Monuments as seen through ICCROM's archive. Rome: ICCROM, 1996. Rome. CD-ROM for PC. €33.00

Pratiche conservative sullo scavo archeologico: principi e metodi. C. Pedeli, S. Pulga. Florence: All'Insegna del Giglio. 2002. XI + 152 p. €30.00

Protective shelters for archaeological sites in the southwest USA: a colloquium held at Tumacacori, Arizona, 9-12 January 2001. Special issue of Conservation and management of archaeological sites, Vol. 5, N. 1 & 2, 2001. 128 p. €33.00

ARCHITECTURE

ARC Laboratory Handbook. A. Urland & E. Borrelli. Rome: ICCROM, 1999. 5 pamphlets. €28.00

Architettura romana: tecnica costruttiva e forme architettoniche del mondo romano/ Roman Architecture: Construction Techniques, 2nd ed. R. Marta. Rome: Edizioni Kappa, 1990. 249 p. Bilingual Italian/English. €20.00

Between Two Earthquakes. B.M. Feilden. Rome: ICCROM, 1987. 108 p. €9.00

Characterization of Earthen Building Materials: Analysis, procedures for particle size, liquid and plastic limits of soils. Video cassette (please specify NTSC, PAL or SECAM). €22.00

The Colours of Rome. B. Lange. Copenhagen: Danish Architectural Press, 1995. 142 p. €32.00

The Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage, vol. I. G. Croci. Southampton: Computational Mechanics Publications, 1998. XV + 251 p. €233.00

The Conservation of Historic Buildings. B.M. Feilden. London: Butterworths, 2001. 345 p. €59.00

Damp Buildings, Old and New. G. & I. Massari. Rome: ICCROM, 1994. XII + 305 p. €33.00

Degrado dei monumenti in Roma in rapporto all'inquinamento atmosferico. M. Laurenzi Tabasso & M. Marabelli. Viterbo: Beta Gamma, 1992. 176 p. €16.00

Directory of the members of ICOMOS. Colombo: ICOMOS, 1993. 375 p. €44.00

Earth Construction: a Comprehensive Guide. H. Houben & H. Guillaud. London: Intermediate Technology Publications, 1994. 362 p. €39.00

A History of Architectural Conservation. J. Jokilehto. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann, 1999. XIV + 354 p. €48.00

Terra 2000: international conference (8th) on the study and conservation of earthen architecture: Proceedings, Torquay, Devon, UK, May 2000. London: James & James, 2000. 452 p. In several languages. €105.00

Matériaux de construction poreux: science des matériaux pour la conservation architecturale. G. Torraca. Rome: ICCROM, 1986. 160 p. €9.00

The Past in the Future, 2nd ed. P. Gazzola. Rome: ICCROM, 1975. 138 p. €9.00

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Tecnica costruttiva romana. Roman Building Techniques. 2nd ed. R. Marta. Roma: Edizioni Kappa. 1991. 98 p. Bilingual Italian/English. €11.00

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Against the ravages of time: the preventive conservation of the cultural heritage. Leuven: Stedelijke Musea Leuven, 1999. Video cassette, VHS-PAL, 11 min. €13.00

Jeunes et sauvegarde du patrimoine/Youth and the Safeguard of Heritage. A. Blondé (ed.). Rome: ICCROM, 2000. 203 p. €22.00

Presse et sauvegarde du patrimoine/The press and the safeguard of heritage. G. Pardo (ed.). Rome: ICCROM, 2000. 187 p. €22.00

Public et sauvegarde du patrimoine: cahier de sensibilisation à l'intention des guides. C. Perier-D'Ieteren (ed.). Brussels: Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1999. 158 p. €22.00

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Biology in the Conservation of Works of Art. G. Caneva, M.P. Nugari & O. Salvadori. Rome: ICCROM, 1991, 192 p. €37.00

CONSERVATION SCIENCE

Science for Conservators. Book 1: *An Introduction to Materials*. Book 2: *Cleaning*. Book 3: *Adhesives & coatings*. Reprinted. London: Routledge, 2002. Each €30.00

Solubilidad y disolventes en los problemas de conservación. G. Torraca. Rome: ICCROM, 1982. 59 p. More recent edition available in English. €9.00

Solubilité et solvants utilisés pour la conservation des biens culturels. G. Torraca. Rome: ICCROM, 1980. 78 p. More recent edition available in English. €9.00

Solubility and Solvents for Conservation Problems, 4th ed. G. Torraca. Rome: ICCROM, 1990. 70 p. First (1980) edition available in French and Spanish. €9.00.

Les solvants. L. Masschelein-Kleiner. Brussels: IRPA, 1994. 131 p. €9.00

Synthetic Materials Used in the Conservation of Cultural Property. 1968. Photocopies. In English, French, and Spanish. 30 p. €3.00

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Survey of the legal and professional responsibilities of the Conservator-Restorers as regard the other parties involved in the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage. S.l.: ECCO, 2001. 324 p. Bilingual English/French €30.00

University Postgraduate Curricula for Conservation Scientists. Proceedings of the International Seminar, Bologna, 26–27 November 1999. Rome: ICCROM, 2000. XIII + 141 p. €28.00

LEATHER

Conservation of Leather Artefacts. T. Sturge. Northampton: Leather Conservation Centre, 2000. 40 p. €25.00

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Parchment: the physical and chemical characteristics of parchment and the materials used in its conservation. B. M. Haines.

