



ICCROM

NEWSLETTER

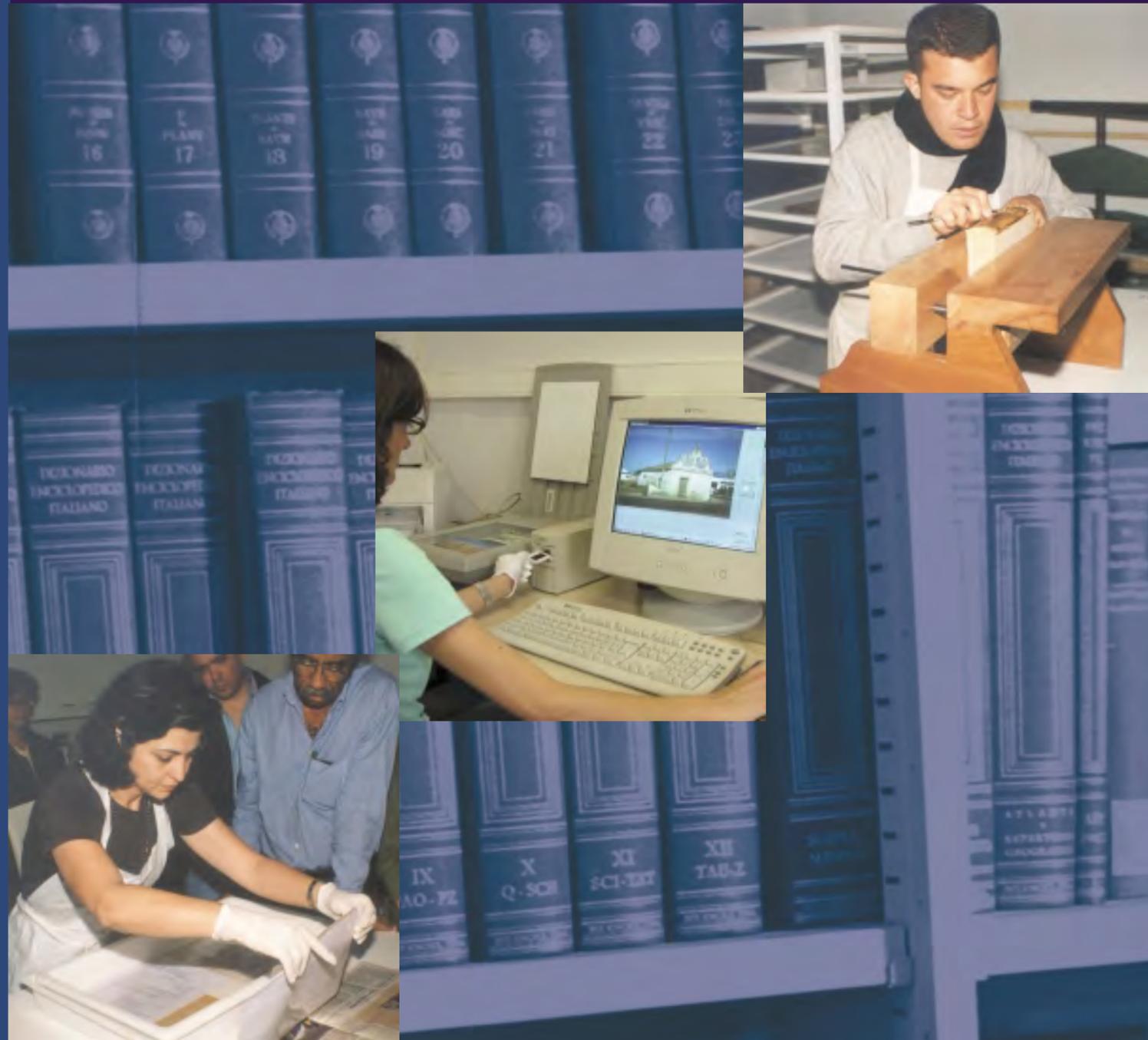
NEWSLETTER

September 2002

28

ICCROM, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, is an intergovernmental organization (IGO), and the only institution of its kind dedicated to the protection and preservation of cultural heritage worldwide, including monuments and sites, as well as museum, library and archive collections. ICCROM fulfils its mission through collecting and disseminating information; co-ordinating research; offering consultancy and advice; providing advanced training; and promoting awareness of the value of preserving cultural heritage. Founded in 1959, ICCROM now has 104 Member States, and 103 of the world's leading conservation institutions are Associate Members.

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Partners in ICCROM's programmes in 2002

Academy of Cultural Heritage, Vilnius, Lithuania	Euromed Heritage Programme, European Commission	The National Gallery, England
Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan	EVTEK Institute of Art and Design, Department of Conservation Studies, Finland	National Heritage Board, Tallinn, Estonia
Alvar Aalto Academy and Alvar Aalto Museum, Finland	Fondation Pégase, Belgium	National Heritage Board, Sweden
Amar Mahal Museum and Library, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, India	Foundation for Scientific and Industrial Research at the Norwegian Institute of Technology (SINTEF), Norway	National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe
Associação Brasileira de Conservadores e Restauradores de Bens Culturais (ABRACOR), Brazil	The Getty Conservation Institute	National Museum of Hungary
Bavarian State Conservation Office, Germany	The Getty Grant Program	National Museums of Kenya
Byfornyelse Danmark	Ghana Museums and Monuments Board	Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage (ICN)
Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI)	Groupe d'Etudes et des Recherches sur les Monuments Historiques (GERMH), Morocco	Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD)
The Catholic University of America, Washington D.C., U.S.A.	Hewlett Packard, Italy	Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)
Centre de recherches et de restauration des musées de France (CR2MF), Paris, France	Hochschule für Bildende Künste Dresden Studiengang für Kunsttechnologie, Konservierung und Restaurierung, Germany	Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
Centre de recherches sur la conservation des documents graphiques (CRCDG), Paris, France	Hungarian World Heritage Committee	Oficina Nacional de Patrimonio Monumental, Dominican Republic
Centre International de la Construction en Terre - Ecole d'Architecture de Grenoble (CRATerre-EAG), France	INCO-Med Programme of the European Commission	Old Town Renewal Agency (OTRA), Lithuania
Centro de Conservação Integrada Urbana e Territorial (CECI), Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil	Institut National des Sciences de l'Archéologie et du Patrimoine (INSAP), Morocco	Opificio delle Pietre Dure (OPD), Italy
Centro Interdipartimentale di Scienza e Tecnica per la Conservazione del Patrimonio Storico-Architettonico (CISTeC), Italy	Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique (IRPA), Belgium	Organisation of World Heritage Cities
Centro Nacional de Conservación y Restauración (CNCR), Chile	Institute of Archaeology, University College London	Pacific Islands Museum Association (PIMA)
Centro Ricerche Archeologiche e Scavi di Torino per il Medio Oriente e l'Asia (CRAST), Italy	Instituto de Capacitación Municipal (ICAM), Quito, Ecuador	Parco Nazionale delle Cinque Terre, Italy
City of Jyväskylä, Finland	Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional (IPHAN), Brazil	Private Committees for the Safeguarding of Venice
Consejo Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural, Cuba	Instituto Português de Conservação e Restauro, Lisbon, Portugal	Programme for Museum Development in Africa (PMDA), Mombasa, Kenya
Conservation Study Institute, National Park Service, U.S.A.	International Blue Shield Committee (ICBS)	The Rehabilitation Project Office, Malta
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR), Italy	International Council of Museums (ICOM)	Riksantikvaren (Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage)
Cultural Heritage Protection Co-operation Office, Asia-Pacific Culture Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Japan	International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)	School of Conservation, Royal Danish Academy of Fine Art, Copenhagen, Denmark
Curso de Especialização em Conservação e Restauração de Monumentos e Conjuntos Históricos (CECRE), Faculdade de Arquitetura da Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil	International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC)	SEAMEO-SPAFA (Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts), Thailand
Department of Antiquities, Malawi	Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (ICR), Italy	Soprintendenza per i Beni Architettonici per il Paesaggio e per il Patrimonio Storico, Artistico e Demoetnoantropologico di Venezia e Laguna, Italy
Department of Antiquities, Tanzania	Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia, Italy	Soprintendenza Speciale per il Polo Museale Veneziano, Italy
Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, Latvia	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium	South African Rock Art Project (SARAP), South Africa
Diagnostic Center for the Research and Study of Byzantine Hagiography, Greece	Laboratorio Nacional de Engenharia Civil (LNEC), Portugal	Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida), Sweden
Direction des Musées, Sites et Monuments du Togo	Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture, Algeria	Swedish University of Agriculture Sciences, Department of Landscape Planning (SLU)
Direction du Patrimoine Culturel du Bénin	Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Greece	Swiss Development Co-operation (SDC)
Direction du Patrimoine Culturel du Côte d'Ivoire	Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Hungary	Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Property (TNRICP), Japan
Direction du Patrimoine et des Musées du Niger	Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Italy	UNESCO Amman Office, Jordan
Direction Générale de la Culture, Gabon	Ministry of Culture, Cameroon	UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet), Paris, France
Direction National des Arts et de la Culture du Mali	Ministry of Culture, Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, Lithuania	UNESCO, Division of Cultural Heritage, Paris, France
Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA), Benin	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department for International Development Co-operation, Finland	UNESCO-PROAP (UNESCO Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific), Bangkok, Thailand
Ecole Nationale d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme (ENAU), Tunisia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Development Co-operation, Italy	UNESCO Venice Office, Italy
Ecole Nationale du Patrimoine, Institut de formation des restaurateurs d'œuvres d'art (ENP-IFROA), France	Ministry of Public Works and the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus	UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris, France
Escuela de Estudios Arabes, Granada, Spain	Modèles et simulations pour l'architecture, l'urbanisme et le paysage, Centre national de la recherche scientifique, Ministère de la culture et de la communication (UMR-MAP, Ecole d'Architecture de Marseille), France	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain
	National Board of Antiquities, Finland	University of Aachen, Germany
	National Commission for UNESCO, Jordan	University of Bologna, Italy
	National Commission for UNESCO, Latvia	University of Delaware, U.S.A.
	National Commission for UNESCO, Lebanon	University of Malta
		University of Oviedo, Spain
		University of Paris III, Sorbonne Nouvelle (Formation Continue), France
		University of Perugia, Italy
		University of Rome La Sapienza, Italy
		University of Thessaloniki, Greece
		University of Urbino, Italy
		The World Bank, Washington D.C., U.S.A.

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FROM THE DIRECTOR- GENERAL'S DESK

Nicholas Stanley-Price

The United Nations has declared 2002 the Year for Cultural Heritage. UNESCO, designated as the lead agency for the Year, has stated that the biggest challenge is to make the public authorities, the private sector and civil society as a whole realize that cultural heritage is not only an instrument for peace and reconciliation but also a factor of development.

Of course, both goals carry with them potential risks as well as benefits. As an instrument for peace and reconciliation, cultural heritage can promote better understanding of other cultures. Conversely, it can be used to exclude rather than include (for instance, deliberate destruction of heritage places in times of civil conflict, with the year 2002 sadly providing further instances). As a factor of development, cultural heritage can generate income and employment. But it is at risk when subjected to over-exploitation, and the beneficiaries suffer a loss of cultural identity as a result of development schemes supposedly launched in their favour. (The year 2002 has also been designated by the UN as the Year of Eco-tourism, a concept that can raise similar issues).

The high profile that cultural heritage now enjoys is to be welcomed. At the same time, success tends to raise expectations of continuing success, a trajectory that cannot always be sustained. The emergence of new education programmes, new organizations, and new media of dissemination tends to disguise the disappearance of existing ones, or the substantial reductions in resources

allocated to long-established institutions. University programmes in conservation cease to be offered; national bodies suffer severe funding cutbacks, with conservation sometimes the function that takes the heaviest cuts; and once-widely disseminated publications stop production – and not because they have morphed into an electronic version available through the Internet. Moreover, as the definition of what constitutes “heritage” continually expands, new topics tend to attract resources away from existing ones.

My point in recalling the fluctuating provision of resources devoted to cultural heritage is not to temper enthusiasm for promoting it, but rather to stress the need for comprehensive and reliable sources of information.

Providing information

One of ICCROM's principal goals is to provide information about the conservation of cultural heritage. This task is in accordance with its first statutory function established in 1959 as to “collect, study and circulate information concerned with scientific, technical and ethical issues relating to the conservation and restoration of cultural property”.

The databases currently maintained by ICCROM and made available through its web site cover the following subjects: conservation literature accessioned by the ICCROM library (one of the largest specialized libraries of its kind); images of heritage sites held in ICCROM's archives; opportunities worldwide for formal education and training in conservation; and the

steadily proliferating number of conferences, seminars and congresses devoted to conservation. A new source of information added in 2002 is a web links database which lists – and provides active hyperlinks to – the web sites of organizations relevant to the conservation field.

The library of ICCROM has for forty years been systematically collecting conservation literature, both published and unpublished. Unpublished reports, material generated by course participants and images taken during technical missions constitute exceptional historical documentation of



Façade of the Church of San Francisco in Popayán, Colombia, before the earthquake that took place on 31 March 1983.



State of conservation of the façade of the Church of San Francisco in Popayán, Colombia, on 5 April 1983, after the earthquake. Both drawings by Jaime Moncada Calixto, Instituto Colombiano de Cultura, Colombia.

places that have by now been substantially transformed or actually destroyed (*see illustrations on this and the following pages*). This documentation is included in the ICCROM library catalogue or in the image archive that is gradually being made available on-line through the web site. (It is also available in hard-copy format, given that regular Internet access is still problematic for large parts of the world's population.)

