

# ICCROM

## NEWSLETTER

June 2004

30



## Programmes

The articles in this newsletter reflect the range of programme activities carried out by ICCROM during 2003–2004. These activities take place worldwide and take on a variety of forms. They involve courses, meetings, seminars and publications on a wide range of topics, as well as technical advisory missions and other forms of support to Member States.

The ICCROM programmes that have been recommended by Council and approved by the General Assembly for 2004–2005 are as follows:

### AFRICA 2009

Architectural Conservation  
Archives and libraries collections  
conservation

### ATHAR

Community and conservation  
ICCROM Forum  
Integrated territorial and urban  
conservation

Learning in conservation

Living heritage sites conservation

Preventive conservation

Sharing conservation

Project TERRA

The full text of the Programme and Budget 2004–2005 is available from the ICCROM web site:

<http://www.iccrom.org/eng/prog2004-05.htm>

### ICCROM NEWSLETTER, 30 JUNE 2004

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Bruno Pisani

Senior Programme Co-ordinator,  
Rosalia Varoli-Piazza

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## Living religious heritage: conserving the sacred



All world religions are faced with the current trends towards globalization of culture and the encounter with modernity that it often imposes.

It is not the first time, of course, that religions, which draw strength from their inherently conservative nature, have had to confront modernity. As history shows, multicultural societies in which different traditions of faith co-exist in close proximity are hardly a new phenomenon, nor is the globalization of culture – in the sense of the spread of a dominant culture at the expense of diversity. It is the pace of change that appears greater than in the past, due especially to the rapidity of electronic communication. New ideas that may challenge and undermine religious beliefs are communicated more quickly and more widely.

Thus, multicultural and multi-faith societies now have to confront issues that previously might have been ignored, or else considered problematic only within the community of adherents to a particular faith. Examples include the right to life, the right to die, the role of women, the right to wear certain clothes, and so on.

It has often been noted that we live in an increasingly secular society, a trend that is associated with modernization. But only in Western Europe does this appear true. Elsewhere we see, on the contrary, an increasing adherence to religious beliefs, for instance to various forms of Christianity in the United States, and to Orthodox and Catholic Christianity in central and eastern Europe, to Western forms of Buddhism, and to Protestant evangelical movements worldwide. Not coincidentally, there has also been an undeniable rise in nationalism, including religious nationalism (also referred to as fundamentalism).

### Cultural heritage and changing faiths

Cultural heritage is often used as a weapon in the conflicts that competing faiths can provoke. Not only places but

also ritual objects may be demolished by the adherents of one faith in order to gain a temporary ascendancy over another. More subtle is the selective preservation and even re-construction of vanished buildings to reflect favoured versions of history. These tend to be the most visible examples of religious faith superseding a concern for heritage conservation. But there are many other ways in which living religious heritage faces challenges in the modern world. For instance:

*Changing functional and liturgical needs in places of religious worship* (e.g. alterations to the building in accordance with changes in doctrine, or to improve the comfort of worshippers in climatic extremes, with consequent impacts on historic structures and spaces);

*Competing claims of co-existing faiths* (e.g. the rival claims on the Holy Places of Jerusalem by three monotheistic religions and those leading to the recent demolitions at Bamiyan in Afghanistan and at Ayodhya in India);

*Fluctuating adherence to religion or to freedom of worship* (e.g. the de-consecration of churches for which there is no longer a congregation, or the abandonment or conversion to other uses of churches and mosques in Eastern Europe and Central Asia during the Soviet period);

*Secularization of society and growth of tourism* (e.g. pressures caused by mass tourism to centres of worship at which non-adherents of the faith concerned far outnumber pilgrims, or those caused by carrying-capacity being exceeded, as at the Taj Mahal);

*The museification of religious places and objects* (e.g. former places of worship irreversibly converted to use as museums, or religious paraphernalia losing the significance of their cult context when transferred to a museum showcase);

*The tension between "scientific" conservation and continuity of the religious tradition* (e.g. the longstanding debate within conservation philosophy between the principle of minimal intervention and the practice of periodic renovation of reli-



Buddha head, Ayuthaya, Thailand.

gious buildings, for instance repair with contemporary materials and re-painting of decorative surfaces).

### ICCROM Forum 2003

It was with such issues in mind that ICCROM organized a Forum, bringing together a number of invited speakers to discuss the conservation of living religious heritage. Its aim was simple: to develop an understanding of how we can maintain the sacred nature of religious places and of the ritual material associated with them in the face of the pressures of modernity. In other words, how best can we reconcile the sometimes conflicting requirements of conservation and of faith?

The challenge is to conserve important cultural heritage while acknowledging that the practice of faith will continue to require change, renewal and accommodation to the needs of worshippers.

The invited participants all had considerable experience of managing "Living Religious Heritage" and represented a wide range of faiths and traditions throughout the world (see Box). Discussions at the Forum were facilitated by pre-circulating papers written by the speakers.

The case-studies revealed a wide variety of instances of successful resolution of problematic issues, though – being presented as they were in a cross-cultural context – not without provoking debate.

Two topics evoked particular interest. One was the contemporary "management" of places of continuing religious practice: to what extent are contemporary approaches to "managing" heritage sites appropriate to such places? The other was the modification of conservation treatments due to observing the restrictions imposed by ritual or religious faith.

