



ICCROM-UNESCO PARTNERSHIP FOR THE PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED MUSEUM COLLECTIONS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION FOR COLLECTIONS IN STORAGE

Specialized Workshop for Trainers on Storage Reorganization - 21-25 January 2008, Rome, Italy

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Ivan BERGER

Central Storage Project – Technical Museum in Brno

If I could present this theme one year later I introduce more specific details of our new storage. Unfortunately we stay at the beginning of planning, we do not have yet project and the result of our effort does not have clear shapes.

I would like to show the way to present state and our possibilities, opportunities and challenges, which we want to use.

Technical Museum in Brno (TMB) is one of the 14 state museums in the Czech Republic. It was established in 1961 from the former branch of National Technical Museum. During last 15 years TMB had to change three times its residence and lost majority of storage spaces because of restitution after 1989. Nowadays museum has collections dislocated in several storage areas in Brno and its surroundings. Museum management in 90th achieved to move museum to the new residence, former headquarters of electro-technical company Tesla. At that time was priority to open new expositions. But first (failed) project to solving insufficient storages was prepared in 1999. Very important in life of TMB was flood in 2002 in Bohemia, especially in Prague. Czech government lent support the Methodical Centre of Conservation Project. We planned to build up centre for training, conservation science and conservation treatment together with new central storage of TMB and emergency storages dedicated for other cultural institution. The situation has changed in last 4 years several times. It depended on new Ministers of Culture and other political decisions. I can say we decided to use chance and gain the financial sources from EU structural funds. Immediately before Christmas I received the message that operation programme for years 2008 - 2013 was adopted and we can start to prepare our project.

The type of technical museum determines big variety of collection objects from microchips to stationary steam engine. There are many groups of collections they need special conditions. Technical museum in Brno had four main storage areas where are dislocated more than 41 000 collection objects (without library items). In the residence are placed photographic materials in two cool storage rooms (2 x 15 sqm). The temperature is yearly kept about 15 °C with sufficient RH. The biggest amount of items, above all electro-technical collections, weapons and house wares is stored in former cinema hall (900 sqm). This object was adapted to storage in the seventies and this is the main reason why is unsuitable for collections. There exist problems with high level of RH, shelves are overcrowded and we do not monitor conditions there.

Third object that we use as storage is unheated hall (1700 sqm) for rail vehicles. Main problem of this storage is changing temperature and relative humidity according to outside weather. Therefore the electro motors of trams are out of order and we have only several “working trams”. Last big storage is dislocated in former military quarters; we obtained in 2004 from Czech Army. Fortunately we could not reconstruct or build storage immediately and in 2007 look the buildings as store than storage. We have here non-rain vehicles, steam engines, textile machines, accoutrement, uniforms and other collections.

Nowadays lives hope we change this bad situation. We had to change our plans several times and our current possibilities enable change insufficient conditions of our collections in crucial way. Two biggest former barracks (area of each is 2500sqm) we want to reconstruct to central storage and temporary storage for other institutions in case of crisis. Third object will be rebuilt to Methodical Centre of Conservation. The rest of our land and buildings we change with Brno city to the grounds behind residence building. In this area is situated heated hall (10000 sqm), which will be adapted to the storage of rail vehicles. I hope Technical Museum in Brno will realize this project to improve not only conditions of own collections but also it will cause benefit for other institutions.

Martijn DE RUIJTER

Storage reorganization: the Delta plan approach

In 1988 the general audit accountant office of the Dutch government (Rekenkamer) inspected 17 National museums. They concluded that Collection Management was in a very bad state. Many museums had failed to keep satisfactory records like: objects could not be found, record fields were often not recorded and the record system was up in a way that only a few persons knew how to use it.

Storage conditions were poor: objects were housed in old buildings without satisfactory climate control, large temperature fluctuations, air filtration and no light control. The objects were attacked by fungi and insects, a fast moving ageing processes within some objects themselves (crumbling of paper) and a huge backlog in restoration

Too little money and too few expert staff were available to preserve and manage the ever growing collection in a responsible way. The objects were in a process of natural selection, by the laws of nature instead of men. Important parts of the Dutch Cultural heritage were in danger of being ruined.