This work has been facilitated by the appointment in February 2002 of an archivist, a new post created thanks to the approval of a 4% increase in Member State regular contributions at the General Assembly in November 2001. The same increase has made possible the appointment from October 2002, of a Publications Manager, under whose guidance ICCROM's publications programme will be coordinated and further developed.

Preserving the original

Developments in information technology provide easier access to more data. But the very rate of innovation in this field and its extraordinary data handling abilities have implications for heritage conservation. One concerns the preservation of pioneering digital applications which are now considered already to have achieved "heritage" value. It may already be too late, for example, to examine some of the earliest web sites to be posted on the Internet. Another is the risk that successful digitization of archives leads to disposal of the hard-copy originals. In the case of some wide-circulation printed papers whose contents have been digitized, there may now be no original surviving copy of certain issues. Similarly, the ease with which virtual reconstructions of incomplete buildings can be manipulated serves to emphasize the importance of preserving the original documentation.

Conservation has always had as a goal the preservation of not only the information content but also the vehicle or physical support of an object (which contributes substantially to its information content). Conservation has to ensure physical preservation while also promoting wide access by a variety of means. The value of physically preserved specimens has been confirmed time and again as scientific research advances as, for instance, the DNA analysis of archaeological skeletal material kept in store has confirmed.

In the face of mass preservation needs, the decision to dispose of material is often tempting. Such decisions frequently come to be regretted, as research progresses and new questions are posed. Whatever technical innovations occur, the conservator's responsibility to achieve a balance between current access to material and its long-term preservation remains as important as ever. ICCROM is attempting to strike this balance, both for its own information resources and in its approach to conservation education and training.

Conservation plan for San Nicola Oreano district of Thessaloniki, Greece, prepared in 1972 by P. Theocaridis, ICCROM ARC course.



Education and training at ICCROM

The information databases described above are crucial to the function for which ICCROM is perhaps best known, namely the mid-career education and training of conservation professionals. Equally important is analysis of the numerous enquiries received at ICCROM and of in-country situations observed during technical visits. Together, they provide the information on which are based the needs assessment, curricula and content of its long-term programmes and regular courses.

Characteristic of ICCROM's long-term programmes are their relatively long duration (up to ten years) and their objectives in bringing about transfer of experience for building up regional institutions. The actual programme structure varies according to local needs and appropriate response strategies (see *report on the Africa 2009 programme, page 18*).

Those regular courses that do not form part of such programmes are repeat events held either annually or every other year. At present, regular repeat courses are organized away from Rome and depend on close collaboration with partner organizations. Collaboration ensures that those features typical of ICCROM regular courses held previously in Rome are retained in events organized with partners at a distance. Three key elements in which ICCROM continues to play a strong collaborative role (in addition to teaching) are: 1) course curriculum design, 2) selection of participants, and 3) course evaluation.

The regular repeat courses that follow this model are currently the following: the technology of stone conservation (Venice), wood conservation technology (Oslo), the conservation of modern architecture (Helsinki), the conservation of Japanese paper (Tokyo), and the conservation of lacquer (urushi) objects (Tokyo). In 2002, a new regional course has been introduced on the conservation of wooden structures in the Asia-Pacific region. This course draws upon the vast experience available in Japan and complements the wider focus of the regular course organized for many years with the heritage authorities in Norway. It represents the re-orientation of an existing

partnership with the ACCU Nara office and the Agency for Cultural Affairs in Japan, towards meeting an evident need in the region.



Traditional construction of roofs in Japan using cypress bark

In addition to its long-term programmes and its regular repeat courses, ICCROM contributes to professional conservation education through organizing short courses at the request of its member states or its fellow IGO's, and through providing internship opportunities. For instance, in 2002, ICCROM organized at the request of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre two information courses aimed at quite different audiences, one for officials of the Italian Government and the other for older school children, and their teachers, from the countries of Jordan, Lebanon and Syria (see *page 20*).

Finally, an Internship and Fellows Programme has been launched in 2002. The new programme formalizes the handling of the many requests that ICCROM receives, with a selection committee meeting twice a year to choose the most deserving candidates. The Fellows programme is designed to encourage professionals to spend periods of time at ICCROM in order to use its wealth of resources in furthering their own research. The first appointments of interns and visiting fellows are listed on pages 5 and 6.

OFFICIAL MATTERS

NEW MEMBER STATES

Four nations have joined ICCROM since our last Newsletter was published, bringing total membership to 104. ICCROM welcomed:

Georgia, December 2001

Azerbaijan, February 2002

Botswana, February 2002

Uruguay, March 2002



ICCROM General Assembly, Rome, Italy - 21-23 November 2001

The 22nd session of the ICCROM General Assembly was inaugurated by Temporary President Marianne Lundberg (Sweden). Speeches were given by: Nicholas Stanley-Price, Director-General, ICCROM; Carleen Gardner, Assistant Director-General, General Affairs and Information Department, FAO; Mounir Bouchenaki, Assistant Director-General for Culture, UNESCO; Vittorio Sgarbi, Under-Secretary of State for the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy; Francesco Aloisi de Larderel, Director-General for the Promotion of Culture and Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy; and Eugenio La Rocca, Director of the Cultural Heritage Department, Rome City Council.

During the inaugural ceremonies, ICCROM Awards for services to conservation were presented to Gaël de Guichen and to Agnes Timâr-Balázszy (*posthumously*), and Media Save Art awards for

journalism to Ozolua Uhakheme (*The Guardian - Nigeria*) and Owen Clegg (*The Jordan Times*). Delegates elected the President of the 22nd session, Ana Cepero (Cuba), and three Vice-Presidents, Anneli Randla (Estonia), Sirichai Wangchareontrakul (Thailand) and Zinsou Zancran (Benin). The Director-General presented reports on the implementation of the 2000-2001 programme and the draft programme for 2002-2003 proposed to the General Assembly by Council. These were approved by delegates, as was a 4% increase in the regular contributions payable by Member States. The programme also included reports by ICCROM staff members on current activities.

The new Council Members elected by the General Assembly are Orlando V. Abinion (Philippines), Ray Bondin (Malta), Nicholas Th. Cholevas (Greece), Blaine Cliver (USA), Erwin Emerling (Germany), Bent Eshoj (Denmark), Bertha M. Estela (Peru), John Fidler (UK), Slim Khosrof (Tunisia), José Maria Losada

(Spain), Liliane Masschelein-Kleiner (Belgium), Gabriela Moroder-Krist (Austria) and Hortense Zagbayou (Côte d'Ivoire). They will hold office until the 25th General Assembly in 2005, joining the twelve Council Members whose term of office continues until 2003.

Internship and Fellows Programme

ICCROM has recently initiated an Internship and Fellows Programme, open to candidates from all its Member States interested in improving their knowledge of current heritage preservation issues at an international level.

The Internship Programme is designed for graduates in archaeology, architecture, art history, conservation/restoration, engineering, library science, public administration or urban planning. ICCROM will host a maximum of four interns per calendar year, who will be supervised by an ICCROM staff member, each for a period of two to six months. Two internships were offered this year: Mr Nicolas Lopez, a graduate in

international administration at Paris II University, specializing in legislation relating to international organizations (July-Sept. 2002); and Ms Leticia Leitão, an urban conservation architect working at the Angra do Heroísmo World Heritage Site in Portugal (Sept. 2002-Feb. 2003).

The Fellows Programme encourages senior professionals from institutions or organizations within Member States to undertake research in a field of study of interest to ICCROM. Applicants must hold a Master's degree or have relevant working experience in heritage conservation, either as teachers or practitioners. Fellowships for 2002-2003 have been awarded to:

- Ms Emilia Petrova Ivanova from the Archaeological Museum in Septemvri, Bulgaria to investigate painted fragments from the Pisitros excavations in southern Bulgaria (Sept.-Dec. 2002);
- Mr Rohit Jigyasu from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim, to research traditional skills for improving post-earthquake reconstruction (Oct.-Dec. 2002);
- Dr Boguslaw Szmygin from the Technical University of Lublin in Poland, to define the historical values of old towns (March-May 2003);
- Mr Jerry Podany from the J. Paul Getty Museum, USA, to study the influence of Rome on 20th century restoration of ancient sculpture (July-Aug. 2003).

Two self-funded applicants have been awarded the status of Visiting Fellows:

- Mr Randolph Langenbach from the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the USA, to

study traditional construction in seismic areas (Sept. 2002-June 2003);

- Prof William Logan from Deakin University, Australia, to evaluate the cultural impact of UNESCO and other international organizations' activities (April-June 2003).

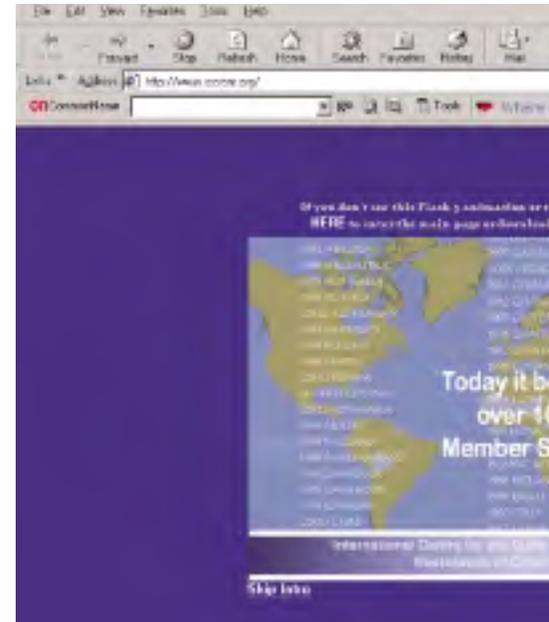
For details of how to apply for either of these programmes, please consult the ICCROM web site under *Training Opportunities* or write to:

M. Anna Stewart
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Via di San Michele, 13
00153 Rome, Italy
e-mail: training@iccrom.org

ICCROM web site

The re-designed ICCROM web site (<http://www.iccrom.org>) was created by ICCROM staff and consultants, particularly Jennifer Molina, in collaboration with the EVTEK Institute of Art and Design in Finland, and launched in March this year.

A valuable feature of the site is its information databases. These provide access to: the catalogue of the *library*, an extensive collection of resources on all aspects of cultural heritage conservation in various languages; an *image archive* with over 2,100 digitized images from ICCROM's photographic collection of heritage sites, which is constantly being added to; an index of *training opportunities* worldwide; an extensive listing of *conferences* devoted to cultural heritage; and a *links* database, providing direct links to the web sites of over 1000 conservation organizations and national government agencies operating in the cultural heritage sector. In order to keep these databases



ICCROM web site page

up-to-date, ICCROM kindly requests users to inform them of any changes or corrections that come to their notice.

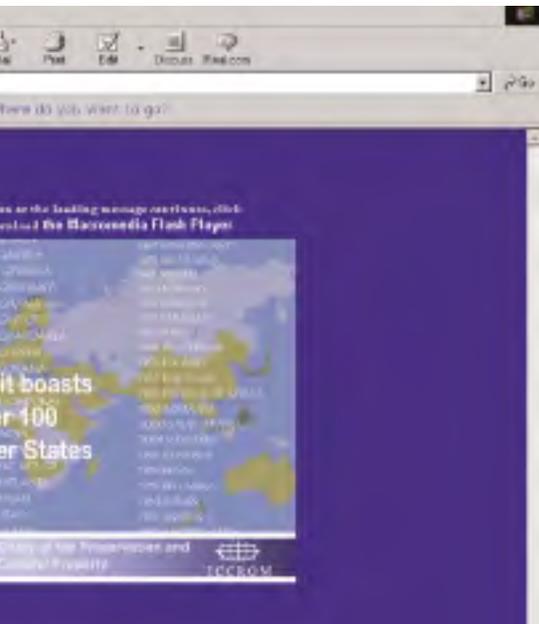
The other main menu headers provide general information *about ICCROM*, its current *programmes* for 2002-2003, and the *technical services* it makes available. The ICCROM *bookshop* may also be accessed for purchase of ICCROM publications and other selected titles (*see pages 30-32 of this newsletter*).

The ICCROM *news* page is constantly being updated with reports from the field, and announcements of ICCROM courses, meetings and publications.

Visitors to ICCROM

ICCROM is always pleased to welcome individual visitors, delegations and student groups from around the world. In the past year these have included the following officials and delegations:

- a delegation of 15 site managers and urban planners from the China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, in October;



- Mr Gilbert Pwiti, Dean, Faculty of Arts, and Mr Webber Ndoro, Lecturer, Department of History, University of Zimbabwe, to discuss involvement in AFRICA 2009 activities, in December;
- Mr Blaine Cliver, Council Member, and Mr John Robbins, Assistant Director, Cultural Resources, National Parks Service, USA, in January;
- Ms Lee Minaidis, Deputy Mayor, Rhodes, Greece, Mr Paris Papatheodorou, Director, Office for the Conservation of the Old Town of Rhodes, and Mr Denis Ricard, Secretary-General, OWHC, to discuss organization of the 2003 OWHC General Assembly, in February;
- Mr Walid Sharif, Director, Cultural Heritage, Palestinian Authority, and Ms Kholoud Abu Dayyer Daibes, Centre for Cultural Heritage Preservation, Palestinian Authority, in March;
- Mr Teruhisa Funato and Mr Hiroyasu Uchida, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Tokyo, Japan, in March;
- Mr Alain Godonou, Director, Ecole du Patrimoine Africain, Benin, and Mr Taoufik Aminou, Vice-Rector, Universi-

ty of Benin, in April;

- Amb. Rusudan Lordkipanidze, Embassy of Georgia to Italy, and Mr Peter Metreveli, Secretary General, Georgian National Commission for UNESCO, in June.