An example of non-formalized, popular site use is seen in the worship of the Most Holy Trinity in a cave at Vallepiertra in central Italy. The ritual exemplifies a syncretism between an indigenous, pre-Roman cult and Catholicism, as

represented by a twelfth century wall painting of the Most Holy Trinity – itself a very rare depiction. It is still the object of a popular procession and ritual performances that take place every summer. Other than documenting its expressions, to what extent should this popular tradition be subject to external intervention and "management", either by the Church or by the State heritage authorities?

In a quite different context in Zimbabwe, this question was already answered long ago. In the Matopo Hills, sites such as the Njelele Rain Making Shrine, with its associated rock art, were incorporated in a National Park that was created in colonial times (and inscribed in 2003 as a World Heritage Site). It is now recognized that the ritual values of these symbolic sites within the Park need to be maintained, as much as the natural land-



Pages of the Qur'an. Malay Peninsula, Terengganu. Late 18th century. Collection of the Islamic Arts Museum Malaysia.

### ICCROM FORUM 2003

The ICCROM Forum on "Living Religious heritage: conserving the sacred" took place in Rome on 20-22 October 2003. The invited speakers were:

Jean-Louis Luxen, Culture, Heritage & Development International (CHEDI), Brussels, Belgium  
*Keynote address*

Gamini Wijesuriya, Department of Conservation, Hamilton, New Zealand  
*Past is in the Present: Perspectives in Caring for Buddhist Heritage Sites*

Janis Chatzigogas, Aristotle University, Thessaloniki, Greece  
*Challenges in Reconciling the Requirements of Faith and Conservation in Mount Athos*

Jørgen From, Mayor of Christiansfeld, and Jørgen Boytler, Head of the Moravian Church, Christiansfeld, Denmark

*21st Century Social and Economic Influences on a Late 18th -19th Century Moravian Settlement*

Nobuko Inaba, Japan Centre for International Co-operation in Conservation, National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo, Japan

*Ise Shrine and the Gion Festival: Intangible "Living Religious Heritage" in Japan*

Sami Angawi, Amar Centre for Architectural Heritage, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia  
*Concept of Universal Balance and Order - An Integrated Approach to Rehabilitate and Maintain Traditional Architecture in Mekka*

Phatisa Nyathi and Chief Bidi, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe  
*The Njelele Rainmaking Shrine and King Mzilikazi's Grave in the Matobo Hills*

Valerie Magar, National Coordination for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, INAH, Mexico City  
*A Changing Approach towards Conservation of Heritage Still in Use*

Mandana Barkeshli, Museum of Islamic Arts Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, and Amir Zekrgoo, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia

*Collection Management of Islamic Heritage in Accordance with the World View and Shari'ah of Islam*

Michael Maggen, Conservation Laboratory, Israel Museum, Jerusalem  
*Conservation of Sacred Objects from the Judaica Collection of The Israel Museum*

Paola Simeoni, Ministry of Cultural Property and Activities, Italy  
*Popular Worship from Central Italy - The Most Holy Trinity of Vallepiertra*

Cristina Carlo-Stella, Pontifical Commission of the Cultural Heritage of the Church, Holy See, and Mons. Ruperto Santos, Pontificio Collegio Filipino, Rome, Italy  
*Religious Heritage as a Meeting Point for Dialogue: the Cathedral Workshops Experience*

Dean Whiting, Maori Heritage Historic Places Trust, New Zealand  
*Conservation in Maori Communities*

Papers from the Forum are due to be published by ICCROM in 2004

scape values and rock art sites that have long attracted tourism. To this end the aspirations of the local people for whom these sites have meaning need to be reconciled with the management policies of the official heritage authorities.

The experience of Sri Lanka shows how policies under Colonial rule that favoured archaeological investigation and conservation of Buddhist sites have since been modified in order to accommodate the strong continuing religious practice at the same sites. In New Zealand, too, compromises have been successfully worked out between continuing observance of Maori traditions and the conservation of its material culture.

A different situation in the confrontation with modernity is exemplified by Mount Athos in Greece. The formal independence of the peninsula and strict controls over access to it for 1000 years have helped preserve its rich Orthodox Christian heritage. However, as the serious fire at the Monastery of Khilandar in 2004 demonstrates, those conditions of isolation that have favoured heritage preservation can also place it at risk in emergency situations.

### Conservation and renovation

Even when the conservator is called upon to intervene, treatment of religious heritage objects must respect its religious values. Conservators of holy books and objects of ritual significance in Judaism and Islam are subject to restrictions on handling and on the treatment materials that may be used. In Malaysia for the treatment of Islamic heritage and in Mexico for Catholic heritage, guidelines have been developed to facilitate understanding between conservators and their clients in religious communities.

A notable example from Mexico, reported at the Forum, is the annual preventive maintenance of the “Niñopa” of Xochimilco, a 16<sup>th</sup> century polychrome wooden sculpture of the baby Jesus. A cult object of extraordinary importance to

the Xochimilco community, the sculpture is conveyed in procession annually to the national conservation laboratory which becomes a shrine for the community members’ offerings during the conservators’ work on it. In this case, and in others in Mexico, the concerns of the community and those of the conservators have been reconciled in a mutually respectful treatment procedure.