Hedy D'Ancona, the minister of Culture at that time planned a rescue operation. This was called the `Delta plan for the preservation of cultural heritage` and run between 1990-2000. In total 150 million Euro was spent to get rid of the backlog by upgrading storage facilities & registration of government collections

The Scope of the plan was mainly the 17 National museums, but also archives, Historic Houses and buildings and Non-national museums benefited from the plan. The plan was divided in 4 phases:

Phase 1 – Inventory in the museums

The inventory was executed by independent organizations and defined the extent of the problems. The inventoried categories were Registration and administration, Preventive conservation, Active conservation and Restoration.

Phase 2 – Setting priorities

The Backlog could take this size because for many years the priorities and mentality in the management lay elsewhere. Expanding collections and attracting visitors Measurements to preserve the collections had lower priorities. Priorities had to be set, tackle the most urgent problems first.

Collections were classified according to their importance cultural and historical importance

Phase 3 – Practice

The Delta plan at The National museum of Ethnology Leiden 1992-1998

Almost 200.000 objects were treated according a procedure.

Step 1 - Objects brought to cleaning area

Step 2 – Objects unpacked & condition check

Step 3 – Registration, check inventory to see if the information in the database was available and correct

Step 4 - Object preventive conservation. The object cleaning & supporting

Step 5 – Digitized image of the object. Packing and pest treatment

Step 6 – Stored at the new off side storage location

Phase 4 – Evaluation & spin offs

- Boost to morale for preservation of cultural heritage
- Conservation and management deserved a constant place at the top of the agenda
- Battle against decay became a habit, tenability and durability became criteria for acquisition
- Upgrade knowledge of personnel

Ziva DOMINGOS

Storage reorganization: Angolan museums and the National Archives of Benin

One of the main missions of the museum is to ensure the continuity of their collections through the implementation of preventive conservation plans so that they can be communicated to the present generations and passed on to future generations. An important component of these plans is the construction or the reorganization of storages where are preserved usually around 90% of museum collections.

This paper presents the actions of storage reorganization undertaken by the Angolan museums, and more specifically the Museum of Anthropology of Luanda and the Regional Museum of Huíla, during the past 5 years, and those realized in the national archives of Benin, in 2005.

In the first two cases, the storages were reorganized in the framework of the programme of rehabilitation of the Angolan cultural heritage, whose one of its purposes was the improvement of the conditions of conservation of the national public collections. This process also took into account the updated inventories. The methodology adopted was to carry out stowage by categories of objects and adapted to existing shelves. The main difficulty to face with this method was the unsuitability of some of the large objects to the space available on the shelving. The other challenge was to be able to manage objects in the space originally used as showrooms. The shelves had to be installed in order to facilitate the circulation. The inadequacy between the volume of objects and the surface available has led to the overcrowding of objects on some shelves. The lack of a transition space at the beginning of the project of renovation of the Museum of Huíla was another challenge for the temporary management of the collections before being put into storage. Another constraint in the implementation of the operations was the reduced number of staff who don't not have specific expertise in the field and who were, at the same time, obligated to fulfill other tasks of the museum.

In the last case, the work was performed in a specific context of practical work of the course on the conservation of graphic documented organized by the Ecole du patrimoine africain-EPA. The approach was first to evaluate the National Archives of Benin in order to clearly define the needs. One of the greatest concerns was the packaging of certain documents, more specifically the flat documents (photographs, plans, etc.) with the clutches made participants in the course, the replacement of some old boxes and the reduction of the large amount of some bundles. The existence of empty shelves facilitated the operation of the stowage of documents. The reduced time of the exercise and the limitation in the decision-making constituted a big challenge for the teaching team. The mixing of rich experiences and skills of African professionals at the course contributed a lot. They made up a maximum working in a minimum time.

Aleksandra DŽIKIĆ NIKOLIĆ

Storage reorganization proposals for museums in Serbia

The presentation on storage reorganization proposals for museums in Serbia will be divided in 3 segments:

1. Introduction to museum surveys in Serbia, as one of the major activities of the Department for Preventive Conservation “Diana”
2. Temporary storing of the collections of the National Museum in Belgrade – the context and the approach taken
3. Challenges of moving collections of the National Museum in Belgrade to another location

The introduction will be based on the experience of the Department “Diana” in conducting surveys of museums in Serbia. These projects were not carried out systematically, nor they were fully developed, but they served as a good starting point in recognizing major issues of safekeeping in museums nationwide. The information will be provided on the work done so far and the concerns acknowledged.