Student groups during the past year included:

- Mr Jan Rosvall with 15 students from the University of Göteborg, Sweden, in October and again with 10 professors and students, in February;
- Prof. Olivier Verheyden and Prof. Nadine Govers with 5 professors and 20 students from the Institut Supérieur des Beaux-Arts, Saint-Luc Liège, Belgium, in December;
- Prof. Otto Makys, Head of Building Renovation Department, with 30 postgraduate students and professors from the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Slovak University of Technology and Academia Istropolitana Nova, Bratislava, Slovakia, in May;
- Prof. Antonio Mostalac, Director-General, Cultural Heritage of Aragón, Dr José Manuel López Gómez, Director, Escuela Taller de Restauración de Pintura Mural de Aragón, Spain with 33 students and professors, in May;
- Prof. Mariapia Sammartino, with 13 students of "Techniques for applied diagnosis in restoration and conservation of cultural properties" at the University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy, in May.

ICCROM staff news

Marie-Christine Uginet, Manager of Documentation, Library and Archives, completed thirty years

of dedicated service at ICCROM on 30 March this year. A reception was held at ICCROM to honour the occasion.

Susan Inman, Administrative Assistant, Office of the Director-General, retired on 31 January 2002. She began work at ICCROM in 1978. During her years with ICCROM she gained the respect of colleagues and partners from around the world for her dedication, commitment and the high quality of her work.

María Mata Caravaca, who graduated in art history at the University of Granada, Spain, was appointed Archivist from February, 2002. Trained in restoration at Florence and in archival preservation at the Vatican, she has previously worked on ICCROM's archives as a consultant.

Dr Nobuko Inaba, Project Manager, Heritage Settlements Unit, seconded to ICCROM by the Japanese government, returned to Japan at the end of March after two years. She has been promoted to Head of the Conservation Advisory Office of the Japan Centre for International Cooperation in Conservation at the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo.

Dr Kumiko Shimotsuna has been seconded by the Japanese government and holds a Masters and PhD in Engineering from Tokyo University. She is a senior specialist for cultural properties at the Agency for Cultural Affairs and has been an associate expert for UNESCO at the World Heritage Centre in Paris and at the Cultural Unit in Bangkok.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES UNIT

International Architectural Conservation Course (ARC)

An assessment of 32 years of architectural conservation training at ICCROM

A four-month evaluation project of the Architectural Conservation Course (ARC) has been completed, having been designed to provide ICCROM with strategic recommendations for education activities in architectural conservation. The evaluation report, commissioned from independent external consultants, has since been reviewed by ICCROM staff and by members of Council.

The report draws attention to issues requiring re-examination: for example, changes in the profession-

al and social contexts of architectural conservation training, the assumptions that underlay the continuous holding of the ARC since 1965, the primacy of a 'universalist' conservation doctrine, and the current state of knowledge and quality of practice in the field. It makes recommendations regarding the future role of ICCROM in educational activities for conservation, emerging and projected

ARC84 visit to Trajan's Column in Rome, during restoration.



needs, and the potential for university partnerships and specialized curricula.

Other recommendations relate to laboratory and theoretical research and field-based initiatives, upgrading a conceptual framework beyond 'universalist' approaches to include regional topics and issues, developing strategies to 'train the trainers', and making the most of the ARC network of former course participants.

The evaluation report has provided an informed basis for making future decisions on ICCROM's role in educational activities for architectural conservation.

The study and conservation of decorated glazed ceramics applied to architecture

The ICCROM Architecture and Archaeological Sites Unit has completed a project on the study, conservation and restoration of decorated glazed ceramics applied to architecture. As a multidisciplinary project, one of its most interesting objectives has been to engage the broadest possible range of professionals from different countries and disciplines in identifying the problems and the shortcomings in this field.

To this end, from November 2001 to March 2002, an Internet Forum on this issue was organized by ICCROM in collaboration with the Department of Crystallography, Mineralogy and Mineral Deposits of the Faculty of Geology, Barcelona University, and the Spanish Academy in Rome. The outcome was very successful. More than 37% of the over one hundred ceramics professionals contacted all over the world actively participated in the Forum.

Participants expressed their interest in pursuing and encouraging other projects of this kind. The Forum had enabled them to learn from and debate successful experiences with other professionals in the field and strengthened ICCROM's fundamental role in fostering international initiatives of this kind.

The final meeting to draw conclusions from the Forum was held on 8-9 March 2002, at ICCROM and at the Spanish Academy in Rome. The sessions examined the issues under six main headings:

- degradation and the pathological processes undergone by ceramics applied to architecture;
- problems relating to the theory and criteria of intervention;
- the current state of training in this subject, and the launching of specialized training courses;
- current ceramic production in relation to the architectural heritage;
- specific terminology problems;
- the problem of awareness-building and dissemination.

At the same time, ICCROM has continued to conduct a range of research activities, creating a bibliographic database and proposing a research project on "Classifying, describing and studying the causes, mechanisms and morphologies of the degradation of decorated ceramics applied to architecture", in co-operation with other interested institutions.

ICCROM is now preparing a publication, in co-operation with the Spanish Academy in Rome, containing the material generated by this project. The aim is to provide a multidisciplinary reference work for specialists in the conservation and restoration of glazed ceramics as part of the world's architectural heritage.



Ceramic decoration of the south-east minaret of the Holy Shrine of Al Abbas in Kerbala, Iraq.

Project TERRA

Conservation of earthen architecture

Within the context of collaboration activities with CRATerre-EAG and the Getty Conservation Institute (Terra Consortium and UNESCO Chair), Project TERRA held an "International Workshop: earthen architecture education in the world: current status and future action". The meeting, which took place at the Grenoble School of Architecture from 3-5 October 2001, set out to assess institutional educational activities in the field of earthen architecture throughout the world and to formulate guidelines for future action. The meeting was attended by forty-two participants from various institutions in the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo,

Egypt, France, Germany, Iran, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay and the USA. A CD-ROM of the proceedings is available on request.

NAMEC Programme

Conservation training in the Maghreb countries

The strengthening of institutional capacities for the conservation of cultural heritage has been the major aim of the NAMEC project in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Since 1992, within the framework of multilateral collaboration with the Italian Government Development Cooperation Directorate, NAMEC has benefited from additional contributions from the Getty Grant Program, UNESCO, and the French Government (1993-1996).

During the development phase (1993-1998), based on the outcomes of the "Synthèse de l'enquête sur le Patrimoine culturel maghrébin" (Draft, Rome, 1996), regional seminars and specialized conservation courses were held. A consolidation phase (1997-2001) focused on transferring responsibilities to host institutions of the region. During 1998-2000, the programme benefited from funding by the European Commission through the programme Euromed Heritage.

The Institut National du Patrimoine and the Ecole Nationale du Patrimoine in Tunis managed the graduate-level Architectural Conservation Course at the University of Tunis. In addition, two other courses for young professionals were launched in the region: one in Algiers dealing with objects in an archaeological context (*Cours d'Alger de conservation et restauration des biens archéologiques*), managed by the *Agence Nationale d'Archéologie et de Protection des*

Sites et Monuments Historiques (ANAPSMH); and the Rabat course on museum collections (*Cours de Rabat de conservation-restauration des collections de musées au Maroc*), organized in collaboration with the *Direction du Patrimoine Culturel* (DPC).

The third of the two-year Tunis Courses ended in July 2000 and now continues to be offered independently of the NAMEC programme. Both the Algiers and the Rabat courses ended in August 2001.

During the eight-year programme, training activities were designed with a "skills-based approach". The specific aim of the project was to create a group of professionals in the field of con-

servation/restoration, focusing on developing management capacities and encouraging flexibility, innovation and individual initiative.

The didactic programmes of the different courses, especially between 1998 and 2001, were organized in collaboration with European partners. The contribution of the European teachers influenced and was influenced by the experience of participating in the programme in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia comprising the *Cours du Patrimoine du Maghreb*. It is important to stress that both for teachers and students, this collaboration allowed a mutual exchange through experience of different Mediterranean contexts

and environments. This helped identify different coexisting philosophies in the field of conservation/restoration and in the safeguard of cultural heritage.

Training, in general, was carried out through seminars and conferences, particularly in the Rabat and Algiers courses, and included specific case studies. To facilitate the transfer of responsibilities at a local level, the significant presence of lecturers from Mediterranean countries ensured better communication in pedagogical terms as well as continuity of relations with participants.

Interest was expressed during the programmes in Algeria and Morocco in achieving a technical qualification. The Tunis course, which focused on architectural conservation issues, proposed a more general kind of training, to facilitate entry to the "heritage profession". The procedure for ensuring the equivalence of diplomas among the different countries is currently under discussion.

A preliminary study of the impact of the NAMEC programme in the region, in which both donors and beneficiaries were involved, has been carried out by external assessors.



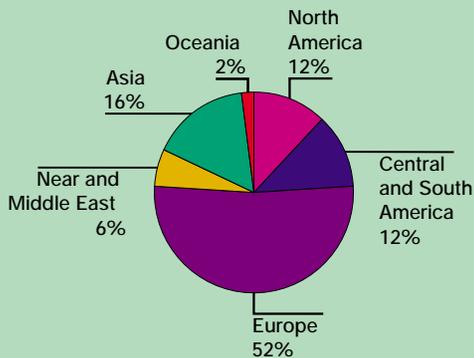
ICCROM Laboratory

How the laboratory supports conservation

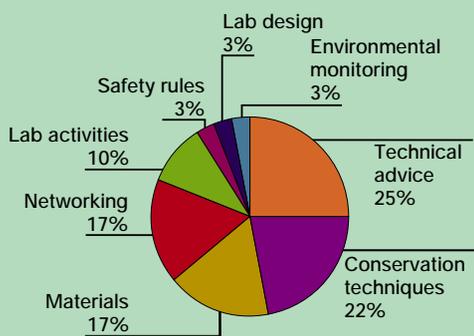
Over the years the ICCROM laboratory has become a point of reference for conservation professionals, offering technical advice and facilitating contacts and networking among conservators. Numerous requests for assistance and information from individual professionals,

Algiers Course 2000-2001 - Tamenfoust archaeological site - practical activities on survey and excavation techniques.

Requests for information
March 2001-April 2002
(countries)



Requests for information
March 2001-April 2002
(topics)



students and institutions around the world arrive at the laboratory almost every day. The above pie charts respectively illustrate the provenance and nature of these requests between March 2001 and April 2002.

Analysis of these requests allows us to monitor needs and

trends in conservation, both in terms of regional distribution and the type of enquiries. Furthermore, they give an indication of current levels of conservation knowledge.

It is significant that over 50% of the requests for information come from Europe while the rest are fairly evenly distributed among the other regions, with the exception of Africa. As the requests arrive almost exclusively by e-mail, one possible explanation could be the limited availability of these facilities in certain countries. With regard to the nature of the requests, there is a much more even distribution of topics although those asking for technical advice are predominant.

At the same time, direct access to the laboratory takes place in the form of theme-based specialized courses for conservation professionals, and through hosting interns and university undergraduates. Finally, we are delighted to receive a large number of visitors interested in our laboratory activities and facilities (stu-

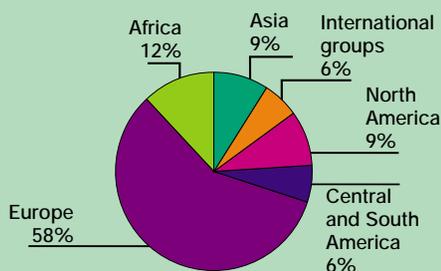
dent groups, experts, official delegations, etc.). The third chart illustrates their countries of origin for the same period.

Current research

As part of a combined programme, the ICCROM laboratory and CIS-TeC (Interdepartmental Centre for the Science and Technology of Historical and Architectural Conservation, University of Rome "La Sapienza") have been conducting research aimed at improving our knowledge of the characteristics and applicability of silicon products in the field of heritage conservation/restoration.

First developed as part of an experimental graduate thesis on *Defining the chemical and physical parameters that influence the stability of polysiloxane polymers over time* (T. Falcinelli), this led to the presentation of three papers at the International Congress on "Silicates in Conservation - studies, experience, evaluations for consolidating historical masonry" in Turin, in February 2002. One of these entitled *Silicon consolidants: the last or only resource?* (E. Borrelli, T. Falcinelli, M.L. Santarelli) examined the different products used in conservation over the last twenty years. Silicon polymers are becoming more and more widely used in conservation and have gradually replaced those of a different chemical nature. The many different trade names used, often to describe the same chemical composition, make choosing the most appropriate product a difficult task. The results of this analysis are now available on a CD-ROM from ICCROM.

Visitors
March 2001-April 2002
(countries)



COLLECTIONS UNIT

Collections, a perfect way of learning to deal with pluralism...

An international organization such as ICCROM embraces an amazing variety of heritage, social and economic situations, and cultural approaches. One of our fundamental challenges is to use this to advantage to establish strong links between people, communities and nations, in our efforts to strive for peace and the development of humanity.

ICCROM's work is inspiring when it celebrates pluralism. Working with heritage collections and their preservation offers a perfect opportunity to improve our human and professional expertise in understanding, respecting and enjoying the "other".

