

SHARING CONSERVATION DECISIONS 2008

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TERMINOLOGY USED IN DISCUSSING CONSERVATION DECISIONS
A contribution from the participants of SCD08 Course

This document contains terminology contributed from the participants of Sharing Conservation Course. In preparation of the course, participants were invited to share and define the most common terms they use in their working context, when making conservation decisions. This document collects all these terms and definitions. The terms are listed alphabetically and in some cases are grouped in thematic order. There is also given Oxford Dictionary, or Merriam-Webster Dictionary and Collins Dictionary definition, as well as some definitions published by main conservation and cultural heritage institutions and charters e.g. ICOM, AIC, Venice Charter. ICCROM is very thankful to the following participants for their contribution to the course terminology: Adriana CRUZ LARA SILVA (MEXICO), Julio César RODRIGUEZ GARCIA (CUBA), C.J. Lovemore MAZIBUKO (MALAWI), Robert PAJOT (CANADA), Kriste SIBUL (ESTONIA), Elenita ROSHI (ALBANIA), So YEUNG (CHINA), Kareem Ibrahim ABDEL-RAHIM (EGYPT), Zohreh MORADKHANY (IRAN), Valeria BRUNORI (ITALY), Octaviana MARINCAS (ROMANIA), Elizabeth PEÑA (USA), Guillermo Daniel ALFONSO (ARGENTINA), Rick McGOVERN-WILSON (NEW ZEALAND), Yvonne PUTZEYS (GUATEMALA), Ermanno CACCIATORE (ITALY), Syed Ali KHALID (MALAYSIA), Zoe ROBERTS (UNITED KINGDOM).

- AGENTS OF DETRIORATION
- ANALYSIS
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- STAKEHOLDERS
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Thanks to the contribution of

AGENTS OF DETERIORATION

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- **Agent** – (*noun*) a person or thing that takes an active role or produces a specified effect.
- **Deterioration** – (*noun*) Derivative from **Deteriorate** – (*verb*) progressively worse.

ICCROM Preventive Conservation Course 2006 definition:

- Within heritage risk management, an *agent of deterioration* is one of a limited and comprehensive set of 9 or 10 *agents* that cause *deterioration*. These *agents* are selected to represent all the causes that act near the artefact (at a practical scale, not the microscopic). In the list of the CCI Preservation Framework Poster (http://www.cci-icc.gc.ca/framework/index_e.shtml) and Michalski (2004) there are 9, within Waller (2003) there are 10. They are 1. Physical forces; 2. Thieves and vandals and displacers (Michalski) or Criminals (Waller) 3. Fire; 4. Water; 5. Pests; 6. Contaminants; 7. Radiation (Light and UV) 8. Incorrect temperature 9. Incorrect relative humidity; 10. Disassociation (#10 only in Waller's list. In earlier versions of Waller this is termed "custodial neglect".)

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- **Deterioration** - The gradual decline in quality of an object or part of it over a period of time which may result in a decrease in its value if nothing is done to counteract it. (MALAWI)
- **Exogenous/endogenous factors** - Factors that are involved into the launching of a deterioration/degradation process or that are influencing the state of conservation. (ROMANIA)
- **Causes** - Phenomenon or complex of phenomenon that antecedes or, in specific conditions, generates another phenomenon named effect. (ROMANIA)
- **Mechanisms** - The evolution path/way of a phenomenon. (ROMANIA)

ANALYSIS

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- (*noun*) **1** a detailed examination of the elements or structure of something. **2** the separation of something into its constituent elements. **3** psychoanalysis.

PARTICIPANTS:

- Studies historic scientific of the objects, treatments and environment. (CUBA)
- Questions and answers in order to establish the causes of the present state of conservation. (ROMANIA)

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- **Scientific investigation** - Physical, chemical and biological analyses performed direct on the cultural heritage or on samples in order to obtain information about: materials, state of conservation. (ROMANIA)
- **Evaluation** - Study of object's state of conservation (CUBA)
- Weighting pros and cons in making a decision. (ITALY)
- **Assessment** - The act of judging or assessing the situation of the cultural heritage object (ROMANIA)

- **Research** - Information gathering through scientific analysis and study, literature survey and reading (CHINA)

COMPATIBILITY

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- Derives from **compatible** - (adjective) **1** able to exist or be used together without problems or conflict. **2** (of two people) able to have a harmonious relationship; well suited. **3** (usu. compatible with) consistent or in keeping.