The Mexican approach has stressed preventive conservation and respect for age value while discouraging practices such as renovation and re-painting unless there is good reason. The practice of continuing renovation of materials in heritage of religious significance was highlighted at the Forum by means of a counter-example, that of the great wooden temples of Japan. In a case that has been widely cited but often misunderstood outside Japan, the ritual re-building of the Ise Shrine with new material every twenty years is the exception that proves the rule in the conservation of Buddhist temples in Japan. Not only is the Ise Shrine the sole surviving Shinto temple in which this ritual is still observed; it is not designated as a “national treasure” and the rebuilding tradition is not governed by the country’s conservation laws. However, as a survival of a once more widespread practice in Japan, the site and its associated traditions are at present being considered for designation as “intangible heritage” of national importance.

Heritage that is recognized to have a living religious value will always present different conservation challenges to that which can be admired mainly as a historic monument or re-presented in a museum exhibition. The cases presented at the ICCROM Forum exemplified several of those challenges but also the solutions that are being worked out. They involve compromise and tolerance of different ways of working. But they show that, even in conflict situations, a mutual understanding can be achieved that acknowledges the needs of both faith and conservation.



The Niñopa in his ceremonial robes.

This article draws upon a document prepared for the ICCROM forum by Herb Stovel.

## ICCROM News & Events

### ICCROM's 23rd General Assembly

The 23rd Session of ICCROM's General Assembly took place in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2003. The General Assembly approved ICCROM's proposed activities for the 2004–2005 Biennium, which included the continuation of some existing programmes as well as the establishment of new ones such as CollAsia 2010 (SPAFA-ICCROM plan for Southeast Asian collections action) and ATHAR (formerly Sites Near East).

It was also agreed to abolish the category of Associate Members of ICCROM. The General Assembly made this decision in the light of the costs of maintaining this category of membership, the low rate of response of Associate Members to ICCROM's initiatives, and the fact that ICCROM can maintain its network of active partners by other means.

The ICCROM Award was given to Colin Pearson from Australia, former ICCROM Council member. By tradition and following the Council's decisions, the Award is granted on the occasion of ICCROM's General Assembly to persons of special merit in the field of conservation, protection and restoration of cultural heritage who have also made an important contribution to the development of ICCROM.

The 23rd General Assembly also included among its highlights the first showing of a new 12-minute promotional film about ICCROM and its activities, entitled *ICCROM: Conserving culture, promoting diversity*. New publications by ICCROM were also on show. These included *ICCROM Newsletter Issue 29*, available in French, Spanish and English, as well as Spanish editions of *Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites* by Bernard Feilden and Jukka Jokilehto, and of *Risk Preparedness: A Management Manual for World Cultural Heritage* by Herb Stovel. The first title of a new ICCROM publication series (*ICCROM Conservation Studies*) was also displayed.

### Member States now number 111

Since the last Newsletter appeared, the following countries have become Member States of ICCROM: Armenia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Oman, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zambia. This brings the number of Member States of ICCROM to an all-time high of 111.

### Staff News

Thanks to a grant from the Getty Grant Program, ICCROM was able to appoint Valerie Magar to the new post of specialist in archaeological site conservation. Until her appointment, Valerie Magar was Senior Conservator at the Coordinación Nacional de Conservación del Patrimonio Cultural (CNCPC-INAH) in Mexico. Trained as a conservator, she has specialized in the conservation of archaeological objects, mural paintings and rock art. She has an MA and Ph.D. (in archaeology, with honours) from the Sorbonne, and has taught and published widely on conservation.

We are also pleased to welcome Mr Kazuhiko Nishi who has been seconded by the Government of Japan to succeed Dr Kumiko Shimotsuma as a project manager for the Heritage Settlements Unit. Mr Nishi has majored in History and Architecture at the Graduate School in the University of Tokyo. He joins ICCROM from the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Government of Japan, where he has been working in the fields of conservation and utilization of historic buildings, and of disaster preparedness. Mr Nishi was a participant of the ITUC course at ICCROM in 1999.

Monica García Robles, who had been on secondment to the Government of Peru returned to ICCROM as Web Administrator, is now in charge of the ICCROM web site. During the year, Cristina Parrini joined the Administration and Logistics service as Accountancy Clerk, and Cécile Lacroix joined the Office of the Director-General as Administra-



The 23rd General Assembly of ICCROM



Valerie Magar



Kazuhiko Nishi

tive Clerk. We said goodbye to Vincenzo Alibrandi, our switchboard operator and registrar, and thus a familiar voice to all those calling ICCROM; and to Fabio Tosti, our driver and messenger, who has been replaced by Giuseppe Cioffi.

### New Southeast Asia Programme

In 2004, ICCROM is launching a new seven year regional programme in Southeast Asia (CollAsia 2010), in collaboration with the SEAMEO Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts, Bangkok, Thailand. Its aim is to improve conservation conditions of Southeast Asian heritage collections, building on the success of previous activities in the region, such as the international course on flexible materials in Asian collections held in Malaysia in 2003. Further information on programme activities can be obtained from the Collections Unit ([collections@iccrom.org](mailto:collections@iccrom.org)).