The movable character of collections implies that objects produced and used within one context can successfully exist and be conserved in a completely different one. Again, professionals are challenged when making decisions to take into account the meaning and characteristics of a given environment and the possible impact on the message and long-term preservation of related collections and objects.

ICCROM is a good platform to discuss and advance thinking in this area but it must also design and provide the appropriate tools to ensure that all who deal with heritage and conservation, both institutions and individuals, can effectively integrate this thinking into their daily work.

We have asked a few of our partners to reflect on some of the activities currently developed at ICCROM, and are happy to present their comments, in the hope that this will encourage further ideas and suggestions.

Pluralism in progress

Marie Berducou, from the Institut National du Patrimoine in Paris, which is actively involved with ICCROM in the series of 'Sharing Conservation' training courses, writes:

Harmonizing thinking and policies

The seminars where conservation professionals come from far and wide to meet at ICCROM are always exceptionally rich moments. Everyone rediscovers his/her own practices, comparing them to those of others. Certain points in common emerge, revealing needs that had scarcely been identified before. All in all, emulation gives rise to projects that no-one could have thought up on their own.

More recent gatherings in Rome have underlined the fundamental need to re-inject the cultural values of our heritage into all conservation activities. This intangible content, conveyed by the material substance of cultural properties, is essential to their understanding, preservation and relevance within society. It pulverizes the convenient, yet artificial boundaries created between movable and im-

Participants at the ICCROM Collections seminar (26-27 November 2001) came from Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Italy, Kenya, Thailand and the USA. While they recognized that progress in professional development had been made, they also proposed projects that would further strengthen capacities of partner institutions in contributing to conservation. Other discussions included the need to develop not only training activities but also conservation fieldwork and research activities, with emphasis on a unified approach to heritage and an increase in community involvement in all conservation activities.



Collections Seminar 2001. From left to right: (*standing*) Solange Zuniga, ABRACOR; Mubiana Luhila, PMDA; Bertrand Lavedrine, CRCDG; Hugo Houben, CRATERre-EAG; Catherine Antomarchi, Rocco Mazzeo, ICCROM; Catheline Perier-D'leteren, Université Libre de Bruxelles; Rosalia Varoli-Piazza, ICR; Luiz Souza, CECOR; Marie Berducou, IFROA; (*sitting*) Charles Costain, CCI; Patcharawee Tunprawat, SPAFA; Katriina Similä, ICCROM; Ann Seibert, Library of Congress; Paloma Mujica, CNCR.

movable property, tangible and intangible heritage. It obliges us to extend beyond the simplistic framework of purely technical problems to a broader conception of conservation, in which the stakes are political, social and economic. It invites us to enter into dialogue, first among ourselves as professionals from different disciplines, and also with communities that own or use the heritage in question.

The ideas that arise from our fervent exchanges enable ICCROM and its partners to harmonise their respective goals and strive together to meet common challenges: to make interdisciplinary dialogue a central tool in the education of conservators and curators alike; to integrate communication with the public as a natural dimension of professional activity; and to develop awareness, through the history of conservation, of the multiplicity of cultural approaches towards heritage.



Patcharawee Tunprawat is a project specialist at SEAMEO-SPAFA Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts, Bangkok, actively in-



Participants proudly sign the banner they prepared for the Preventive Conservation Strategies workshop in Bangkok.

The banner spells out the words *Preventive conservation* in nine of the many languages spoken in Southeast Asia.

involved with ICCROM in the development of a regional strategy for collections in Southeast Asia. She comments:

Encouraging synergies and co-ordinating efforts The ICCROM-SPAFA workshop on Conservation Strategies for Collections in Southeast Asia gathered collections professionals together from all over the region. Efforts to bring both private and government organizations together to collaborate as a team as well as share an action plan have never been made before, as most organizations work in isolation or collaborate only with their own contacts.

The first step was to send out numerous announcements to all the different museums and organizations, both public and private, concerned with collections in the region, and promote the event as widely as possible. A questionnaire was enclosed with the announcement to provide us with an overview of current collections and staff in their charge.

Offering this opportunity to a much wider audience was an innovative approach for SPAFA, where participants in courses are usually nominated by each coun-



try. Sixty questionnaires were completed and returned by applicants from all levels ranging from private organizations to government museums and universities. The positive response indicated their appreciation of the importance of regional strategies and sharing their experience with others. Other institutions inside and outside the region such as INTACH in India, the Thai Fine Arts Department and UNESCO also expressed interest in the project.



Bob Ferguson, from the Institute of Education, University College London, is actively involved in steering the design and development of Collections teaching activities, in particular, Generation 2. He writes:

Nurturing other learning strategies

For the last twenty years or more, ICCROM has been the home of vibrant and innovative educational and training programmes. The approaches taken have varied, but there has been one important unifying element. The work has involved the respect for a variety of cultures and the development of approaches to teaching and learning appropriate for specific purposes and contexts. There has also been an emphasis on the ways in which education and training can be culturally sensitised and made relevant to particular cultural, educational and economic realities.

Courses developed for specific purposes have tried with considerable success to produce a new generation of trainers and educators. In all this process ICCROM staff have played a pivotal role. But there are now new and exciting challenges

Thanks to the Getty Grant Program, ICCROM is now able to make further headway in teaching skills development. Targeted for African museums and professionals, Generation 2 is gaining international recognition. It has developed eight sets of teaching and learning materials on preventive conservation, documentation, storage, fundraising and partnerships, mounts and supports, deterioration of collections, museum enlivening skills and pest control. The project is currently producing a "manual for course producers", designed for any professional wishing to review or develop course programmes and materials.



Generation 2 - Mapping the Preventive Conservation Course.

before us. We are now moving to an era where today's 'teachers' will be the new producers of educational materials, of appropriately designed courses, and the developers of suitable and useful approaches to teaching and learning.

Emphasis needs to be placed on the multicultural heritages with which we deal and the multiple contexts in which such heritages are experienced, mediated and passed on. Our attention must focus not only on building educational and training resources, but also on the skills and knowledge to produce and develop such resources. Here the new media will be crucially important, but so will respect for more established and often less technically sophisticat-

ed approaches to teaching and learning.

We need to develop our knowledge of educational and training strategies along one path, which respects diversity in cultures and pedagogies. ICCROM is uniquely placed to undertake this exciting and challenging task.



Zaki Aslan, ICCROM consultant for the World Heritage skills development training course held in 2002 at Petra (*see also page 20 of this newsletter*), writes:

Preparing tomorrow's decision makers

For many years ICCROM has been exploring ways of involving young generations in the gigantic task of preserving cultural heritage. This year for the first time in an Arab country, a new initiative, in collaboration with UNESCO, was staged at the magnificent cultural landscape of Petra in Jordan. School students and teachers from Arab countries were invited to explore various aspects of heritage conservation. Participants gained insight into preservation work at Petra through hands-on sessions of conservation in progress.

The workshop gave young people from the region the chance to understand their own heritage and voice their concerns about the future of heritage sites in the Arab world. Asked to comment, students recommended establishing

heritage youth forums and on-site summer conservation courses, creating information channels for heritage education, and developing a schools network in the region. They also proposed a heritage working day, where each school could adopt a monument.

Undoubtedly, the lively and interactive approach of such workshops will contribute to moulding tomorrow's decision-makers to respond to the continuing threats facing cultural heritage and the world in general.



Judith H. Hofenk de Graaff, former head of Department of Conservation of the Netherlands Institute

Students watching a demonstration of stone cleaning and restoration at Petra, Jordan.



for Cultural Heritage, is actively involved in the design and teaching of ICCROM Collections courses and contributed the following comment:

Multicultural, a third dimension for conservation science

During preliminary discussions for the CURRIC programme to define a curriculum for conservation scientists, it became clear that opinions on the content of conservation science were and are diverse. Likewise, during preparations for the ICCROM/INP *Sharing Conservation Science* course for equal numbers of young, qualified conservator/restorers and scientists held in Paris in 2001, differences in interpretation became evident. In deciding on course content, the tutors were asked to define terms such as science, scientific investigation, scientific examination, scientific research and conservation science. This was not an easy task, but appeared to provide a better understanding of the scientific activities of both conservator/restorer and scientist and thus bridge the gap between them. Considerable effort was put into developing skills and designing research programmes in which both professions could work together and yet demonstrate their specializations at the same time. As ICCROM courses bring not only different disciplines together but also diverse cultural backgrounds, the course achieved an even broader dimension. To me as a frequent contributor to ICCROM courses, the multicultural aspect is always a fascinating experience. The courses are not only interdisciplinary but also multicultural. Scientifically speaking, they are not two-di-

The *Sharing Conservation* series is a direct outcome of these seminars. These one-month courses focus on objects (whether movable like painted glass from the Côte d'Ivoire or immovable like Chartres Cathedral). Conservation issues are analysed and discussed with teams of curators, conservators and scientists to encourage participants to develop and refine their own methodologies.

mensional but three-dimensional. I hope the definitions developed during the course will not only give conservator/restorers and scientists a common language but will also help them understand different cultural approaches to conservation.



Alain Godonou, Director of the Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA), Porto-Novo, Benin, writes:

Unity, diversity ... where does cultural heritage lie? Our experience at EPA has taught us that any hard and fast distinction between tangible and intangible heritage is the fruit of misunderstanding. This was the

case with our work on the ancient sacred forest of Porto-Novo, transformed into a natural, botanical garden. Royal ceremonial site, conservatory of essences, handbook of nature, this forest was also a colossal stake in the power game. It was here that the colonial administration took root, and built the Government Palace, the symbol of its settlement.

The study of the rehabilitation of the ancient city of Porto-Novo, which started in September 2001, distinguishes royal, lineage, Afro-Brazilian, colonial, religious and landscape heritage. Royal palaces are not just architecture, but court music and codified ceremonies. The lineage habitat is a sort of organization-occupation of space where empty spaces (courtyards, plots) are more important than those filled with buildings. Neither is Afro-Brazilian, colonial and religious heritage mere architecture, but events, carnivals, eating habits, beliefs, etc. Landscape involves the codified placing of markets, sacred groves, etc. The special flavour of cultural heritage is found in this inseparable mixture of tangible and intangible; two sides of the same coin.

Botanical garden, Porto-Novo, Benin



HERITAGE SETTLEMENTS UNIT

The Heritage Settlements Unit is designed to strengthen the capacity of managers, administrators and professionals to care for human settlements of heritage value, large or small, urban or rural, and their various significant heritage elements and features.

Currently, the Heritage Settlements Unit manages three distinct programmes, and is involved with a number of technical conservation initiatives carried out with and by partners (Venice stone conservation course, Norwegian wood conservation course, Modern architecture conservation course). The three programmes are:

- **Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation (ITUC)**, integrating concern for heritage values in the management of territorial and urban entities.
- **Living Heritage Sites**, strengthening capacity to manage heritage sites embodying strong links with living communities and traditions.
- **Africa 2009**, concerned with building the capacity of heritage professionals working with the built heritage in sub-Saharan Africa.

The experiences of the Heritage Settlements Unit in 2000-2001 gave emphasis to two important emerging issues in programme work: the need to explore use of innovative training strategies (such as distance learning) to extend the effectiveness of our training efforts and

the need to improve our ability to monitor heritage. Both issues are examined in detail below.

Distance learning programme for integrated territorial and urban conservation

In spring 2000, one of the most innovative conservation training programmes in Latin America, launched by the Centro de Conservação Integrada Urbana e Territorial (CECI), was initiated: the distance learning programme for integrated territorial and urban conservation.

CECI, which was established by Prof. Silvio Zancheti at the Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil, and functions as the Latin American arm of ICCROM's ITUC programme, brings together professors in architecture and urban planning, interested in integrated conservation. Development of the programme, which began in December 2000, has involved compressing material for 100 original lectures into 25 complete modules.

Thirty-two participants were selected for the programme, which was launched in March 2002. Its Internet component was complet-



Valletta, Malta: "Monitoring for World Heritage Cities" workshop, 21-24 May, 2000. Organised by ICCROM with support from the World Heritage Committee and the Valletta Rehabilitation Projects Office, Ministry of the Environment, Malta.

ed in early September, to be followed by a four-week practical training course in November in Recife on preparing sectoral management plans for the World Heritage city of Olinda.

This first fully comprehensive distance learning education programme in urban conservation in Latin America has elicited enthusiastic response across Latin America and in Europe. The accompanying bilingual (Spanish-Portuguese) text *Gestão do Património Cultural Integrado* is the first in a planned series of ITUC curricula materials to be produced over the next couple of years as part of ICCROM's efforts

Vilnius, Lithuania: The headquarters of OTRA, the Old Town Renewal Agency, actively collaborating with ICCROM's ITUC programme in developing meaningful indicators for monitoring.



to disseminate thinking in this area.

Monitoring for cultural heritage

In a world that is simultaneously reducing government expenditure for public benefit and privatising many sectors and initiatives, it has become increasingly important to demonstrate how conservation brings substantial benefits to communities and citizens. This is evident in the efforts of lending institutions such as the World Bank to develop economic arguments for the retention of cultural heritage. Once questions are posed about “measuring” quality, benefits or impact, attention is necessarily focused on monitoring tools and methods.

At an international level, an interest in monitoring arose in the World Heritage arena in the early 1990s, when concern was first expressed over the consequences of inscription on the World Heritage List, and the World Heritage Committee began to examine the state of conservation of already-inscribed sites. These explorations were led by the Committee’s advisory bodies (ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN), who organised a number of important international meetings on monitoring for World Heritage Sites.