The second part will be devoted to step-by-step description of the project of temporary storing the collections of the National Museum in Belgrade, since this project is the most relevant example of storage organization issues in Serbia. There are two reasons for this. First, it is the first large project of organizing storage for museum collections in Serbia, where conservators and preventive conservation specialists were involved. Secondly, it is being actually carried out. The phases of the project will be briefly presented through their critical moments – from collecting basic data on museum’s collections to planning the storing areas. The information will be given on the size of the collections, types of materials, the previous storing system and storage capacities, as well as the approach taken to prepare the objects for moving and storing at another location, the work that has been done on estimating the storage space for collections and the rest of the planning that is yet to be done. Special attention will be given to the number of staff involved and professional relations within the project.

The final part of the presentation will focus on the “lessons learned” in the work carried out so far and principal challenges within this project, which could be compared with similar situations in museums region-wide: lack of documentation necessary for project planning, major problem in communication between various instances involved in the project, uncertainty introduced with each step. This kind of information will be included in the presentation so that the specificities of the context could be fully understood.

The presentation will be illustrated as much as possible with the available floor plans and images of the storing areas in the National Museum as well as in the temporary storage. Also, the tools tested in the project (i.e. for estimating storing space) will be presented together with suggestions of their proper use. On the other hand, some tools will be mentioned as they are being used in the process, but the full information on their usefulness is still not available, since this is an ongoing project.

Aisha FADHIL ALI

Storage Re-organization of the Swahili Archaeological Store at the Swahili Cultural Centre: Challenges and Successes

Museum storage areas are spaces intended to store museum collections. As museums faces budgetary constraints, building of new storage areas becomes very demanding to the museums budget portfolio. For this reason, aspects of storage re-organization are now becoming important for collection managers as this provides a means albeit temporarily, for addressing the challenges of collections care and management for the museum collections as they lay in the museums storage areas. This presentation focuses on the challenges met during the organization and re-organization of a storage area that was hurriedly built to accommodate collections that were occupying space intended for a heritage development program, the P.M.D.A program (the Program for Museum Development in Africa). The paper looks at the challenges met in the re-organization of the storage area and how some of these challenges were overcome for example, in the repair and re-use of some of the historical collections (the antique Swahili furniture), the process of sorting out collections to determine the most important ones and the less important and to give priority to the important collections. The paper also presents the methods explored in space management specifically within storage units as an approach to retrieve collections safely, easily, while at the same time creating more storage space within new and existing individual storage units. The success achieved by the gradual process of storage re-organization of the archaeological store at the Swahili Cultural Centre, was the start of creation of order to the more than 2 million archaeological finds housed in this space. Further the repair and re-use of the antique Swahili furniture in a setting, that enhances, promotes, informs and showcases the Swahili culture further helped to assist to produce more storage space and lower the challenges for collections care and management of these particular type of collections. While there are noted successes in the re-organization of the archaeological store at the Swahili Cultural Centre, there are also many challenges that have as yet to be addressed. These are also discussed at the end of the presentation.

Ricky FRANCISCO

Experiences in re-organizing storages in Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam

The presentation will focus on issues specific to many Philippine museums' storage such as the lack of storage rooms in many Philippine museums, the lack of training for museum personnel in storage and collections management or registration, and the lack of integration between documentation systems and the physical storage systems.

It will briefly touch on the common situation in the museums mentioned of having re-purposed buildings for museums, and problems connected with this situation.

Alvaro GONZALEZ

Example of the storage of the general archives of Venezuela

In 2006, just after the creation the Unit of Sciences of Conservation at the Institute of Advanced Studies IDEA, which is under my management, I was called by the then director of the National Archives to implement a general preventive conservation program with the purpose of improving the conditions of conservation disregarded for long time. In addition I should prepare a plan for the relocation of the whole collection in a new building for the month of August of 2007.

Then I took the initiative in making a diagnosis of the state of conservation of the collection and the identification of the aggressors who are affecting it, the general state of the building, as well as the resources we could count on, both economics and professionals and the future plans of the Institution.

The diagnosis determined that it was imperative to take actions to revert the general state of deterioration, but at the same time guarantee that their effects were permanent. Like the majority of the archival institutions, for the General Archives of the Nation it is not enough to have the economic resources destined for its operation, if the responsible actors for its management do not have an appropriate degree of technical and academic professionalism to deal with the challenge of preserving the memory of a nation.