### African museums' work recognized

ICCROM's long-standing collaboration with museums in Africa has been recognized by the Commonwealth Associations of Museums (CAM) in making ICCROM's Collections Unit Director, Catherine Antomarchi, an Honorary Member of its Cowrie Circle.

The Commonwealth Associations of Museums (CAM) created the Cowrie Circle to honour individuals recognized for their contribution to the work of the Association. Catherine Antomarchi becomes the twelfth person to be so honoured. The citation reads in part:

"Recognizing that ICCROM is meant to serve the international community in general, many Commonwealth countries have received enormous benefit from the work of ICCROM and those in Africa from ICCROM-PREMA and more recently PMDA. Your efforts to contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage through advice and instruction and personal encouragement have helped

to establish a knowledgeable group of museum professionals in Africa and elsewhere to carry on this essential work".

Previous winners include Gaël de Guichen who received the award in 2001, also in recognition of his contribution to the development of African Museums, in the framework of his work at ICCROM.

### AIA Award for ICCROM Director-General

At the 105th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America held on 2–5 January 2004, in San Francisco, California, Nicholas Stanley-Price was given the 2004 Award for achievements in Conservation and Heritage Management.

The AIA annually recognizes those individuals who, through their research, teaching, or service, make exceptional contributions to the field of archaeology.

### Sergio Angelucci 1937–2004

Sergio Angelucci, one of the best-known Italian conservators, died on 17 February 2004 at the age of 67. A specialist in the conservation of metals, he worked during his career on some outstanding works of art in Italy, from the Renaissance to the contemporary.

He took part in ICCROM's "Fundamental Principles of Conservation" course in 1973 and later returned to teach the principles of conservation of metals on the regular Architectural Conservation course in 1990–1992. He taught widely on conservation, directed the Restoration Laboratory of the Province of Viterbo (1982–1994) and undertook several conservation projects overseas.

### Serge Domicelj 1933–2003

Serge Domicelj, retired Emeritus Professor of Conservation Planning at the University of Sydney, played a fundamental role for over thirty years developing academic curricula in urban planning, regional development and heritage con-





ervation. He also contributed to policy development as a consultant to international agencies, in particular in South-East Asia.

ICCROM's particular debt to Professor Domicelj was as one of the pioneer teachers on the ten-year Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation (ITUC) programme, having been a member of the ITUC Advisory Committee since 1997. He contributed regularly to ITUC courses and seminars at ICCROM in Rome but also in Brazil, Bangkok and New Delhi, bringing a wealth of international experience to this ambitious and innovative programme.

### Technical Assistance Service

ICCROM's Technical Assistance Service (TAS) was re-established in 2003. It provides minor equipment and supplies, didactic material, conservation literature, annual subscriptions to conservation periodicals and photocopies, free of charge.

The Technical Assistance Service is available to public institutions and non-profit making organizations responsible for the preservation of cultural heritage. The application form may be downloaded from the ICCROM web site or requested in writing.

### ICCROM Fellows and Interns

ICCROM Fellowships for 2004 have been awarded to Professor Zbigniew Kobylinski, Dr Hannelore Römich, and to Ms Guia Rossignoli.

Professor Zbigniew Kobylinski is a research scholar at the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland. He is studying both the theoretical foundations and the practices of archaeological heritage management in various countries. His aim is to contribute towards developing a programme of preventive conservation of archaeological heritage applicable to diverse social, cultural and environmental contexts.

Dr Hannelore Römich is a conservation scientist specialized in glass and ceramics at the Fraunhofer-Institut für Silicatiforschung in Würzburg, Germany. Her work is focused on the journey archaeological objects make from the field to the museum and the impact that this journey has on the objects.

Ms Guia Rossignoli is at present working at the Textile Museum in Prato, Italy. Her research topic is the preservation of Egyptian New Kingdom (16th-11th centuries BC) artefacts made of vegetable fibres which are currently stored in the Archaeological Museum of Florence.

Cristina Albertini, from Italy, had a four-month internship with the TERRA Project at the Architecture and Archaeological Sites Unit (AASU), carrying out activities relating to the educational and research components of Project TERRA.

María Corsino, from Puerto Rico, spent four months in the laboratory section of the Architecture and Archaeological Sites Unit (AASU), assisting research work on "silicon based" products.

Naomi Grattan, from Ottawa, Canada, was attached to the Collections Unit where she assembled web-based materials about ICCROM's advocacy projects in the field of preservation of cultural heritage.

Nana Kuprashvili, Director of the E. Privalova Centre "Betania" Laboratory for Scientific Research into Painting, Georgia, worked as an intern for two months with the Architecture and Archaeological Sites Unit on ICCROM's proposal to help establish a national conservation laboratory in Tbilisi.

Sandra Uskokovic, from Croatia, spent three months with the Heritage Settlements Unit where she assisted with the development of case studies for a World Heritage Cities Management Guide.

Two interns, Marta Guillén Oterino and Cristina Quijada Gil, assisted the Documentation, Library and Archives Unit with the organization and digitization of ICCROM's image collection.