ICCROM, among others, has embraced this issue in its own activities. In September 1999, it held a three-day symposium on measuring the non-economic value of heritage (i.e. those values that cannot easily be measured in dollar terms). The Heritage Settlements Unit, through its ITUC programme, addressed monitoring issues for historic cities in an international workshop held in May 2000, in Malta. ICCROM also



Vilnius, Lithuania: Effective monitoring requires looking beyond surface changes. Has extensive public investment in façade painting in Vilnius Old Town improved conditions for conservation or the contrary? Monitoring helps frame the debate around such options in managing heritage sites.

participated in a further meeting, held by ICOMOS in Israel in February 2002, to look at monitoring of archaeological sites.

ICCROM and ICOMOS are currently collating the results of this work in a “Monitoring Reference Manual” for the World Heritage Committee. This manual has been envisaged as an important tool for national authorities and site managers participating in the Committee’s regional “Periodic Reporting” exercise.

The search for better monitoring tools and methods has confirmed a number of principles of sound heritage monitoring practice:

Monitoring is not an end in itself, but a means to lead to corrective action.

Fundamentally, **monitoring** is an activity that involves both measuring and evaluating change. In the heritage sector, as in all fields, monitoring is undertaken to gain information that allows for “course correction”. For example, monitoring assessments may result in decisions targeted at reduc-

ing pollution in the air around a stone monument or in proposed improvements in maintenance regimes. Monitoring practices need to be integrated within the management systems they serve rather than developed for their own sake.

Monitoring tools should be servants of the purposes they serve, not the contrary. Too often, monitoring projects are driven by fascination with fashionable monitoring tools, such as Global Information Systems or sets of trendy indicators. It is important that the **tools and indicators** chosen are those that will best meet the defined purpose of the monitoring activity within the context of available resources and applicable constraints.

Effective monitoring systems for cultural heritage must be designed to take a wide range of intrinsic and extrinsic factors into account.

Too often, monitoring programmes focus on only one facet of a particular situation. For some, monitoring is about measuring dimensional change in a building or structure; for others, it is directed towards understanding demographic trends and the changing social pressures within a historic

city; and for yet others, it is part of the management planning cycle, providing feedback on planned actions for improvement. Effective monitoring requires a comprehensive framework measuring physical change in the heritage itself; the external pressures or conditions affecting the heritage; and the effectiveness of conservation actions or strategies.

The key focus in monitoring cultural heritage is the degree to which heritage values are intact and lie at the heart of decision-making for a site.

While it is important that the monitoring framework established for a property is drawn widely to ensure that all conditions significant for its conservation are assessed, the central question is the degree to which the heritage values of a site have been affected by time and circumstances.

Generally, the presence of a **statement of significance**, describing the relationship between the tangible and intangible values of a site, is a reliable indicator that these values are described clearly enough to measure the impact of proposed property development or conservation actions on these values.

Objectivity in defining heritage values requires the application of scientific method to efforts to ensure that the values identified are widely shared.

Objectivity in evaluating heritage values is often more elusive for cultural heritage than for natural heritage. Many natural heritage values reflect understandings in the natural sciences, and permit relatively accurate scientific meas-

urement (e.g. the rarity of a particular species). Cultural heritage values are based on perceptions of factors in human development that may appear important at a given point in time, and their evaluation lies primarily in the realm of the humanities.

Optimizing objectivity for cultural heritage requires both a systematic effort to identify the nature of the potential contributions of the property to our understanding of aesthetic, historic, archaeological, scientific and technological development, and consultation processes that seek general agreement among concerned citizens or groups about where value lies.

ICCROM continues to develop these experiences within the Heritage Settlements programmes. A two-day workshop on monitoring issues will be held in Vicenza in conjunction with the World Heritage Convention 30th anniversary celebrations on 11-12 November, 2002. For further information, contact Herb Stovel: hs@iccrom.org

AFRICA 2009 enters a new phase

The AFRICA 2009 programme, a partnership of African cultural heritage organizations, ICCROM, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and CRATerre-EAG, successfully completed its pilot phase at the end of 2001 and has now moved into a new consolidation phase.

As in past years, the main activity in 2001 at the regional level (*Projet Cadre*) was the Regional Course on Conservation and Management of Immovable Cultural Heritage held in Mombasa, Kenya, in partnership with the Programme for Museum Development in Africa (PMDA) and the National Museums of Kenya. The course in Eng-

lish, which was attended by 22 participants from 18 countries in the region, focused on a two-month, hands-on exercise to develop management plans for two sites in the Old Town of Mombasa.

The first thematic seminar in French, attended by 20 participants from 18 countries, took place in Ségou, Mali, in November 2001.



Participants of the 2001 Regional Course at the Jumba la Mtwana archaeological site in Kenya



Site visit to Djenne in Mali during the 2001 Thematic Seminar

The seminar, a partnership with the National Department for Arts and Culture of the Ministry of Culture of Mali, was entitled "What Arguments for Creating Awareness of Conservation of Immobile African Cultural Heritage?"

Two research projects were also carried out in 2001. The first resulted in the publication of a report on Traditional Conservation Practices

in Africa (the programme is currently examining the possibility of issuing a more formal publication of this material). The second, a partnership with the Southern African Rock Art Project (SARAP), led to the compilation of a Course Manual for Rock Art Documentation, which was piloted on the COMRASA-2001 course held in Kasama, Zambia.

The second annual AFRICA 2009 Newsletter was published in June, 2002. A redesigned web site (www.iccrom.org/africa2009) and an e-mail news list also help disseminate information about the programme and aid African professionals in monitoring activity in the region.

In addition to these regular activities, the AFRICA 2009 Steering Committee initiated an independent assessment process of the programme since it was launched in 1998. The first step was an assessment report, which presented a very positive view of the accomplishments to date and indicated how the programme could be im-

Projets Situés (Site Projects)

Site projects, a vital element of AFRICA 2009, ensure that regional activities are based on realistic methods for management and conservation of African heritage sites. They also



allow the programme to work with professionals, artisans and communities that it would not otherwise be able to reach. *Projets Situés* in 2001-2002 have included work on James Island in the Gambia, the Kondoa Irangi Rock Paintings site in Tanzania, the Askia Tomb in Mali, the Asante Traditional Buildings World Heritage Site in Ghana, Agadez in Niger, and the Habitat Bétammaribé in Togo. The Kasubi Tombs site in Uganda, the subject of a *Projet Situé* in 1998 and 2000, was recently added to the UNESCO World Heritage List as a direct result of work carried out within the AFRICA 2009 programme.

Above: Askia Tomb in Mali

Left: Interior of the Kasubi Tombs in Uganda

proved in the future. The findings of the assessment team were then discussed at a bilingual Directors Seminar held in Mombasa at the end of September. A number of the proposals were adopted and a

draft programme was drawn up for the consolidation phase (2002–2005). Several new activities, including national seminars, short technical courses and a programme of internship and cross-border exchange, will be introduced as a result of the assessment.

Focus on Management Planning

One of the main focuses of AFRICA 2009 since its inception has been the management planning process. Bolstered by work on several *Projets Situés* and the hands-on management planning exercise that is a part of the regional courses, the programme has begun to build on these experiences. As a first step, a workshop was held in March 2002 in Grenoble, France, at the CRATerre-EAG premises. The programme brought together former participants and resource persons of AFRICA 2009 courses, partners in *Projet Situés*, and staff members from CRATerre-EAG, ICCROM and the UNESCO World Heritage

Centre. The resulting work will be used to fine-tune the 2002 regional course and will eventually lead to the creation of didactic materials and a publication on the management planning process in Africa.

Baba Ceesay (Gambia) and Souayibou Varissou (Benin), participants of the Management Planning Workshop



AFRICA 2009 would like to thank its financial partners during the pilot phase. Funding for the *Projet Cadre* has come from Sida, NORAD, the Finnish, Italian and Norwegian Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the World Heritage Fund and ICCROM, who have all indicated their willingness to reaffirm their support during the consolidation phase. Funding for the *Projets Situés* has come from the World Heritage Fund, French Embassies in individual countries, the World Monuments Fund, NORAD, local and national heritage agencies, and private companies.

COLLABORATION WITH MEMBER STATES

Some recent examples

GEORGIA

On 25 April, 2002, a severe earthquake hit Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, resulting in loss of life and property. The historic area of Tbilisi is of significant heritage value and has been nominated for inclusion in UNESCO's World Heritage List. ICCROM was the first international organisation to respond to an appeal for assistance from the Georgia Department of Cultural Heritage and organised a mission, entrusted to Mr Ray Bondin, on 16-19 May, 2002, to document the impact of the earthquake, and recommend the relevant conservation expertise to assess the stability of damaged buildings. Preliminary conclusions emphasized the urgency of the situation, noting 150 buildings in immediate danger of collapse, and the very limited financial resources within Georgia to respond to it.



Houses in the medieval centre of Tbilisi, Georgia, after the earthquake.

ITALY

Twenty-two officials from three Italian Ministries took part in an information course on World Heritage nomination and periodic reporting procedures, organized by ICCROM in collaboration with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre on 6-8 March, 2002, in Rome. The aim of the course was to familiarize participants with World Heritage Convention implementation procedures to enable them to undertake missions on behalf of the World Heritage Centre.



Course participants on study visit at the Appia Antica Regional Park, Rome, Italy, March 2002.

JORDAN, LEBANON, SYRIA

Sixteen young students and five teachers, from Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, participated in the World Heritage Skills Development Training Course in Petra, Jordan, organized by UNESCO's World Heritage Centre (WHC) and the Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet) in close



Wall paintings in Maronite church, Qannoubine, Lebanon.

collaboration with their Amman Office, the UNESCO Jordan Commission and ICCROM. The aim of the course, held in Arabic, was to establish a model of co-operation between schools and site heritage managers and to develop new educational approaches to introduce world heritage into school curricula. The four-day course, which included practical activities on site, focused on raising youth awareness of the dangers threatening cultural heritage, and encouraging local communities to re-discover their own heritage as a means of ensuring its protection (*see page 14*).

LEBANON

ICCROM organized a training worksite in October 2001 on the conservation of mural paintings at the 18th century Maronite church of Qadisha Valley of northern Lebanon in collaboration with the General Direction of Antiquities of the Ministry of Culture in Lebanon and the National Commission for UNESCO. The Qadisha Valley was declared a World Heritage Site in 1998. The nine participants were introduced to basic theory and techniques in mural painting conservation and were able to assist practically in the cleaning and consolidation treatment of the paintings in the central and lateral apses of the church.

Preservation of archives in Peru – and at ICCROM

Mónica García Robles was seconded from ICCROM to the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in October 2001 to undertake a project in their Historical Boundary Archive. She reports:

The Peruvian Archive Project

Since 1999, the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been giving priority to its archives. The initiative started with the launch of an integrated archival project that included introducing a computerized document management system to facilitate the flow of day-to-day documentation, as well as reorganizing the extensive documentation that the Ministry has produced or gathered over the years.

The project was led by a Peruvian archivist, Yolanda Bisso, supported by seventeen archivists, who set up a system that manages internal, incoming and outgoing documentation. It is now heading towards information management through e-government.

At the same time, the Ministry was centralizing its archives in a single building across the street from Torre Tagle, the historic building where they had been housed since 1921. Rehabilitation of the new headquarters, a former ten-storey bank building dating from the 1970s, included designing an appropriate archival space, two floors below ground level, where the bank vaults were located. The archive floor has been divided into two separate areas: a new section built specifically for the Central Archives with a reading room and offices and the renovated area, with its huge vaults and round metal doors, housing the Treaties Archive, the Historical Archive of Peruvian Boundaries, and the conservation and book-binding laboratories.

When construction ended in May 2001, the Central Archives had a total storage capacity of 7,900 linear meters. The 11,000

Reorganizing maps and inputting data in the Map Archive, Lima, Peru

boxes containing documentation since 1821 were transferred to their newly furnished and climate-controlled home. It took over thirty people a whole month to move everything into place. The renovated area was completed in December 2001. After streamlining the document flow system, the next phase was to tackle the Ministry's historical archives.

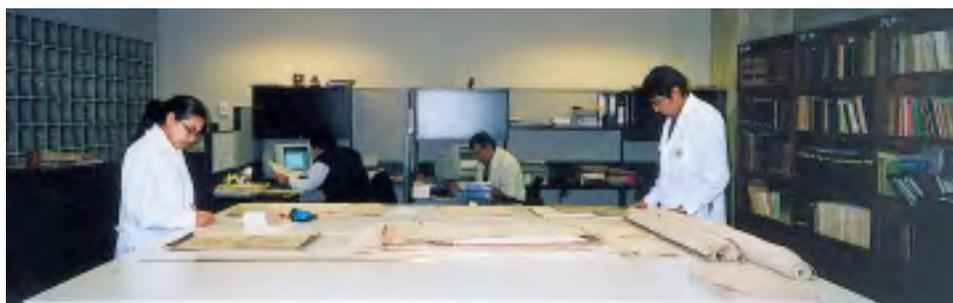
The Historical Boundary Archive (Archivo Histórico de Límites - AHL)

The documentation held in the AHL is unique. Not only is it considered the most comprehensive resource for the study of Peru and its territorial development, but it is also an important decision-making tool (the last treaty was signed in 1998 with Ecuador). Its special feature is that it contains collections of all types of documents from different archives and various periods of time, and not simply the documents produced by a given institution. The archive currently comprises more than 10,200 documents (70% colonial), some 4,000 maps (10% colonial) and a small library of about 500 books and 150 atlases.