Northampton: Leather Conservation Centre, 1999. 33 p. €20.00

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Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites, 2nd ed. B.M. Feilden & J. Jokilehto. Rome: ICCROM, 1998. XI + 137 p. Also available in French. €17.00

Risk Preparedness: a Management Manual for World Cultural Heritage. H. Stovel. Rome: ICCROM, 1998. XIII + 145 p. €18.00

METALS

Conservation of Metal Statuary and Architectural Decoration in Open Air Exposure. Symposium. Paris, 6–8.X.1986. Rome: ICCROM, 1987. 302 p. In English and French. €17.00

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Conservation, Protection, Presentation. 5th Conference of the International Committee for the Conservation of Mosaics. Conimbriga, 1994. Faro and Conimbriga: ICCM, 1993. XII + 255 p. In several languages. €33.00

Mosaics N. 2. Safeguard. Tunis: INAA, 1987. In Arabic. 88 p. €11.00

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MUSEUMS

The ABCs of Collections Care, rev. ed. T. Gillies & N. Putt. Winnipeg: Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service, 1995. VIII + 152 p. Also available in French. €26.00

C.R.I. Climate Control in Museums: Participant's and Course Assistant's Manual. G. de Guichen & B. de Tapol. Rome: ICCROM, 1998. 3 vols. Also available in French. €45.00

Climate in Museums: Measurement. G. de Guichen. Rome: ICCROM, 1988 (reprint). 80 p. Bilingual English/French. €9.00

Conservation at the end of the 20th century. D. Grattan(ed.). S.l.: ICOM-CC. 2001. 23 + 25 p. Bilingual English/French. €14.00

La conservation préventive. Paris, 8, 9 et 10 Octobre 1992. Paris: ARAAFU, 1992. 323 p. €38.00

ICOM Committee for Conservation. 11th Triennial Meeting, Edinburgh, 1–6 Sept, 1996. Preprints. London: James & James, 1996. 2 vols €156.00

ICOM Committee for Conservation. 12th Triennial Meeting, Lyon, 29 August–3 September 1999. Preprints. London: James & James, 1999. 2 vols €167.00

ICOM Committee for Conservation. 13th Triennial Meeting, Rio de Janeiro, 22–27 September 2002. Preprints. London: James & James, 2002. 2 vols € 133.00

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Mount-making for museum objects. R. Barclay, A. Bergeron & C. Dignard. Ottawa: CCI-ICC, Centre de conservation du Québec, 1998. VI + 57 p. €39.00

The Museum Environment, 2nd ed. G. Thomson. London: Butterworths, 1994. 293 p. €49.00

Museums Environment Energy. M. Cassar. London: HMSO, 1994. 130 p. €33.00

Pest management in museums, archives and historic houses. D. Pinniger. London: Archetype Publications, 2001. IX + 115 p. €34.00

Preventive Conservation Calendar for the Smaller Museum. C. Antomarchi & M. McCord. Rome: ICCROM, 1996. 6 pamphlets. €13.00

Préserver les objets de son patrimoine: précis de conservation préventive. Section française de l'IIC (SFIIC). Sprimont: Mardaga. 2001. 264 p. €35.00

Emergency manual: interactive CD-ROM. Nottingham: EmmS. 2001 €55.00

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Ancient Binding Media, Varnishes and Adhesives, 2nd ed. L. Masschelein-Kleiner. Rome: ICCROM, 1995. 118 p. €17.00

La conservazione delle pitture murali. L. & P. Mora & P. Philippot. Bologna: Editrice Compositori, 1999. XIV + 473 p., 144 pl. €56.00

GraDoc (Graphic Documentation Systems in Mural Painting Conservation). Research seminar, Rome 16–20 November 1999. W. Schmid (ed.). Rome: ICCROM, 2000. VIII + 345 p., 1 CD-ROM. €50.00

Liants, vernis et adhésifs anciens. 3rd ed. L. Masschelein-Kleiner. Brussels: IRPA, 1992. 123 p. €9.00

Western Medieval Wall Paintings: Studies and Conservation Experience. Sighisoara, Romania, 31 August–3 September 1995. Rome: ICCROM, 1997. VI + 84 p. €31.00

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Conservation des manuscrits de Dunbuang et d'Asie centrale. M. Cohen & A. Brandt (eds.). Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale de France, 1998. 171 p. €35.00

IFLA Principles for the Care and Handling of Library Materials. E.P. Adcock (ed.). Paris: IFLA-PAC & CPA, 1998. 72 p. €15.00

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International Congress (9th) on Deterioration and Conservation of Stone. Venice, June 19–24, 2000. V. Fassina (ed.). Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2000. 2 vols. €212.00 (by arrangement with Istituto Veneto per I Beni Culturali.)

Lavas and Volcanic Tuffs: Proceedings of the International Meeting, Easter Island, Chile, October 25–31, 1990. Rome: ICCROM, 1994. 368 p. €45.00

Il restauro della pietra. L. Lazzarini & M. Laurenzi Tabasso. Padua: CEDAM, 1986. 320 p. €24.00

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Structural Conservation of Stone Masonry, Athens, 31.X–3.XI, 1989. Rome: ICCROM, 1990. 704 p. €39.00

TEXTILES

Chemical principles of textile conservation. A. Tímár-Balázsy & D. Eastop. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann, 1998. XX + 444 p. €122.00

THEORY

Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention. Bergen, Norway, 31 January–2 February 1994. Larsen, K.E. & Marstein, N. (eds.). Trondheim: Tapir, 1994. 138 p. €28.00

The Conservator–Restorer's Professional Activity and Status and its Responsibility Towards the Cultural Heritage. Florence, 21–30 May 1997. Preprints. Leefdaal: ECCO, 1997. 237 p. €25.00

Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage. N. Stanley-Price, M. K. Talley, Jr. & A. Melucco Vaccaro (eds.). Los Angeles: The J. Paul Getty Trust, 1996. XVII + 500 p. €48.00

The invention of the historic monument. F. Choay. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. VII + 247 p. €75.00

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