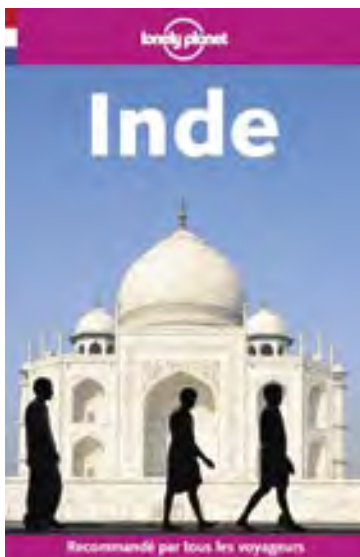
ICCROM Fellows Ms Guia Rossignoli, Professor Zbigniew Kobylinski and Dr Hannelore Römich.

**The fragility of heritage sites, the role of tourist guidebooks in raising visitor awareness**

ICCROM seminar, July 4-5 2003

The following publishers of guidebooks were represented at the seminar:

Fodor's  
Footprint  
Gallimard  
Hachette (Guides Bleus and Guide du Routard)  
Lonely Planet  
Michelin (Guides verts and Guide Néos)  
Touring Club Italiano



This Lonely Planet India guidebook was one of the first to carry new messages about cultural heritage.

Since 1990 ICCROM has undertaken a wide variety of activities to raise public awareness about the fragility of cultural heritage, and the importance of heritage conservation. A document set, *ICCROM and Public Advocacy*, is now available as a free download from the ICCROM web site. It is intended to provide useful historical documentation of ICCROM's advocacy activities since the early 1990s. Each activity is described, and is followed by a list of suggested steps, based on ICCROM's experiences, for those organizations interested in undertaking similar activities.

([www.iccrom.org/eng/e-docs.htm](http://www.iccrom.org/eng/e-docs.htm))

**Visitor beware!**

by Monica Ardemagni, ICCROM

Sunglasses perched on the nose, hat to protect against the sun, camera slung over the shoulder, and guidebook in hand, such is the classical image of the cultural tourist. His guidebook is his companion: it helps him to plan his itinerary, offers him all the practical information he needs, and often constitutes his primary source on the history, archaeology, religion, and culture of the country being visited.

Some guidebooks offer advice to their readers about conforming to local customs and traditions and respecting the environment, but how many guidebooks point out that monuments and artefacts from the past are fragile, sensitive to climate, to air pollution, to vibration, and adversely affected by the trampling of thousands of visitors walking over the ancient remains? Is the reader informed about why certain places are out-of-bounds and certain actions prohibited? Is he made aware of the costs of conserving and maintaining cultural heritage?

There are, of course, many economic and cultural benefits to be derived from tourism, but the negative impact cannot be ignored, particularly the potential damage from tourists who may not necessarily know about the fragility of cultural heritage or understand the consequences of their own, sometimes seemingly innocuous actions. Communicating this issue effectively to the target audience of millions of cultural tourists worldwide might appear a daunting task but tourist guidebooks appear to offer a potential way forward.

As an initial step, ICCROM undertook in 2002 a comparative study of best-selling tourist guidebooks, examining the space allocated to problems of conservation and deterioration of cultural heritage, and analysing the content and scope of advice given to the reader. The study looked at guidebooks to three countries, Jordan, Egypt and Cambodia, and thus included sites such as Petra, the Valley of the Kings, the Valley of the Queens, and Angkor Wat. These were

used as case studies.

The analysis showed that despite the efforts of some guidebooks to explain the vulnerability of cultural heritage, half did not mention conservation issues. Others contained information for the responsible tourist about respecting minorities and the natural environment, but nothing specific about monuments and sites. Overall it was apparent that the theme of protection of the natural environment received more coverage in guidebooks than the protection of cultural heritage.

To tackle this imbalance, ICCROM decided to invite the publishers of the guidebooks, and representatives of international organizations concerned with the safeguarding of the heritage, to a seminar in Rome. It took place in July 2003 under the title *The fragility of heritage sites, the role of tourist guidebooks in raising visitor awareness*.

The objective of the seminar was to examine ways in which guidebooks could explain the fragility of cultural heritage to readers, and to discuss the content and shape of possible messages on this theme. The editors present showed great interest in the idea; they were certainly not aware of the extent of the dangers threatening cultural heritage and expressed a keen interest in collaborating with ICCROM.

Concrete results have already been obtained: the editors of the Lonely Planet (French editions), Michelin, and Touring Club guidebooks are inserting messages drafted by ICCROM about the fragility of cultural heritage into their next editions, and it is hoped that other publishers will follow suit. With millions of sales annually, this has proven to be a very effective, low-cost way of disseminating messages about respecting cultural heritage to a key and very important group.

Building on the success of this initiative, other target groups are now being identified, such as associations of tour operators, airline companies, and tourism fairs with the objective of spreading the message about the fragility of our heritage to a global audience.

## The legacy of Cesare Brandi

by Rosalia Varoli-Piazza, ICCROM

Some sixty-five years ago, two young art historians, Giulio Carlo Argan and Cesare Brandi, conceived the idea of establishing in Italy a Central Institute for Restoration. Why should two art historians, and not restorers, decide to do this? Because they were concerned about a work of art in itself, and not only its materiality but the message contained within. If the restorer changes a material aspect of a work of art, then its meaning and message will also change. Who then should be responsible for these changes? And how might they be avoided?