Two historians, Camilo Vicente and José Luis Lenci, have been in charge of this collection for fifteen years, and the main users to date have been diplomats, engineers, geographers and geologists from the Dirección de Límites, who often consult the holdings.

The Boundary Archive Project

After a preliminary study of the collections and with the patronage of the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Manuel Rodríguez Cuadros, it was decided to focus on the map collection, which



had not had a printed catalogue since 1957. The documents had received more attention, as they were all microfilmed and properly stored in the late 1980s. They had also fared better than the maps during the renovation works: all the document boxes were temporarily transferred to the new climate-controlled area of the Central Archives, whereas the map collection remained exposed.

The project aims were to implement a preservation programme as an integrated part of the archival administration, to ensure future continuity of the project, and to facilitate access to the collection by all users.

In January 2002, when the works were completed, the area was provided with suitable environmental control for storage and use of its holdings. Dust generated by the works, however, made it necessary to clean shelves, furniture and the maps inside the drawers. This task was performed with the archive staff, a volunteer and the invaluable help of Larry Ivan Mendoza, the Ministry's paper conservator and a former ICCROM participant (2001 Archival Conservation Course in Chile), who also instructed the team on appropriate handling techniques for large-format collections. The storage area was reorganized to make space for additional, custom-made furniture for outsize maps. All the maps are now being rearranged according to size and material.

An important feature of this project has been the involvement of users at all levels in the preservation programme – researchers, diplomats, archival and cleaning staff – as considerable damage may occur when people are unaware of how to handle an object correctly.

In order to facilitate access to the collection, we are implementing an on-line database based on international archival standards, which will include scanned images of over 1,300 maps that will be accessible on the Internet: <http://www.rree.gob.pe/>

This is a very ambitious project, and ensuring its continuity is the main goal. Special emphasis has therefore been given to empowerment of staff, actively involving them in the development, implementation and decision-making processes of the project.



ICCROM's own archives are also actively managed, as reported here by María Mata Caravaca:

ICCROM's archives

The archives contain historical documents relating to ICCROM's activities and administration going back to the early 1950s. These include paper-based texts and drawings as well as photographic material, audio/audiovisual recordings and digital records, which are all stored in a climate-controlled environment.

ICCROM has been cataloguing and digitizing its graphic and photographic collection since 1998. The photographs come mainly from ICCROM projects and missions all over the world and didac-

tic material prepared for ICCROM courses. More than 20,000 images, recording state of conservation, scientific analysis and restoration processes of world cultural heritage, have been entered into an in-house database. So far, around 2,000 of them may be accessed on <http://www.iccrom.org/eng/lib/photo.htm>. A report on the ICCROM image database was published in the Proceedings of the EVA (Electronic Imaging and the Visual Arts) 2002 Conference held in Florence in March.

A survey to extend the useful life of ICCROM archival materials and help identify requirements for archival management is close to completion. It has scrutinized the following:

- physical state of repository (roof, masonry, plumbing and electrical systems);
- environmental conditions (temperature, relative humidity, light, ventilation and air quality);
- security (fire prevention and anti-theft measures, risk preparedness);
- range, format and condition of archival materials.

The collected data will be evaluated to establish priorities and decide on appropriate action for preserving the holdings, taking into account their value and the future use to which they may be put.

Archive repository at ICCROM.



Standards in conservation: a fable

Rebeca Alcántara

In the Tropics, June 2000. A young conservator is analysing the data obtained over a six-month period of monitoring the environmental conditions in a large building housing a priceless archival collection. Drawing up graphs and tables, she extracts information from a mass of numbers. Peak temperature in the month of May, 31°C. Lowest relative humidity in April, 19% RH. Highest daily fluctuation in relative humidity, $\pm 10\%$ RH. Piece by piece, a climatic profile of the building emerges.

But what does this profile show? Are these values “normal”? Thanks to her training, the conservator knows that heat and humidity are important factors in the deterioration of paper. So, in an ideal world, all 2,000 m³ of documents would be kept cool and moderately dry. In the real world, though, the conservator’s lack of specialised knowledge in preventive conservation makes itself felt. *How cool, how dry? How much variation is reasonable? What should she propose?*

As the most highly trained conservator in the surrounding 100,000 km², she does not have the option of direct consultation with experts. Articles and books published during the 1980s on the subject have to fill the gap. These tell her that similar institutions in Europe and the US adhere to certain

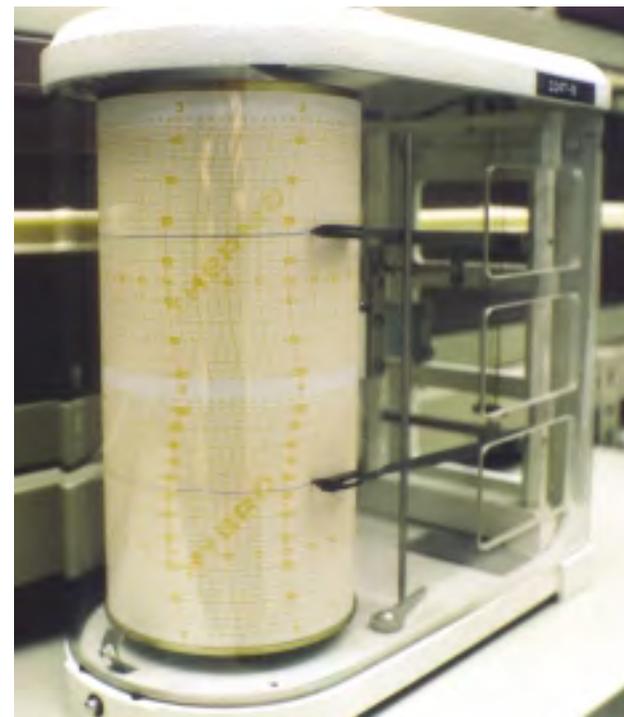
environmental standards. “Ah-ha,” she thinks. “Here it is. Optimum conditions for books: 20-22°C, 40-50% RH. Maximum daily fluctuation, $\pm 2\%$ RH... Use of air conditioning equipment...”

A half-hour later, the picture looks bleak. Behind the conservator’s cubicle, the air conditioning vents collect dust, having broken down one month after installation, two decades ago. Should the archive’s conditions be brought up to international standards? A glance out the window shows how difficult this will be. The rainy season has begun, and destitute children huddle under the public building’s roof. Replacing the air conditioning will entail great expense. But then, isn’t the children’s history worth protecting? How else will they know their rights? This argument tips the scales, and the conservator types, “Installation of modern air conditioning equipment is recommended, if and when its operation follows the strict specifications listed below, and its maintenance is properly assured.” Fortunately, the director is a very progressive man, so the proof of the gap between present conditions and those recommended by European experts should impress him.

Her writing is interrupted by the noise of rickety wheels on the cement floor. One of the archive’s workers waves as he passes with a

load of priceless historic newspapers grazing the floor, heaped on a trolley used for transporting heavy items. The conservator sighs and calls to the worker. “Jimmy! How many times have I told you not to use the trolley? You must use the special cart instead!” Jimmy scoffs. “I would have to make three trips with the cart! Instead of one with the trolley. I say, damn the cart. It’s made for women.”

No sense in arguing or trying to explain historical value and deterioration factors to Jimmy, it’s been tried before. Appeals to “quality”, the new internal procedures manual and American standards for handling documents are quite



The hygrothermograph produces a continuous record of relative humidity and temperature

ridiculous in the eyes of a man who barely earns enough to feed his family by working two jobs. He can’t be fired either, since he’s protected by the union. Only one recourse is left. The conservator decides it’s time to try.

“Look, Jimmy, I want to show you something.” She hands him a heavy tome and points out article 52 of the federal monuments law.



Disorganized files illustrating the need for an archivist.

“Whosoever damages or destroys a historic object in any way will be subjected to one to ten years’ imprisonment and a fine equal to the damages.” Jimmy remains impassive, but the conservator can tell that the point has been taken at last. “You didn’t know this before, so I’m not going to do anything about the trolley today. But next time...!”

The administrator comes along and Jimmy vanishes into the stacks. “Bad news,” says the administrator. “The building inspectors just came by. It seems that international standards have changed. Halon gas is no longer approved. We have to get rid of our fire extinguishers by next

month.” This is terrible news indeed. The budget will not allow for new extinguishers to be bought until January. The archive will be unprotected from fire for five months. “And to think of all the trouble and expense we went to scarcely a year and a half ago, to install those extinguishers!”

“By the way,” says the conservator, “I just spoke to the fumigating company’s manager. He proposed using a newer, less harmful product next week, because the old substances have been linked to cancer in the First World.” The administrator looks suspicious and asks how much more this will cost. On being informed of the estimate for the new pesticide, he laughs sardonically. “Forget it. Can you tell the difference between the new product and the old? A bottle with ISO 9000 seals on it is no guarantee. What’s to prevent the owner from filling it with the same old pesticide? *If* he really uses pesticides at all. I have my doubts, from the way the cockroaches keep reappearing and the fact that the owner just bought a Mercedes Benz...”

A year later, the conservator returns from studying a programme in preventive conservation abroad. She has learned, to her great chagrin, that environmental standards should never be imposed as absolute optimum values, and that air conditioning’s cyclical fluctuations may cause more harm than good. “Thank goodness the air conditioning proposal was far too expensive, anyway,” she consoles herself, as she knocks on the director’s door. The director welcomes her back with a delighted smile. “Guess what!” he exclaims. “Remember that there were elections right after you left for your course? I presented your proposal to the

new mayor and he was very impressed with your appeal to bring the archive up to international standards. He used to be the manager of Hughes-Packerd, you know. Anyway, he decided it was high time we had a decent archive, talked to some wealthy society ladies, and gave us the money for the air-conditioning equipment! Had you noticed how cool and moist it is in here, for a change?”



This brief tale may seem like a caricature, but it presents real, common problems in the use of standards in the developing world. People working in museums, libraries, archives, archaeological sites and churches that keep their communities’ cultural heritage are increasingly exposed to the concept of “standards”. What exactly are these standards, and where did they come from? What are they based on? What are they used for? Are there any advantages to adhering to them? How may we use them for our benefit? How may we avoid their pitfalls?



Rebeca Alcántara graduated from the Escuela Nacional de Restauración y Museografía at Churubusco in Mexico City, and is currently based in Paris. Her report on the use of standards in conservation, to which this text is a prologue, was carried out for ICCROM.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS

September 2002 - November 2003

Calendar of selected meetings and events around the world of interest to the conservation community. For a fuller list, consult *Conferences and Links* on ICCROM's web site.

Please send information about future conferences to:

ICCROM Conference Calendar

Via di San Michele, 13

I-00153 Rome, Italy

Tel. +39-0658553372

Fax +39-0658553349

conferences@iccrom.org

www.iccrom.org



Glazed ceramics applied to architecture. Rooftop chimney (no.2) on Antoni Gaudí's Palau Güell, Barcelona, Spain. Revetment by Robert Llimós. Photo by Antoni González Moreno-Navarro.

September 2002

01/09/02-06/09/02
Baltimore, MD
United States of America
IIC Congress 2002
Works of art on paper,
books, documents and
photographs: techniques
and conservation
IIC
6 Buckingham Street
LONDON WC2N 6BA
United Kingdom
Fax: +44 (020) 7976-1564
iicon@compuserve.com
<http://www.iiconservation.org>

09/09/02
Leicester, United Kingdom
Where conservation meets
conservation: the
interface between historic
buildings and their
contents
Dr Belinda Colston
Department of Chemistry
De Montfort University
The Gateway
LEICESTER LE1 9BH
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 116 257 7132
bcolston@dmu.ac.uk

18/09/02-20/09/02
Belo Horizonte, Brazil
Structural masonry for
developing countries:
international seminar (7th)
Dr. Gray Farias Molta
CEFEET MG
Av. Amazonas, 7675
BELO HORIZONTE 30510
Brazil
Tel: +55 31 3319 5237
Fax: +55 31 3319 5221
masonry@dppg.cefetmg.br
<http://www.cefetmg.br/masonry>

October 2002

01/10/02
Athens, Greece
Restoration of the
Acropolis monuments:
international meeting (5th)
Prof. Bouras Charalambos
Comm. Preservation
Acropolis Monuments
10, Polygnotou str.
GR-105 55 ATHENS
Greece
Tel: +30 (01) 3243.427 or
3251.620
protocol@ysma.culture.gr

01/10/02-04/10/02
Havana, Cuba
Conservación y
restauración del
patrimonio: taller
internacional (1er)
La conservación y
restauración de bienes
muebles patrimoniales
Arq. Eloisa García Bicet
Gabinete de Conservación y
Restauración
Dirección de Patrimonio
Oficina del Historiador
Oficios #19 e/ Calle de Justiz
y Obrapia
HABANA VIEJA
Cuba
Tel: +53 7 862 2206 / 861 5846
Fax: +53 7 861 9080
conservacion@cultural.ohch.cu

15/10/02-17/10/02
Beijing, China
World Heritage
management for Asia and
Pacific
Architecture for
sustainable World
Heritage tourism
Prof. Lu Zhou, Director
Institute of Architectural

Conservation
Tsinghua University
BEIJING
China
Fax: +86 10 627 70314
lvzhou@tsinghua.edu.cn

23/10/02-25/10/02
Valletta, Malta
Conservation and
restoration of arms and
armour: international
seminar
Robert Smith
Royal Armouries
Armouries Drive
LEEDS LS10 1LT
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 0113 220 1920
Fax: +44 0113 1917
robert.smith@armouries.org.uk