PARTICIPANTS:

- The material used for conservation of a cultural property is able to exist together with the original material. (CHINA)
- Similarity of a material with another in its chemical, physical and aesthetical characteristics. (ITALY)
- Use, in conservation-restoration, materials that don't interact with the objects under the same climatic conditions. (CUBA)

CONDITION

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- (*noun*) The state of something or someone, with regard to appearance, fitness, or working order.

PARTICIPANTS:

- The present state, quality, nature, character of a cultural property. (CHINA)
- State in which an object or a building is found. (ITALY)
- State of heritage. (SERBIA)

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- **Diagnosis** - Report containing the state of conservation, detailing the specific problems & concerns. (ROMANIA)

CONSERVATION

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- (*noun*) **1** Preservation or restoration of the natural environment and wildlife. **2** Preservation and repair of archaeological, historical, and cultural sites and artifacts.

AIC - The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works:

- The profession devoted to the preservation of cultural property for the future. Conservation activities include examination, documentation, treatment, and preventive care, supported by research and education.

APEL terminology (Acteurs du Patrimoine Européen et Législation):

- Conservation-Restoration – any action, whether direct or indirect, on an object or a monument, performed in order to safeguard its material integrity and to guarantee respect for its cultural, historical, aesthetic or artistic significance. This

definition conditions the nature, extent and limitations of the measures that can be adopted, as well as the interventions that may be made on cultural heritage.

E.C.C.O. - European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organizations:

- Consists mainly of direct action carried out on cultural heritage with the aim of stabilizing condition and retarding further deterioration.

THE VENICE CHARTER 1964 - International charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites:

- The conservation of a monument implies preserving a setting which is not out of scale. Wherever the traditional setting exists, it must be kept. No new construction, demolition or modification which would alter the relations of mass and colour must be allowed.

THE BURRA CHARTER 1999 - The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance:

- Means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its cultural significance.

PARTICIPANTS:

- Stabilization of the materials that constitute an object and environment control. (MEXICO)
- any action to preserve the cultural property. (CUBA)
- All direct or indirect actions aimed at increasing the life expectancy of an element(s) of heritage in order to make it accessible to the public. (MALAWI)
- All actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the character defining elements of a cultural resource so as to retain its heritage value and extend its physical life. (CANADA)
- Conservation means an endless process, creating conditions and possibilities for enjoy cultural and natural heritage more than one-two lifetimes. Additionally, conservation is an "art of compromises". (ESTONIA)
- The process of preserving the values of a monument or heritage object. The Albanian charter of restoration explains "conservation" in more technical terms. (ALBANIA)
- Means, ethics, principles applied to reveal the original appearance and to revive the condition of the cultural heritage so that they can be kept in good condition for generations. (CHINA)
- Preserve the ability of older / historic objects to communicate an intended meaning. (EGYPT)
- To keep subjects in very good and suitable condition. (IRAN)
- Preservation of an object, building or site recognized to be part of the cultural heritage, in its physical and aesthetical being, through preliminary studies and a series of operations aiming at the restoration and preservation of the original – and to some extent its historical restorations - as much and as long as possible in the condition in which it was handed down to us through time. (ITALY)
- Actions into an integrated management plan for preventing deterioration. (ROMANIA)
- Encompasses study/scientific analysis of objects and their environments; professional treatment; adherence to professional codes of ethics. (USA)
- The protection of nature. (ARGENTINA)
- This has two primary meanings in use: (i) the act of preserving and protect natural and cultural resources through prudent management; and, (ii) the act of restoring and preserving cultural heritage items. (NEW ZEALAND)

- The preservation of cultural property past and present for the future generations. (GUATEMALA)
- Preservation, over time, of physical, chemical and mechanical parameters. (ITALY)
- Includes preservation, restoration, reconstruction, rehabilitation and adaptation of any combination. (MALAYSIA)
- The preservation of an object using minimum intervention. (UK)
- All physical interventions on heritage aimed at slowing down its deterioration and improving its legibility. (SERBIA)

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- **Remedial conservation** - Any action that is done to an object to reduce or stop deterioration e.g. cleaning. We also use the phrase *remedial conservation* to mean *curative conservation*. (MALAWI)
- **Protection/ to protect** - All of the actions taken to avoid or slow down as much as possible the deterioration process of an object or building; Acts designed to safeguard our Cultural Heritage (ITALY)
 - Institutionalized system of preservation - that is why museums in the country, as well as institutes for monuments, archives and libraries are all "institutions of protection". (SERBIA)
 - To defend of destruction and/or looting the cultural property. (GUATEMALA)
- **Methodology** - Different technical and theoretical stages during a conservation treatment. (MEXICO)
- **Cleaning** - It is the hitting away of unwanted or foreign materials from the object that is fragile. In conservation, cleaning forms part of Stabilization. (MALAWI)
- **Disinfection** - treatment to eliminate the plagues that cause bio-deterioration. (CUBA)