Kamal JAIN

Experiences in reorganizing storage in India

India has a very large number of museums of all kinds and sizes with collections varying between a few hundred to a few hundred thousand artifacts. The chronology of artifacts present in these museums also varies from prehistoric to modern times. The collection comprises of all types of materials – metal, stone, ceramics, glass, textile, Birch bark, palm-leaf, miniature paintings, illustrated manuscripts, wood bone and ivory, etc. Since space is a big constraint in most cases, a major part of museums' collection is in storage of varying shapes and sizes. Most of these designated storages areas were not purpose built but grew out of necessity, and they are not the best places to preserve the precious heritage they house.

During the course of my interaction with authorities of several museums, it became obvious that if India has to safeguard its heritage housed in museums, it has to reorganize its storage areas keeping in mind the principles of preventive conservation. In this context, a Storage reorganization workshop was organized in Bharat Kala Bhavan, a university museum in the ancient city of Banaras in October 2004. The programme was organized mainly by ICCROM where the author has the privilege of working as local coordinator.

The workshop was an eye-opening experience in terms of results achieved out of this 3 weeks workshop, where 24 museum professionals participated. The workshop resulted in preparation of low-cost plans for re-organization of 4 different areas of storage at Bharat Kala Bhavan. It also presented new teaching methodologies which were successfully utilized for teaching at different training programmes organized in subsequent years.

My presentation, therefore, intends to focus on the issues related to re-organization of museum storages in India – the various types of storages materials and methods, the various challenges that the country faces in order to bring about necessary changes in the storage areas and the future plans.

Martina GRIESSER-STERMSCHEG

Leading students in storage reorganization projects

The 5-years study programme at the Conservation Department of the University of Applied Arts in Vienna/ Austria is focussing both on practical restoration as well as on all matters of preventive conservation. Integrated parts of the curriculum are “storage-weeks”: In collaboration

with museums, castles and monasteries the students and lecturers work out practical solutions for storage-reorganizations. The contribution will show two examples.

The first example concerns the reorganization of an archaeological storage from the Vienna City Museum. The museum and its storage were built in 1959. The furniture from 1959 is still in use and nothing has changed ever since. This led to the fact that the foam plastic, which was used originally as elastic inlay for the drawers, was adhering to the archaeological objects. In the meantime the museum building and its furniture were listed and protected as an important post-war-building, rendering it impossible to change anything in the building structure or furniture. The challenge was to find a cheap and practical solution for storage materials for the whole storage and the reorganization of the stored 6.000 objects (glass, metals and photographs), without changing the inventory-system from the 1950s, but considering place for all new finds of the still growing collection. The students had to find and select appropriate storage materials, clarify availability and calculate the amount and costs for the whole storage within a defined budget from the museum. The practical implementation followed during a summer-job by the students.

The second example shows the reorganization of the storage of plaster models from the bronze- and stone-sculptures of Viennese Ringstrasse. The collection consists of over 1000 objects, mostly larger-than-life sized models from the 19th century and is located in a former wine-cellar under the Viennese Hofburg Palace. A risk assessment was done as a first step. As one result the cleaning, relocating and reassigning of hundreds of loose parts seemed to be more than necessary. Then the reorganization followed with the building of shelves, constructing static supports for heavily damaged models, covering them to protect from dust and unifying the inventory out of three different numbering-systems. Climate measurements are still ongoing. An important learning-experience for the students was how to handle and move big objects in a short time, how to expand a storage in space, but also how to communicate and cooperate with the staff of cleaning- and transport-companies or craftsmen like metalworkers and carpenters.

Additionally to these student-projects the Conservation Department offers summer schools on preventive conservation and collection care for curators, architects, museum technicians or museum housekeepers. The aim is to sensitize the participants and to open their minds for the estimated 90 percent of our collections, which are not on display (at least in our bigger museums) and tend to be forgotten. The learning-tools and methods for the summer school are a challenging mixture of theoretical lectures, excursions to selected storages in Vienna, an extensive handout with literature and reference addresses and practical workshops in the storage of a collaborating collection.