25/10/02-26/10/02
Padua, Italy
Colour and conservation:
biennial congress (1st)
Traditional and innovative
methods for the cleaning
of paintings and movable
polychrome objects
CESMAR7
Parco Scientifico e
Tecnologico-Galileo
Corso Spagna, 12
I-35127 PADOVA
Italy
Tel: +39 049 8061251
cesmar7@cesmar7.it
<http://www.cesmar7.it>

29/10/02-31/10/02
Lisbon, Portugal
A escultura policromada
religiosa dos séculos XVII
e XVIII: congresso
internacional

Ana Isabel Seruya, Co-
ordinator
Instituto Portugues de
Conservação e Restauo
Rua das Janelas Verdes, 37
1249-018 LISBOA
Portugal
encontros@ipcr.pt
<http://www.muse.ucl.be/policromia>

29/10/02-03/11/02
Thessaloniki, Greece
International Committee
for the Conservation of
Mosaics (ICCM):
conference (8th)
Wall and floor mosaics:
conservation,
maintenance, presentation
Ephoreia of Byzantine
Antiquities
of Thessaloniki
Eptapyrgion
PO Box 35, Agios Pavlos
GR-554 01 THESSALONIKI
Greece
Tel: +30 31 20 47 34
Fax: +30 31 21 26 68
eptapyrg@otenet.gr

November 2002

05/11/02-08/11/02
Strasbourg, France
Space applications for
heritage conservation:
conference
EYRISY Association
3-5 rue Mario Nikis
F-75015 PARIS
France
Tel: +33 1 4734 0079
Fax: +33 1 4734 0159
eurisy@micronet.fr
<http://www.eurisy.asso.fr>

14/11/02
London, United Kingdom
A window on the past:
conserving stained glass.
A forum
Andrew Argyrakis,
Conservation Officer
Council for the care of
churches
Church House
Great Smith Street
LONDON SW1P 3NZ
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 020 7898 1874
Fax: +44 020 7898 1881

25/11/02-27/11/02
Valencia, Spain
Grupo Español del IIC
(GEIIC): congreso (1)
Conservación del
patrimonio: evolución y
nuevas perspectivas
María Consuelo García
Secretaria I Congreso GEIIC
Subsecretaría de Promoción
Cultural
Avda. de Campanar n. 32
E-46015 VALENCIA
Spain
Tel: +34 96 386 3034
maria.garcia@cultura.m400.
gva.es

December 2002

01/12/02-05/12/02
Madrid, Spain
ICOMOS 23rd General
Assembly
Strategies for the world's
cultural heritage
ICOMOS Spain
Paseo de la Castellana 12-4
E-28046 MADRID
Spain
Tel: +34 91 435 2200
Fax: +34 91 575 3839
icomos-esp@arquindex.es

02/12/02-06/12/02
Boston, MA
United States of America
Materials Research
Society (MRS): fall
meeting
MRS
506 Keystone Drive
WARRENDALE, PA 15086-
7573
United States of America
[http://www.mrs.org/meetings/
fall2002](http://www.mrs.org/meetings/fall2002)

10/12/02-13/12/02
Pietermaritzburg, South Africa
Preserving library and
archival materials in
Africa: opportunities and
challenges
Patrick Ngulube
University of Natal (PMB)
School of Human and Social
Studies
Dept. of Information Studies
Private Bag X01, Scottsville
3209 PIETERMARITZBURG
South Africa
Tel: +27 33 260 5972
Fax: +27 331 260 5092
ngulube@nu.ac.za

13/12/02
Amsterdam, Netherlands
Wood and furniture
conservation:
international symposium
(6th)
The meeting of East and
West in furniture trade
Dominique van Loosdrecht
Rijksmuseum Amsterdam
PO Box 74888
NL-1070 AMSTERDAM
Netherlands
Tel: +31 20 6747 229
Fax: +31 20 6747 001
d.va.loosdrecht@rijksmuseum.
nl

March 2003

01/03/03
Palma de Mallorca, Spain
Céramique médiévale en
Méditerranée: congrès
international (7) [Mars
2003, tentative date]
Secrétariat
Congrès international (7)
Muséu de Mallorca
c/Portella, 5
E-07001 PALMA DE
MALLORCA
Spain
Tel: +34 971 717540
emangel@wanadoo.fr
[http:// Archeologia, n. 381,](http://Archeologia, n. 381,)
Septembre 2001

22/03/03-23/03/03
Tusnad, Romania
Built heritage
conservation: biannual
international conference
(11th)
Historic building conservation
compatibility issues
Dorottya Makay
Program Director
Op I, Cp 379
R-3400 CLUJ-N
Romania
Tel: +40 94 636 475
Fax: +40 64 435 489
tusnad@trust.dntcj.ro

April 2003

03/04/03-04/04/03
London, United Kingdom
Preservation and
conservation issues
related to digital printing
and digital photography:
international conference
(2nd)
Prof. Robert Thompson
School of Printing and
Publishing
London College of Printing
Elephant and Castle
LONDON SE1 6SB
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 0207 514 6701
Fax: +44 0207 514 6756
r.thompson@lcp.linst.ac.uk

16/04/03-19/04/03
Bordeaux, France
Colloque Archéométrie
2003
Centre de recherche en
physique appliqué
à l'archéologie
Maison de l'archéologie

Esplanades des Antilles
F-33 607 PESSAC
France
Fax: +33 05 5712 4550
gmpca2003@montaigne.u-
bordeaux.fr

May 2003

01/05/03
Lisbon, Portugal
Conservação e
reabilitação de edifícios
(ENCORE): encontro (3)
[May 2003, tentative date]
Secretariado geral do 3
ENCORE
CDIT - LNEC
Av. Brasil 101
P-1700-0066 LISBOA
Portugal
Tel: +351 218 443483
Fax: +351 218 443014
formacao@lnec.pt
<http://www.lnec.pt/3encore>

07/05/03-09/05/03
Halkidiki, Greece
Structural studies, repairs
and maintenance of
heritage architecture
(STREMAH): international
conference (8th)
G. Cossutta
Conference Secretariat
Wessex Institute of
Technology
Ashurst Lodge
Ashurst
SOUTHAMPTON SO40 7AA
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 0238 029 3223
Fax: +44 0238 029 2853
gcossutta@wessex.ac.uk
[http://www.wessex.ac.uk/con
ferences/2003/stremah03](http://www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2003/stremah03)

June 2003

04/06/03-10/06/03
Arlington, VA
United States of America
AIC conference
The history, philosophy
and ethics of conservation
AIC
1717 K Street NW, Suite 200
WASHINGTON, DC 20006
United States of America
Tel: +1 202 452 9545
Fax: +1 202 452 9328
info@aic-faic.org

05/06/03-06/06/03
Ljubljana, Slovenia
Standards in preservation:
exhibiting archival, library
and graphic material
Jedert Vodopivec
Archives of Slovenia
Zvezdarska 1
1000 LJUBLJANA
Slovenia
Tel: +386 1 24 14 206
Fax: +386 1 24 269
jedert.vodopivec@gov.si

July 2003

10/07/03-14/07/03
Moscow, Russian Federation
The International
Committee for the
Conservation of the
Industrial Heritage
(TICCIH): international
congress (XII)
Preservation of industrial
heritage and rehabilitation
of old industrial centres
Eugene Logunov
Institute of Material Culture
P.O. Box 65
B-109 EKATERINBURG
Russian Federation
Tel: +7 3432 297 874
Fax: +7 3432 297 731
logunov@online.russia.ru
<http://www.museu.mnactec.c>
om/ticcih

August 2003

25/08/03-29/08/03
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
United States of America
Fax: +1 (310) 440 7709
klouw@getty.edu
[http://www.getty.edu/conserv
ation](http://www.getty.edu/conservation)

September 2003

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

November 2003

15/11/03-19/11/03
Yazd
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Terra 2003: international
conference (9th) on the
study and conservation of
earthen architecture
Dr. A. Vatandoust, Director
Research Center for
Conservation
of Cultural Relics (RCCCC)
P.O. Box 11365-4834
11365 TEHERAN
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Tel: +98 21 670 2667
Fax: +98 21 670 1747
av@rcccc.org
<http://www.terra2000.org>

RECENT LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

The ICCROM library is pleased to announce a selection of recently acquired titles.

Archaeology

Mishra, Phanikanta, Ed., Researches in archaeology and conservation. New Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan, 1999, 199pp. ISBN 81-7574-083-3

Several authors offer a critical approach to problems of conservation of monuments and antiquities in India and Europe. This well-illustrated work is divided into four sections: scientific research in archaeology; reports and diagnosis of sites and materials; conservation of objects from excavations and museum collections; conservation of archaeological sites and monuments.

Pedeli, Corrado – Pulga, Stefano, Pratiche conservative sullo scavo archeologico: principi e metodi. Firenze: All'insegna del Giglio, 2002, 155pp. (Futuro anteriore; 1) ISBN 88-7814-208-5



Harmonising procedures on archaeological sites is fundamental to sound conservation practice for both archaeologist and conservator/restorer. This manual details what must

be done at every stage of excavation: excavation and evaluation of objects and structures, protective covering, stabilization and consolidation, transport, cleaning, packaging and site storage, long-term conservation. An appendix provides further information on useful products and equipment.

Architecture

Coquillat, Annie – Grelat, Alain, Prévention des sinistres dus à l'humidité dans les bâtiments anciens. Paris :SEBTP, 2002, 77pp. ISBN 2-95174-5-6

The purpose of this work is to prevent accidents occurring as a result of restoring old buildings. It is targeted at foremen, building contractors and companies to raise their awareness of old buildings and of their susceptibility to environmental and structural changes resulting from drastic rehabilitation. The study includes: the main types of old buildings; humidity diagnosis - the main problems and how to solve them.

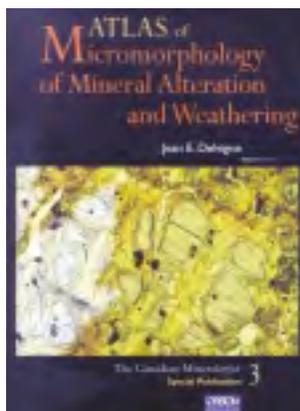
Building materials

Carli, Félicien, Le petit guide illustré de la chaux. Paris : Terres et Couleurs, 2001, 48pp. (Les cahiers de Terres et Couleurs ; 5) ISBN 2-913207-04-9

A small illustrated, didactic guide to lime presents the material, its characteristics, use and problems arising from improper use. The author deals with problems encountered in the application or repair of traditional lime renders and provides solutions for each

case study. A guide to earth pigments for lime and a list of European manufacturers is included.

Delvigne, Jean E., Atlas of micromorphology of mineral alteration and weathering. Ottawa: Mineralogical Association of Canada, 1998, 495pp. ISBN 0-921294-43-3



This atlas provides an exhaustive study of the alteration of minerals, taking rocks in Brazil and West Africa as examples. It first makes a petrographic study of the rocks and then describes the relationship between the original mineral and that resulting from alteration. A large number of colour thin-sections illustrate each pattern. The work has an extensive bibliography and glossary.

Ceramics

Barclay, Katherine, Scientific analysis of archaeological ceramics: a handbook of resources. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 2001, 56pp. ISBN 1-84217-031-7

A handbook for ceramic archaeologists in charge of collections to encourage them to use scientific services. The various types

of ceramic analysis available are explained in detail: mineralogical, basic, technological, dating, authenticity. An extensive bibliography and an appendix listing centres where analysis may be carried out in Great Britain are included.

El azulejo en el museo: su conservación, restauración y montaje expositivo. Museo nacional de cerámica y de las artes suntuarias González Martí. Valencia: Museo nacional de cerámica y de las artes suntuarias González Martí, 2001, 94pp. (Colección Ver Museos) ISBN 84-369-3515-2



The catalogue of an exhibition relating to the renovation of the National Ceramics Museum in Valencia, Spain, during which a programme was set up to restore the collections of *azulejos*. It examines all aspects of conservation from the transfer of mural panels and tiles to new supports to the restoration itself (cleaning, consolidation and reintegration), as well as innovative methods of museum presentation. The catalogue of exhibits contains a historical description of the object and indications as to correct restoration treatment.

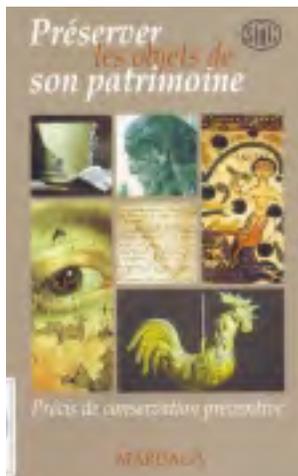
General works on conservation

Lacona IV : les lasers dans la conservation des œuvres d'art = Lasers in the conservation of artworks, Paris, 11-14 septembre 2001. Paris : Section française de l'ICOMOS, 2001, 356pp.

Laser cleaning is adopted all over the world even if there are still certain

doubts as to its safety. Eighty-one papers, on the main applications of lasers in conservation, presented at this 4th international conference, dealt with the following: cleaning stone, ivory, glass, metal and organic materials; treatment of polychromy and problems of fading; applications other than cleaning.

Section française de l'IIC. Préserver les objets de son patrimoine : précis de conservation préventive. Sprimont : Mardaga, 2001, 264pp. ISBN 2-87009-766-2



Written by a team of restorers, scientists, and conservators, experienced in heritage conservation, this book gives clear and simple well-illustrated explanations of the delicate problems of preventive conservation. The first part is devoted to the environment and external factors that affect objects. The second part analyzes their constituent materials and inherent susceptibility to environmental factors; its chapters, in three sections, examine the material, its forms of deterioration, and the necessary preventive conservation measures.