CONSERVATOR-RESTORER

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- **Conservator** - (*noun*) A person involved in conservation.
- **Restorer** - (*noun*) derivative from - **Restore** - (*verb*) **1** Return to a former condition, place, or owner. **2** Repair or renovate (a building, work of art, etc.). **3** Bring back (a previous practice, right, or situation); reinstate.

ICOM (International Council of Museums) CODE OF ETHICS FOR MUSEUMS:

- **Conservator-Restorer** - Museum or independent personnel competent to undertake the technical examination, preservation, conservation and restoration of cultural property.

AIC - The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works:

- **Conservator** - A professional, whose primary occupation is the practice of conservation and who, through specialized education, knowledge, training, and experience, formulates and implements all the activities of conservation in accordance with an ethical code such as the AIC Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Practice.

E.C.C.O. - European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organizations:

- **Conservator-Restorer** - A professional who has the training, knowledge, skills, experience and understanding to act with the aim of preserving cultural heritage

for the future, and according to the considerations outlined below. The fundamental role of the Conservator-Restorer is the preservation of cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations. The Conservator-Restorer undertakes responsibility for, and carries out strategic planning; diagnostic examination; the drawing up of conservation plans and treatment proposals; preventive conservation; conservation-restoration treatments and documentation of observations and any interventions.

PARTICIPANTS:

- **Conservator** - A person engaged in the act of preserving cultural items. (NEW ZEALAND)
- **Restorer** - The common understanding is that they are “the doctors” of the monuments and therefore they should be able to save those monuments. (ALBANIA)

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- **Conservation architect** - An architect trained in understanding cultural and heritage values of buildings, who actively works to conserve them or, if that is not possible, integrate heritage fabric into new constructions. (NEW ZEALAND)

FINANCE

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- (noun) **1** the management of large amounts of money, especially by governments or large companies. **2** monetary support for an enterprise. **3** (finances) monetary resources.
(verb) provide funding for.

PARTICIPANTS:

- **Financing** - To provide the money needed to do something. (ARGENTINA)
- **Financial support** - Required Budget for acting, for achieving the targets, the final goal. (ROMANIA)
- **Funds** - It is the catalyzing factor to increase attention and care in the restoration projects or loose them (attention and care). (ALBANIA)

HERITAGE/MONUMENT/PROPERTY

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- **Heritage** - (*noun*) Valued things such as historic buildings that have been passed down from previous generations.
- **Monument** - (*noun*) A structure or site of historical importance.
- **Property** - (*noun*) **1** A thing or things belonging to someone. **2** A building and the land belonging to it. **3** Law the right to the possession, use, or disposal of something; ownership.

AIC - The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works:

- **Cultural Property** - Objects, collections, specimens, structures, or sites identified as having artistic, historic, scientific, religious, or social significance.

APEL terminology (Acteurs du Patrimoine Européen et Législation):

- **Cultural heritage** – Are all objects, buildings and environments to which society attributes particular aesthetic, artistic, documentary, environmental, historic, scientific, social or spiritual values and constitute a material and cultural patrimony to be passed on to coming generations.

ICOM (International Council of Museums) CODE OF ETHICS FOR MUSEUMS:

- **Cultural heritage** - Any thing or concept considered of aesthetic, historical, scientific or spiritual significance.
- **Natural Heritage** - Any natural thing, phenomenon or concept, considered to be of scientific significance or to be a spiritual manifestation.

THE VENICE CHARTER 1964 - international charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites:

- **Historic monument** – Concept embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or a historic event. This applies not only to great works of art but also to more modest works of the past which have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time.