Argan and Brandi were aware that the practice of restoration in Italy was, at the time, in the hands of old-fashioned practitioners who lacked any critical approach to their work. So their idea was to create a place where historians, scientists and restorers could carry out research, study, and discuss methodologies, and where they could develop professional practice, acting, in other words, in an interdisciplinary manner.

Three recent meetings have demonstrated a renewed interest by historians in both the theory of restoration, and the act of restoration itself, as a 'critical process' which provides a broader and deeper insight into cultural heritage.

The Viterbo meeting, organized by the University of Tuscia, was a retrospective look at the general situation in the field of restoration during the first 60 years of the twentieth century. Historians examined the role of institutions in safeguarding cultural heritage, from the works of Riegl (1903) to Brandi (1963), and the idea of restoration in the emerging disciplines of art history, archaeology and architecture.

An innovative aspect in this meeting was the participation of philosophers, who looked at the problems of aesthetics. In recent years, more translations have appeared of Brandi's major work, *The Theory of Restoration*, and the question of why this should be so was discussed.

The subject of the second meeting, at Assisi, was *The reception of Cesare Brandi's*

*theory and practice of restoration abroad.*

The aim was to investigate how, why and where Brandi's theory spread beyond Italy, and the impact it had on the practical restoration work of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, which Brandi founded in 1939 and directed for more than twenty years.

A paper delivered by Paul Philippot, former Director of ICCROM (1971-77), illustrated how Brandi's ideas had been spread through his writing and teaching at the Istituto, and through joint activities of the Istituto and ICCROM. Other contributions examined the legacy of Brandi's theory in European countries, and in the United States and Japan.

Former students of the Istituto reported on their experience of working on restoration projects in Europe and in Asia, some of them in collaboration with ICCROM, where a flexibility of approach and awareness of other cultures' heritage was required.

The third meeting was held at the University of Rome "La Sapienza". It was attended by art historians and archaeologists, and explored current ideas about restoration, and particularly the principle of "filling the lacuna". Most art historians and archaeologists, i.e. those who make the final decision on this matter, seek to return an object to its 'previous state', ignoring the critical approach to its passage through time so clearly articulated by Brandi.

These three meetings testify to a resurgence of interest in the legacy of Cesare Brandi. They demonstrated the evolution of the restorer from craftsman to professional, but questions are still raised about the relationship to the older professions of art historian, architect and archaeologist. Along with continuing debate on the theoretical issues of restoration must go an interdisciplinary approach to making decisions about what and how to conserve.

### Recent meetings in Italy

The theory of restoration in the twentieth century from Riegl to Brandi  
University of Tuscia, Viterbo  
November 2003

The reception of Cesare Brandi's theory and practice of restoration abroad  
Istituto Centrale per il Restauro  
Rome  
November 2003

Il corpo dello stile. Cultura e letteratura nelle esperienze contemporanee  
University of Rome "La Sapienza"  
February 2004.

### Der moderne Denkmalkultus, sein Wesen und seine Entstehung

Alois Riegl, Vienna 1903.

### Teoria del restauro, Cesare Brandi

1963: First Italian edition, Rome, Edizioni di storia e letterature.

1977: Spanish translation, Madrid, Alianza Editorial.

1978: Second Italian edition, Torino, Giulio Einaud.

1996: Hungarian translation, Bucharest, Editura Meridiane.

2001: French translation, Paris, Editions du patrimoine.

2004: English translation, in prep.

Cesare Brandi



**Preservation of photographic collections in archival holdings for the Caribbean region**

National Archives of the Netherlands Antilles in Curaçao  
Curaçao, 3–15 November 2003.

Organized by:  
ICCROM

CARBICA, Caribbean Regional  
Branch of the International Council  
on Archives

## Conserving photographic memories

by Katriina Similä, ICCROM

Images of the Caribbean are familiar all over the world. Colourful scenes of the natural and cultural richness and diversity of this region travel far and wide. The images of today are, however, only the latest manifestation of a photographic heritage that has built up for over a century.

In November 2003 a three-week regional workshop on the *Preservation of photographic collections in archival holdings for the Caribbean region* was organized jointly by ICCROM and the Caribbean branch of the International Council on Archives, CARBICA, at the National Archives of Curaçao in the Netherlands Antilles. Since important photographic collections can be found not only in archives but also in museums, historic foundations and other cultural institutions, this event brought together conservation professionals from a variety of cultural institutions in the region.

Since 1994, when the first regional course for Latin America on conservation of paper in archives was organized in Chile, ICCROM has dedicated special attention to training in preservation of archival holdings. These col-

lections are among the most threatened parts of heritage, and choices guiding the formulation of preservation strategies are being made in institutions around the world.

Under the general heading of photographs, heritage institutions house a variety of types of objects which, due to their composition and structure, are extremely vulnerable – even more so in tropical climates. The workshop organized in the Caribbean offered an excellent opportunity for addressing issues related both to the nature of photographic collec-

tions and to their preservation challenges in hot and humid climates.

Photographs and other types of image holdings have often been an overlooked part of heritage in the archives. In recent years a growing awareness of their importance has emerged. Key moments in national and local history of the past century have been recorded in photographs, and entire national galleries can be constructed from these images.