Industrial archaeology

André, Bernard, Ed., Le patrimoine industriel, pour quoi faire ? Acteurs et destinataires. Vannes : CILAC - Comité d'information et de liaison pour l'archéologie et la mise en valeur du patrimoine

industriel, 1996, 223pp. ISSN 0220 5521 (L'archéologie industrielle en France, numéro hors-série).

This special issue includes papers from the 11th national conference on industrial heritage held in Trégastel, France, in 1994, which examine problems relating to evaluating and safeguarding industrial heritage. Today, protection of this heritage often has economic and educational implications with the rehabilitation, re-use and exhibition of sites for tourist purposes. The papers are divided into three sections: current industries and their heritage, installations to be enhanced, industrial heritage and society.

Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico, Preservación de la arquitectural industrial en Iberoamérica y España. Sevilla: Junta de Andalucía. Consejería de Cultura, 2001, 343pp. ISBN 84-8266-182-5

A work by several authors containing about thirty texts on different examples of industrial conservation in Spain and Latin America (Argentina, Brazil and Colombia). The social interest and re-conversion of this heritage is emphasized, as well as its importance in local development. The authors study the history of industrial development in these regions and give examples of public and private re-use of industrial buildings/zones, and the museum presentation of sites and machinery.

Mural painting

Guida al recupero ricomposizione e restauro di dipinti murali in frammenti: l'esperienza della Basilica di San Francesco in Assisi = Guide to the recovery, recomposition and restoration of shattered wall paintings: experience gained at the Basilica of St. Francis in Assisi. Roma: Istituto Centrale per il Restauro, 2001, 120pp.

After large sections of the vault of the upper basilica of Assisi collapsed as a result of the 1997 earthquake, it was thought impossible to recover anything from the rubble.

Thanks to the joint efforts of restorers and other experts, it was possible to reassemble and restore the figures of the saints in the mural paintings. This bilingual English-Italian text describes the various recovery phases: identification and classification of fragments, based on existing colour and photographic documentation; conservation/restoration; and pictorial reintegration.

Painting

Davies, W.V., Ed., Colour and painting in ancient Egypt. London: British Museum Press, 2001, 192pp. ISBN 0-7141-1928-8

This book presents thirty-three papers, from a 1996 international conference in London, on the use and notion of colour in Egyptian painting. It covers the following subjects: pigment identification and analysis; binders and varnishes; analysis of tomb decoration themes and techniques; how the artists work; and use and symbolism of colours. The work is handsomely illustrated with sixty-four colour plates.

The conservation of icons: exchange of experience, Uusi Valamo, 5-10 June 2002. Uusi-Valamo: Valamo Art Conservation Institute, 2001, 66pp. ISBN 951-97952-2-7

Papers from the third international seminar on the conservation of icons organised by the Valamo Art Conservation Institute as part of the European Raphael Programme. The purpose of the seminar was to exchange information on conservation practices in different countries (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy and Serbia), and establish an international consortium for the teaching and practical training of young conservators.

Paper

National Archives of New Zealand. Statutory Regulatory Group, Storage

standard: NAS 9901 Standard for the storage of public records and archives. Wellington: National Archives of New Zealand, 2001, 23pp.

Based on the regulations currently applied in Great Britain and on regulation ISO /DIS 11799-1998 for storage in the New Zealand public archives. The appropriate minimal and optimal conditions are set for efficient management and conservation of archives, observing the following seven principles: identification and control, adequate classification enabling access to documents, adequate storage space, security, proper air conditioning, appropriate shelves and containers, risk-preparedness and emergency measures.

Rock art

Vidal, Pierre, L'art rupestre en péril : un patrimoine mondial à sauver. Paris : Pilote 24 édition, 2001, 128pp. ISBN 2-912347-21-1



Rock art belongs to our universal heritage, but it is subject to various forms of attack from natural, human or animal sources that jeopardise its conservation, whether above or below ground. Safeguarding programmes range from preventive monitoring actions to conservation treatments. The author presents several cases of wall paintings in southern Siberia, Kazakhstan and North Africa, as well as Oceania and Easter Island, which have benefited from extensive documentary studies.

Podestá, María Mercedes – Hoyos, María de, Eds., *Arte en las rocas: arte rupestre, menhires y piedras de colores en Argentina. Trabajos presentados al Simposio «Nuevos estudios del arte rupestre en Sudamérica» del congreso internacional de arte rupestre, Cochabamba, Bolivia. Buenos Aires: Sociedad argentina de antropología, 2000, 237pp. ISBN 987-97121-4-5*

The work includes seventeen papers presented at an international symposium on rock art held at Cochabamba, Bolivia, in April 1997. They especially deal with Argentine heritage sites from a theoretical and methodological viewpoint. The main subjects include state of conservation, spatial distribution, development and management of sites with increased visitor impact, and documentation. One paper analyzes pigments used in certain sites.

Sculpture

Marijnissen, R.H., *The case of the Elgin marbles. Ghent: Ludion, 2002, 31pp. ISBN 90-5544-409-X*

The author, a world-renowned art historian, has been working for many years on the technical and theoretical problems relating to conservation of works of art. Here the problem is the cleaning of the Parthenon sculptures in 1938-1939. He first examines historical data on the condition of the marbles and the various cleaning operations carried out in the 19th century and then describes those of 1937-1938. First criticized by Harold J. Plenderleith in 1938, these sparked off considerable debate over the question of observing the original appearance of the sculptures. The author then discusses the controversy surrounding the restitution of the marbles to Greece.

Schießl, Ulrich – Kühnen, Renate, Eds., *Polychrome Skulptur in Europe: Technologie, Konservierung, Restaurierung. Tagungsbeiträge, 11-13 November 1999. Dresden: Hochschule für Bildende Künste, 1999, 176pp.*



An international symposium on the history and conservation of polychrome sculptures in Europe was held in Dresden in November 1999. Participants from all over Europe gave twenty-four papers in English and German on recent developments in research. The main subjects include: polychromy and building of sculptures and *retablos* during the Gothic and Baroque periods in Germany, Portugal, Italy, Spain and Belgium; techniques of applied decoration; terracotta sculpture; Baroque polychrome wood decorations; conservation/restoration methodologies of polychromes and the treatment of missing elements.

Textiles

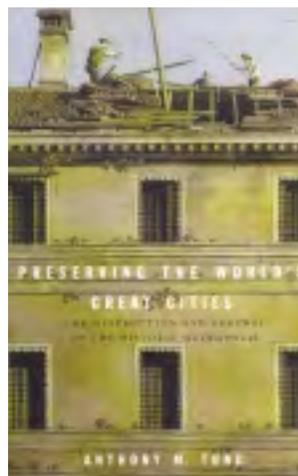
Cardamone, Jeanette M. – Baker, Mary T., Ed., *Historic textiles, papers, and polymers in museums. Washington: American Chemical Society, 2001, 227pp. (ACS symposium series; 779) ISBN 0-8412-3652-6*

The American Chemical Society has published papers from symposia for many years. This is the most recent volume, containing papers given at two Boston meetings in 1998 on textiles, historic papers and polymers in museums. The research is a point of reference for the application of scientific methods to examine objects and diagnose their state of conservation. It can help decision-making concerning documentation, conservation treatments, exhibition and storage. The

materials studied include cotton, silk and wool and polymers used in contemporary sculpture and photographic film (cellulose acetate, natural rubber, pyroxilin).

Town planning

Tung, Anthony M., *Preserving the world's great cities: the destruction and renewal of the historic metropolis. New York: Crown Publishers, 2001, 480pp. ISBN 0-517-70148-0*



During the 20th century, the great metropolises of Asia, Europe, the Middle East and the Americas were radically transformed. Much of their traditional urban fabric was destroyed as a result of uncontrolled development and the pressure arising from socio-economical problems. In some cities, population growth and lack of planning had disastrous effects on the heritage. In others, efforts by social groups and government cultural policy succeeded in safeguarding the heritage for future generations. The author looks at eighteen cities and the solutions adopted in each one.

Wu Liangyong, *Rehabilitating the old city of Beijing: a project in the Ju'er Hutong neighbourhood. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1999, 239pp. (Urbanization in Asia; 3) ISBN 0-7748-0726-1*

The political convulsions and unprecedented economic development of the last few years have had a catastrophic effect on Beijing, one of the world's

most ancient capitals. Redevelopment plans since the second half of the 20th century have destroyed important parts of the old city. Problems relating to sewers, waste disposal, water shortage, traffic congestion and pollution in general have reached dramatic levels. The author presents the case for organic renewal of the Ju'er Hutong based on an in-depth study of the urban fabric and traditional types of living quarters.

Wood

Centre technique du bois et de l'ameublement, *Le traitement des bois dans la construction : termite, capricorne, lyctus, vrillette, syrex, mérule...comment s'en débarrasser ? Paris: Eyrolles, 2000, 140pp. ISBN 2-212-11844-9*

The fight against wood parasites is fundamental to the durability of a building, and preservation techniques have had to adapt to new environmental regulations over the last few years. This new edition contains everything one needs to know about treating wood. The four chapters cover: basic wood anatomy; description of most commonly encountered insects and fungi; diagnosis and identification of parasites; treatment according to type; products and materials; and safety on the work site.

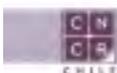
Unger, Achim – Schniewind, Arno P. – Unger, Wibke, *Conservation of wood artifacts: a handbook. Berlin: Springer, 2001, 578pp. ISBN 3-5404-1580-7*

This manual summarises current information available on the conservation of wooden objects. It covers the conservation history of wood, its structure and properties, organisms that attack it, diagnostic methods, materials and conservation techniques (in particular, consolidation and use of adhesives). The authors emphasize the fact that any treatment must follow the rule "as little as possible, just what is necessary".

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE AT ICCROM

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New this year

The power of internship... an excellent way to excellence. CNCR & ICCROM (eds). 2002. Pamphlet, 5pp. Free of charge. Distributed by Collections Unit, e-mail: collections@iccrom.org.

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. 128pp.

€33.41

ICCROM publications

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

€16.72

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

€27.86

Between Two Earthquakes. B.M. Feilden. Rome: ICCROM, 1987. 108pp.

€8.92

Bibliography: Theses, Dissertations, Research Reports in Conservation. G. Krist et al. (comp.) Rome: ICCROM, 1990. XII + 284pp.

€22.29

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

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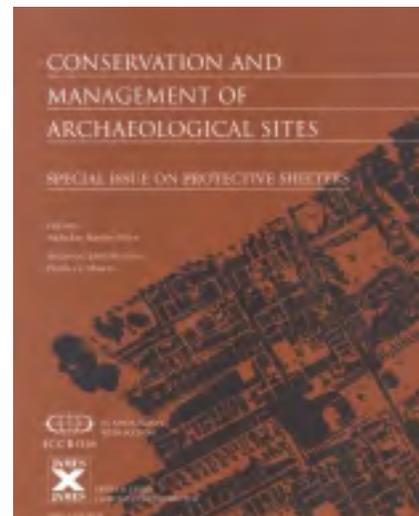
C.R.I. Climate Control in Museums: Participant's and Course Assistant's Manual. G. de Guichen & B. de Tapol. Rome: ICCROM, 1998. 3 vols. Also available in French.

€44.54

C.R.I. Le contrôle du climat dans les musées. Manuel pour le participant et le chargé de cours. G. de Guichen & B. de Tapol. Rome: ICCROM, 1997. 3 vols. Also available in English.

€44.54

Characterization of Earthen Building Materials: Analysis, procedures for



particle size, liquid and plastic limits of soils. Video cassette; please specify format: NTSC, PAL or SECAM.

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Climat dans les musées: mesure/Climate in Museums: Measurement. G. de Guichen. Rome: ICCROM, 1988 (reprint). 80pp.

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Conservation of Metal Statuary and Architectural Decoration in Open Air Exposure/Conservation des œuvres d'art et décorations en métal exposées en plein air. Symposium. Paris, 6-8.X.1986. Rome: ICCROM, 1987. 302pp. In English and French.

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Conservation of Waterlogged Wood and Wet Leather. B. Mühlethaler, L. Barkan & D. Noack. Rome: ICCROM, 1973. 71pp.

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Conservation on Archaeological Excavations, 2nd ed. N. Stanley-Price, ed. Rome: ICCROM, 1995. XIV + 152pp.

€17.83

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

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Guide de gestion des sites du patrimoine culturel mondial. B.M. Feilden & J. Jokilehto. Rome: ICCROM, 1996. VIII + 127pp. Also available in English.

€22.29

GraDoc (Graphic Documentation Systems in Mural Painting Conservation). Research seminar, Rome 16-20

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Jeunes et sauvegarde du patrimoine/Youth and the Safeguard of Heritage. A. Blondé, ed. Rome: ICCROM, 2000. 203pp. €22.29

Lavas and Volcanic Tuffs: Proceedings of the International Meeting, Easter Island, Chile, October 25–31, 1990. Rome: ICCROM, 1994. 368pp. €44.54

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Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites, 2nd ed. B.M. Feilden & J. Jokilehto. Rome: ICCROM, 1998. XI + 137pp. Also available in French. €16.72

Matériaux de construction poreux: science des matériaux pour la conservation architectural. G. Torraca. Rome: ICCROM, 1986. 160pp. €8.92

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Presse et sauvegarde du patrimoine/The press and the safeguard of heritage. G. Pardo, ed. Rome: ICCROM, 2000. 187pp. €22.29

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