PARTICIPANTS:

- **Heritage** - features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions, languages or buildings, which still exist from the past and which have a historical importance. (ARGENTINA)
- **Monument** - An object (unmovable) that is declared as such by the respective Governmental institutions after a long procedure of certifying its value. (ALBANIA)

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- **Cultural property** - All of goodies and institutions related to the History, Anthropology, Archaeology, Art and Science, including the intangible heritage. (GUATEMALA)
- **Cultural heritage** - Objects and in material cultural manifestations produced by different communities in different historical periods in which a particular human group recognizes important values. (MEXICO)
- Cultural heritage is a complex of significant tangible and intangible objects and events. (ESTONIA)
- Patrimony of a nation represented by historical and artistic property. (ITALY)
- **Historic heritage** - Defined in law as "those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities: archaeological,; architectural; cultural; historic; scientific; technological; and includes: historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and archaeological sites; and sites of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu; and surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources". (NEW ZEALAND)
- **Built heritage** - The legacy of buildings and historic places of a group or society that are inherited from past generations. (EGYPT)
- **Memory institutions** - Memory institutions are responsible about preserving and presenting cultural heritage. (ESTONIA)
- **Historic area** - A geographical zone with historic characteristics or significance. (EGYPT)

INTERVENTION

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- (noun) **1** the action or process of intervening. **2** interference by a state in another's affairs. **3** action taken to improve a medical disorder.

PARTICIPANTS:

- Any action, other than demolition or deconstruction, that results in a physical change to an element of a historic place. (CANADA)

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- Types of process, procedures, operations applied for implementing the Conservation Plan. (ROMANIA)

MANAGEMENT

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- (*noun*) **1** The process of managing. **2** The managers of an organization.

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- **Stewardship** - The responsible management of an asset on behalf of another, exercising greatest prudence to ensure its long term protection. (Canada)
- **Policies** - a set of ideas or a plan of what to do in particular situations that has been agreed by a government, business, etc. (ARGENTINA)
- **Planning** - to analyze the benefit of treatment and conditioning in function of cost. (CUBA)
- **Resources** - Including manpower, money, time. (CHINA)
- **Approval** - In Albania, any restoration project should be approved by two committees one scientific and the other one national headed by the Minister of Culture. (ALBANIA)
- **Priority** - Order given to actions to be taken according to their urgency. (ITALY)

PRESENTATION

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- (noun) **1** the action or an instance of presenting or being presented. **2** the manner or style in which something is presented.

PARTICIPANTS:

- Cultural heritage belongs to the all of us; therefore it should be made understandable and presented to everybody. Presenting is not just exhibiting; it covers various actions, including documentation conservation and digitization. (ESTONIA)
- The way of revealing and explaining heritage to the public, especially immovable heritage. (SERBIA)

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- **Interpretation** - Ideas, concepts and values used for understanding an object. (MEXICO)
- **Use** - Cultural heritage is not static; the responsible use of cultural heritage by presenting and visiting archaeological sites, historic houses or by using liturgical objects rather adds qualities, than destroys the heritage. (ESTONIA)

PRESERVATION

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- (*noun*) The action of preserving.
- **Preserve** - (*verb*) **1** Maintain in its original or existing state. **2** Keep safe from harm or injury. **3** Keep alive (a memory or quality).

AIC - The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works:

- The protection of cultural property through activities that minimize chemical and physical deterioration and damage and that prevent loss of informational content. The primary goal of preservation is to prolong the existence of cultural property.

THE BURRA CHARTER 1999 - The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance:

- Maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

PARTICIPANTS:

- The act or process of applying measures to sustain existing form, integrity and material of an object through activities that minimize physical and chemical deterioration and damage and prevent loss of information. (MALAWI)
- The content of the terms of preservation and conservation are similar. In the professional environment in Estonia the term "preservation" is considered kind of broader – it covers all actions which are not destructive in direct meaning, but are applied for keeping cultural heritage safely, i.e. mostly creating the appropriate environment. (ESTONIA)
- Maintaining an object's condition. (USA)
- The activity of protecting something from loss or danger. (ARGENTINA)
- Aiming to halt further deterioration, decay or a state of dilapidation and providing structural safety but does not contemplate significant rebuilding. (MALAYSIA)
- Notion of long-term saving of heritage, keeping it for the future generations. (SERBIA)

PREVENTION

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- Derivative from **Prevent** – (*verb*) Keep from happening or arising.

AIC - The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works:

- **Preventive Care** (also referred to as preventive conservation) - The mitigation of deterioration and damage to cultural property through the formulation and implementation of policies and procedures for the following: appropriate

environmental conditions; handling and maintenance procedures for storage, exhibition, packing, transport, and use; integrated pest management; emergency preparedness and response; and reformatting/duplication.

E.C.C.O. - European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organizations:

- **Preventive Conservation** consists of indirect action to retard deterioration and prevent damage by creating conditions optimal for the preservation of cultural heritage as far as is compatible with its social use. Preventive conservation also encompasses correct handling, transport, use, storage and display. It may also involve issues of the production of facsimiles for the purpose of preserving the original.