Rosanna KUON

Storage Issues in Peruvian Cultural Heritage Institutions

Peru, a country with a vast cultural heritage, has relegated along the way the attention to preventive conservation. Preservation on museum collections is almost nonexistent and it is not yet perceived as essential for both, the permanent collection and storage. So far conservation has focused on the treatment of individual objects, restoration still being the main goal. As opposed to neighboring countries, the conservation approach has not evolved towards the inclusion of preventive actions in spite of its undeniable significance.

Amount of heritage in storages and the lack of importance given to preventive conservation are the two biggest challenges in museum storage.

Nonetheless some efforts to introduce preventive conservation do show results. Yet, this is not due to decisions taken by national institutions in charge of preservation plans, but mainly to the initiative of individuals who feel committed to topics of such relevance. Thus, over the last few years preventive conservation courses have been included in museology study programs which have been created in two universities. They remain the only means to counterbalance the lack of knowledge in this field.

The aim of these two courses for museum professionals is to set priorities and try to find the basis for a strategic preservation plan, both in storage and exhibition areas, which can be applied effectively, in spite of the problems and limitations individual institutions are submitted to.

The courses have brought forward some tangible results as they have enabled our students to discover new ways to proceed in their own institutions in spite of an overall shortage of financial means and the resistance of traditionally oriented museum directors.

In storage areas in Peru, every possible challenge is found: no inventories, general disorder, adverse environmental conditions, pests, lack of security systems, architectural problems, lack of space, precarious units and deteriorated supports, inadequate storing and packing materials, no light control, no proceeding regulations, no policies, no nothing.

In Lima, from which the storage reorganization of a museum is shown, we face two additional challenges: the high average of relative humidity (99% in winter) and the increasing concentration of pollutants that goes away over the permissible range.

All the above mentioned challenges were found in the storage area at the Museum of Italian Art which houses a small collection of 298 objects from late 19th to early 20th centuries. A storage plan was designed. A survey of the status of the storage room and the inactive collection of the museum was carried out. The storage area is relatively small so an accurate reorganization was needed. Simultaneously, when planning the improvement of storage area, an inventory of the museum's collection was executed and cataloguing was completed in order to have a better knowledge of the objects, their stage of conservation, as well as the requirements of materials needed for the storage reorganization. The plan has reached good results, in spite of limitations.

The future challenges to face in storage areas in Peruvian museums are: general plans and policies of an organic and structured storing system in Peruvian institutions sanctioned by the *National Institute of Culture (INC)*; Directors to include in the museum plan a preventive strategy; to assign resources and financial support; to acquire specialized literature in Spanish and professionals to improve skills on storage practice. A network and other encounters with representatives of neighboring countries that face the same problems should be created. Finally, the reconstruction and re-organization of the museums destroyed during the severe earthquake that affected the south of Peru on August 15th 2007 should be undertaken.

Mojdeh MOMEMZADEH

Reorganizing the Storage of Kashan Museum: Difficulties and Successes

Kashan National Museum is an important archaeological museum due to its short distance from Tepe Sialk* one of the main pre-historic sites in the region and also the collection it houses. Another important factor its special location inside Fin Garden, an old Persian garden.

* *Sialk* is a large ancient archeological site near Kashan, central part of Iran. It is claimed to contain the world's oldest civilizations, dating back to the 5th millennium BC.

Preventive conservation, care of collections and reorganization of the storage areas in the museums throughout Iran are major programs undertaken by RCCCR. The project of Reorganizing the Storage of Kashan Museum started in mid 2007. Kashan Museum was selected as the first pilot museum within the long term program of “Reorganization of Museum Storage in Iran”. This selection was due to Kashan Museum’s importance, as mentioned above, as well as its short distance from Tehran, capital of Iran.

The area of the museum building is about 600 sqm, including 300 sqm for exhibition halls and 150 sqm for storage.

Different types of material from pre-historic to contemporary objects are being kept in the same storage. They consist of pottery, coins, fabrics and textiles, paintings, papers and objects from metal, leather, glass, stone, wood, bone, ivory as well as composite materials. The collections also include other materials without specific historical background. A team of five experts and post-graduate students, including a conservation expert as the supervisor, 1 master’s student in conservation, 2 conservation-restoration technicians and 1 archaeologist are working on this project.

Despite the inherent importance of the museum and its collections, the building and its storage, its environmental condition the conservation state of the collection and its inventory are not appropriate and satisfactory. Furthermore, the management and staff are also at the desired level.