Equally importantly, photographs illustrate in a unique way times and scenes that individual persons have wanted to capture and preserve. These images commemorate events, people and places, and are witnesses to parallel histories, enriching our understanding of the values and realities of the past.

It is important to address our institutional and professional potential for working together. Building a more comprehensive understanding of the nature and institutional context of photographic holdings promises to lead to innovative collaboration between different types of institutions and to supporting the community in taking care of its photographic memory.

CARBICA, a professional network in the Caribbean, was a key partner in setting up the workshop and provided an important platform for discussing joint future activities and mutual support strategies over the medium- and long-term. The workshop in Curaçao also benefited greatly from the experienced Chilean team members who worked alongside their Caribbean colleagues to prepare and coordinate the event.

Within the collaborative strategies between ICCROM and ICA, the workshop offered an important model for other regional actions on this topic, and will be followed in 2005 by a workshop for preservation of archival holdings in Africa.

Conservation professionals at the workshop in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.



## CURRIC: a European project for postgraduate conservation training

by Rocco Mazzeo, University of Bologna

For several years now, the need for full interdisciplinary participation of professionals with different educational background in the conservation and management of cultural heritage has been universally recognized. The number of natural scientists devoting themselves to conservation has been increasing, but there are no formal education and training initiatives for this group.

To meet this need, ICCROM held an international seminar in Bologna in 1999 to discuss the professional profile and role of conservation scientists and ways of training them. The main outcome of the Bologna seminar was the "Bologna document" in which an attempt was made to define what a conservation scientist should be and what he/she should do.

As a result of these initiatives, ICCROM was awarded an EU/Leonardo da Vinci Programme grant in 2001 to carry out a three-year project, named CURRIC, aimed at providing educational institutions with guidelines for designing and implementing university curricula for conservation scientists. Partners in the project included university science departments, schools and education programmes for conservator-restorers, as well as research institutes for conservation. The final meeting of the CURRIC project took place in November 2003 in Budapest hosted by the Hungarian National Museum.

The main result of the CURRIC project was to identify post-Masters as the most appropriate level of education for developing university curricula for conservation scientists. This level can be considered as an advanced specialization that scientists may follow if they wish to become conservation scientists, much like doctors do, when specializing in a specific field of medicine.

Consequently, a three-year Ph.D. is proposed as a possible educational path to becoming a conservation scientist. The Ph.D., which is open to scientists with Masters degrees in one of the natural, physical or applied scientific disciplines,

has both a training and research component. The training component comprises eleven core courses, structured into modules that represent fields of common knowledge necessary for the interdisciplinary work of a conservation scientist. The modular structure makes it flexible enough to also allow its partial transfer into existing Ph.D. tracks in natural, physical or applied sciences.

The curriculum foresees specific courses, aimed at guiding learners towards implementing the research project component, which can be delivered by each university science department according to its own field of expertise in conservation science. As flexibility was considered crucial, the curriculum was elaborated not only with regard to structure, but also to the ways in which the core courses could be taught. In this respect, the project has promoted access to training by developing a suitable pedagogical approach for teaching some of the core course modules via distance learning/e-learning.

The CURRIC project was evaluated by a group of independent evaluators representing academic and conservation institutions worldwide as well as those of the EU-Leonardo da Vinci programme. The evaluation resulted in the project achieving "best practice" status and ICCROM was invited to present the project results at two international events organized by the EU-Leonardo Programme.

On the occasion of the closing meeting of the project in Bologna, it was agreed to begin discussions with universities and conservation institutions about the feasibility of implementing a European Ph.D. programme in Conservation Science that would take into account the proposed curriculum structure. An offer made by Bologna University to adopt this proposal was very much welcomed by the CURRIC partnership.



### CURRIC Vocational Training Curricula for Conservation Scientists

ICCROM, Rome  
 Aristotle University, Thessaloniki, Greece  
 Hungarian National Museum, Budapest  
 Istituto Centrale per il Restauro, Rome  
 Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage, Amsterdam  
 Opificio delle Pietre Dure, Florence  
 Planning and Research, Thessaloniki  
 Università di Bologna, Bologna  
 Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo

Rocco Mazzeo is currently Associate Professor in Chemistry for Conservation at the University of Bologna. He was formerly CURRIC project manager at ICCROM, working within the Collections Unit.

*The results of the CURRIC project are available as a CD-ROM, on request from the Collections Unit.*

### Reburial of Archaeological Sites

A colloquium held in Santa Fé, New Mexico, USA, March 17-21 2003

*Organizing Committee:* Neville Agnew (GCI), Jake Barrow (NPS), Martha Demas (GCI), Dabney Ford (NPS), Thomas Roby (GCI), Nicholas Stanley-Price (ICCROM), Michael Taylor (NPS), and Jeanne Marie Teutonico (GCI).

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Laetoli hominid trackway, Tanzania, during reburial.



## Reburial of archaeological sites

Reburial, or backfilling, of archaeological sites has emerged in recent years as an important intervention for counteracting the deterioration and loss of archaeological resources. While the concept of reburial has found increasing acceptance, especially among conservation professionals, there is still considerable resistance to carrying it out among various stakeholders and there is insufficient knowledge about how best to design a reburial for a particular site to ensure that it is a sustainable solution. To begin to address these needs the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI); the National Park Service, Intermountain Region (NPS); and ICCROM collaborated on the organization of a colloquium on the subject, which was held in Santa Fé, New Mexico in March 2003. It was the intention of the Reburial Colloquium to establish a framework for a more integrated and informed approach to the practice of archaeological site reburial.