ICOM (International Council of Museums) CODE OF ETHICS FOR MUSEUMS:

- **Preventive Conservation** - An important element of museum policy and collections care. It is an essential responsibility of members of the museum profession to create and maintain a protective environment for the collections in their care, whether in store, on display, or in transit.

PARTICIPANTS:

- To prevent the causes of deterioration. (CUBA)
- **Preventive conservation** - The process by which the environment is controlled in order to indirectly mitigate against deterioration on heritage objects. (MALAWI)

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- **Packaging** - The action of wrapping or boxing objects in order to protect them from damage due to handling and/or moving. (MALAWI)
- **Storage** - The storage is the facility where movable heritage is kept. (ESTONIA)
- **Buffer zone** - A designated area that serves to protect a monument / structure from its surrounding context. (EGYPT)
- **Archive** - Storage for to conserve of objects. (IRAN)

REHABILITATION

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- Derives from **rehabilitate** (verb) **1** restore to health or normal life by training and therapy after imprisonment, addiction, or illness. **2** restore the standing or reputation of. **3** restore to a former condition.

PARTICIPANTS:

- This is the process of re-instating object/building to its former state. We use the words **Restoration** and **Rehabilitation** interchangeably. (MALAWI)
- The restoration of a building, space, or an area to satisfactory and functional state. (EGYPT)
- The process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration. (MALAYSIA)

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- **Reconstruction** - High level of intervention done on an object whereby new features or details may be introduced on an object based on historical facts. (MALAWI)
- The process of accurately reproducing by new construction. (MALAYSIA)
- **Adaptive re-use** - The process of adapting old structures for new purposes.

RESTORATION

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- (*Noun*) 1 The action of returning something to a former condition, place, or owner. 2 The process of repairing or renovating a building, work of art, etc. 3 the reinstatement of a previous practice, right, or situation.

AIC – The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works:

- Treatment procedures intended to return cultural property to a known or assumed state, often through the addition of nonoriginal material.

E.C.C.O. – European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organizations:

- Consists of direct action carried out on damaged or deteriorated cultural heritage with the aim of facilitating its perception, appreciation and understanding, while respecting as far as possible its aesthetic, historic and physical properties.

THE BURRA CHARTER 1999 – The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance:

- Returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

THE VENICE CHARTER 1964 – International charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites:

- Its aim is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic value of the monument and is based on respect for original material and authentic documents. It must stop at the point where conjecture begins, and in this case moreover any extra work which is indispensable must be distinct from the architectural composition and must bear a contemporary stamp. The restoration in any case must be preceded and followed by an archaeological and historical study of the monument.

PARTICIPANTS:

- Intervention aimed at recovering particular artistic values. (ITALY)
- The process of accurately recovering the form and details of a structure and its setting. (MALAYSIA)
- Treatment procedures which are intended to return objects to a known or assumed former state often through the addition of non-original materials. This is possible when there is sufficient evidence or information. (UK)
- Physical intervention on heritage in order to re-establish its original appearance. (SERBIA)
- Treatments directed to recuperate the visual aspect of an object. (MEXICO)
- Treatment procedures which are intended to return objects to a known or assumed former state often through the addition of non-original materials. This is possible when there is sufficient evidence or information. (MALAWI)
- Bring back to a certain period of its life a building, a monument while trying to keep authenticity and craftsmanship values. (ALBANIA)
- To repair of document photos and another subjects. (IRAN)
- Returning an object to its original appearance. (USA)
- To repair something old. (ARGENTINA)

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- **Restoration theory** – Restoration concepts and principles. (MEXICO)

REVERSIBILITY

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- Derives from **reverse** – (verb) **1** move backwards. **2** make (something) the opposite of what it was. **3** turn the other way round or up or inside out. **4** revoke or annul (a judgment by a lower court or authority). **5** (of an engine) work in a contrary direction.

(adjective) **1** going in or turned towards the opposite direction. **2** operating or behaving in a way contrary to that which is usual or expected.

(noun) **1** a complete change of direction or action. **2** reverse gear. **3** (the reverse) the opposite or contrary. **4** a setback or defeat. **5** the opposite side or face to the observer. **6** the side of a coin or medal bearing the value or secondary design.