As a first step, the museum building, the storage and the collection were studied and challenges were listed, as the following:

- Location of the museum building
- Poor environmental condition in the building and the storage
- Poor monitoring facilities
- Large number of visitors
- Storage and exhibition spaces, units, etc
- Quantity and quality of the collection
- Absence of proper inventory and documentation
- Lack of proper management system (frequent changes in decision makers)
- Lack of proper human resources

As the next step, the project team divided the problematic issues to smaller constituents and tried to address the problems with the cooperation of the head of museum and other staff. The team has been persuading the museum authorities and staff to complete the inventory system as soon as they can. All the objects are currently being classified according to their materials, storage needs and characteristics into lots, with a detailed conservation-restoration Identification Card for each object. If needed preliminary and emergency conservation work are being carried out on the objects.

Several studies are being applied on the specific environmental condition of the museum which is located inside an old garden with large numbers of trees plants and naturally streams of water flowing throughout. The presence of insects and pests should also be added. Studies have also been carried out to find the most appropriate access, design and furniture for the the storage. Currently environmental condition of the storage is being up-graded.

Apart from the main objectives of the project, the team is also working on preparing some useful guidelines, catalogues and brochures in order to raise awareness among both staff and the public.

Although the project may not be considered a major one due to the number of objects and the size of storage, but considering the existence of several challenges (changing the management system being the most problematic one) the project is still in progress and it is anticipated to be completed around March-April 2008. The project team continues to learn lessons in reorganizing museum storage on a daily basis through facing *in-situ* various difficulties and successes.

María del Pilar SALAS

Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes “Dr. Juan Ramón Vidal”, acondicionamiento storage

The preparation tasks of the storage in Provincial Museum of Fine Arts “Dr. Juan Ramón Vidal” (MPBA) have initiated in 2004. Some interventions were needed previously, such as: building repair, the training of the personnel and incorporation of professionals, as well as the construction and acquisition of furniture. The advising given by Mr. Alvaro Gonzalez Bastida in 2006 and the data base donated have constituted a significance advance for the ordering of the collections.

a. Approach used

Several actions were planned guided by the criteria imparted by Profesor Gael de Guichen (Ordering, Inventory, Curatorial Conservation, Preventive Conservation, Message, Diffusion, Delight)

Stage one: Priority was given to those conditions that involved the entire collection in short term, and were considered as urgent matters (leaks, filtrations, security). These have constituted building problems not only from constructive but also from functional aspect.

At the same time we thought how to make the museum staff more professional, to revise and update the inventories, to order (in a conceptual way) the collections.

Curative and preventive conservation tasks: the works were stabilized and cleaned. The registry of environmental parameters began.

Stage two: Conditioning collections in storage. Construction of the definite storage for the Fine Arts Museum has begun.

Stage three: Construction of conservation supports.

b. Lessons learnt

- To conceive long term plans, with precise goals in each stage.
- To work with the staff visualizing the final goal, but giving “step by step” tasks.
- To take advantage from “context” opportunities.
- To assign “exclusive” personnel for conditioning tasks.
- To assemble a work team.

c. The difficulties and successes

difficulties	successes
Nonexistence of a suitable space	Building repair and construction of a new storage
Nonexistence of an suitable furniture	Construction/ acquisition of suitable furniture
Lack of trained or professional personnel	Training and incorporation of professional staff
Lack of accurate information	Carrying out of technical data for each work

	Digitalization
Dispersed documentation	Organization of an archive per collection, with one dossier for each work.

e. Number of collections

After the data base was concluded, it is known that the total amount of art Works in the museum is 485, organized in 7 collections.

f. Size of spaces

The actual space of the storage is 111 m². Two new spaces are in construction now for storage the museum collection (4,80 x 23), besides the storage for temporary art exhibitions, the storage for furniture and tools in construction.

g. Furniture and spaces

At the moment, the total amount of Works in storage is 426 (88%), the existent space is not enough, reason why it was necessary to sharpen's one wit to organize the works.

The storage has: 11 grillas (81 works), 5 carts (73 works), 2 wooden structures (135 works), 1 planera (31 works), 2 metallic bookcases (34 sculptures), walls (72 works).

h. Personnel involved or in charge in number and training

Two people were assigned exclusively for registration and digitalization tasks, as well as for ordering and construction of conservation supports.

Other 10 people collaborated when it was necessary for conditioning/ construction of furniture, cleaning tasks and research.