PARTICIPANTS:

- Possibility of returning to the status found prior to an operation or action. (ITALY)
- Use, in treatment of conservation-restoration, materials reversible in respect the essence of artifact. (CUBA)
- A repair intentionally made to allow for it to be fairly easily re-done in the future. (USA)

SIGNIFICANCE/VALUE

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- **Significance** – (*noun*) The quality of being significant; importance.
- **Significant** – (*adjective*) Extensive or important enough to merit attention.
- **Value** – (*noun*) **1** The regard that something is held to deserve; importance or worth. **2** Material or monetary worth. **3** (values) Principles or standards of behavior.

THE BURRA CHARTER 1999 – The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance:

- **Cultural significance** means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

PARTICIPANTS:

- **Value** – The value is intangible, we can only recognize it. On the personal level value might be truly personal, related to some relative, event. On the national level agreements exist to value significant objects, events etc. (ESTONIA)
- **Heritage values** – The aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance for past, present or future generations. (CANADA)

- **Significance** – The value of a cultural property, collection/sites in all aspects. (CHINA)
- **Cultural significance** – Importance that an object or building has with regard to the history, culture and civilization of a country. (ITALY)

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- **Character defining elements** - The materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings that contribute to the heritage value of a historic place. (CANADA)
- **Context** - The circumstances and social, historic background in which a cultural property is made and in use. (CHINA)
- **Original** - What belongs to an object or building since the moment of its conception, as an integral part of it. (ITALY)

STABILIZATION

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- Derives from **stabilize** – (verb) make or become stable.

PARTICIPANTS:

- This is the treatment strategy of doing the least on the object e.g. removing dirt. The goal is to limit the possibility that conservation would compromise the state of the object or result in more deterioration in future. (MALAWI)
- Ensuring that an object's condition does not decline. (USA)
- This is the treatment strategy of doing the least on the object e.g. removing dirt. The goal is to limit the possibility that conservation would compromise the state of the object or result in more deterioration in future. (UK)

STAKEHOLDERS

MERRIAM-WEBSTER DICTIONARY:

- (noun)One who is involved in or affected by a course of action.

COLLINS DICTIONARY – ENGLISH DEFINITION & THESAURUS:

- People who have an interest in a company's or organization's affairs.

DICTIONARY OF REAL ESTATE TERMS (J.P. Friedman, J.C. Harris, J.B. Lindeman, published by Barron's Educational Series, Inc):

- Anyone who may be affected by a decision. Someone who has a stake in the outcome of a decision involving land or real property. Generally used to justify government regulations that affect rights to private property.

PARTICIPANTS:

- One who has a role or an interest in a conservation or rehabilitation process. (EGYPT)
- The one who will be affected or has interest or will affect. (CHINA)
- Those who need to be consulted or planned for (directly or indirectly) when making conservation decisions i.e. English Heritage, the Royal Collection, visitors, trustees, directors, Operational departments. (UK)

PARTICIPANTS' RELATED TERMS:

- **Public** - The public is the community, people to whom the cultural heritage is preserved. It should consider the cultural heritage as a normal and inseparable part of its life. (ESTONIA)

SUSTAINABLE

OXFORD DICTIONARY:

- (adjective) **1** able to be sustained. **2** (of industry, development, or agriculture) avoiding depletion of natural resources.

PARTICIPANTS:

- **Sustainability** - The capacity to maintain a certain process or state indefinitely, meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (ROMANIA)
- **Sustainable development** - Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

DIFFICULT TERMS

Participants were asked to indicate words from the Course information document that were found difficult to translate into participant's mother language.

PALESTINE

The COM group communication technique.

MEXICO

Stakeholders, traceability and COM system.

CUBA

COM system, stakeholder.

MALAWI

The words that I find unfamiliar are the "COM GROUP COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUE". Otherwise, the rest of the terminologies are very familiar as we use them from time to time.

ALBANIA

Difficult to say - maybe *traceability*.

CHINA

COM system, social discount rate.

EGYPT

Words and terminologies used in the course information document are familiar within my working context.

ITALY 2

Stakeholder, social discount rate.

ROMANIA

None.

USA

Traceability (p.1) (refers to ability to follow steps in the decision-making process?), COM system (p.2), social discount rate, use and conservation, integrated decision making (p.4)

CONGO

The two main words are "to share" and "decision".

NEW ZEALAND

I have read the document and I am comfortable with all the language in there.

MALAYSIA

None I guess.

PALESTINE

The COM group communication technique.

SERBIA

There are no unfamiliar words, but some of them are not used in my working context, such are *traceability* and *decision-making*. On the other hand, we still have trouble translating *stakeholders* and *sharing*, because they can't be translated "word for word", but more in a descriptive manner.