The format and structure of the colloquium were similar to the one on 'Protective Shelters for Archaeological Sites' organized in January 2001 in Tumacacori, Arizona (see *CMAS* 5, 2001 for the publication of this colloquium). There were 40 invited participants, international in representation, including decision-makers and practitioners, as well as representatives from allied fields such as soil sciences, engineering, and biodeterioration, who contributed to the discussion of technical issues. The format of the colloquium consisted of overview presentations on important themes, followed by case studies or panels, and discussions. The themes ranged from decision-making to technical matters (see below). A two-day field trip to Chaco Canyon and Aztec Ruins, where extensive, planned reburials have been undertaken, linked theory with practice, stimulated discussion, and brought forth the rationales, obstacles to, and methods of reburial.

### Theme 1: the decision to rebury

Theme 1 of the colloquium examined why and how the decision to rebury is made by exploring the reasons for advocating reburial as an effective and versatile conservation strategy, the obstacles to carrying through on a reburial decision, and the objections, often legitimate, to reburial voiced by various constituencies. Crucial to making the decision to rebury is a planning methodology that assesses significance (values, stakeholders),

condition (deterioration and damage on exposure), and the management context (long-term maintenance, security needs, costs, etc.), leading to a well-developed policy for the site, an appropriate technical strategy for implementation, and a long-term maintenance and monitoring program for the reburial. Theme 1 was thus about the rationale and implications of reburial for archaeology within the larger economic and political context.

### Theme 2: the reburial environment

While a general understanding exists of the basic physical, chemical and biological processes occurring in a range of underground environments, specific conditions concerned with the complex interactions between these three broad fundamental categories is hardly understood at all, especially when designing a reburial. Considerable progress has been made in understanding processes in anoxic wet or water-logged environments, but much less is known from a preservation point of view in conditions where wetting and drying cycles alternate and oxygen is to a greater or lesser degree available. At best, with today's knowledge reburials are designed and implemented according to a general understanding of below-ground processes. Drawing upon presentations and a panel session, this theme reviewed the status of knowledge on the buried environment and identified the many gaps in our understanding.

### Theme 3: technical design of a reburial Intervention

Although the preservation efficacy of reburial is indisputable, relatively few examples exist in which, from a technical design point of view, reburials have been implemented to respond to the specific constraints and conditions of a particular site. In this theme, issues of compatibility of fill and substrate, depth of reburial, compaction and continuity of capillarity between substrate and fill, the use of specialized fills and geotechnical materials, and the extent and need for documentation and treatment were discussed. The subject of reburial can progress by an assessment of past interventions, which were undertaken with good documentation, both of resource condition at the time of reburial and of the materials and methods employed in the reburial. A number of such cases were pre-

sented for discussion with a view to elucidating the relationship between the design and the reburial environment. A specific class of cultural heritage—ancient floor mosaics—was the focus of one panel, since these have been subject to reburial interventions for some decades. In the context of specialized materials, this theme also examined the use and misuse of geotechnical products, such as permeable synthetic textiles, about which there is little understanding and many myths abound, and included an overview presentation by a geotechnical engineer on the types of geosynthetic products, their functions, and potential applications.

#### Theme 4: testing and long-term monitoring strategies

In order to advance reburial theory and practice, research and comprehensive field-testing strategies are needed. Past testing results were presented and proposals for future work offered for critique and discussion. Little research has been undertaken on the development of effective monitoring tools and methods for the reburial environment. Monitoring was broadly defined to include both in-ground assessment of physical, chemical, and biological conditions of the reburial environment itself, and the status and integrity of the reburial mound or trench. In particular, reliable and accurate instrumental methods for monitoring moisture, oxygen, redox potential, and biological activity (both biodeterioration and bioturbation) are lacking. Presentations and case studies explored existing instrumental methods and new approaches to monitoring such as the condition of the artefact through surrogates or replicas. The importance of post-reburial maintenance of the reburial itself was highlighted, particularly in instances in which aggressive vegetation or erosion may pertain.

It is the hope of the organizers that through the publication of the colloquium presentations and the recommendations of the final session, decision-makers and practitioners will have a solid foundation on which to base consideration of reburial and its design. It is furthermore anticipated that through identification of outstanding problems requiring research and testing, the publication may generate new initiatives to meet these needs.



Reburial of Pueblo sites at Chaco Canyon, USA.



#### Reburial vs. backfilling: a note on terminology

In planning for the colloquium the organizers made a decision to use the term 'reburial' rather than 'backfilling' to describe the practice of re-burying or covering exposed archaeological remains. Reburial was preferred because it implies both a broader range of conditions under which a site is covered and a more methodological, designed approach, whereas 'backfilling' suggests simply placing excavated soil back in a trench. Nevertheless, both words were used interchangeably during the colloquium and understood to refer to the same practice.

As far back as 1931, the Athens Charter employed the concept of 'burying' a site for its protection: *When the preservation of ruins brought to light in the course of excavation is found to be impossible, the Conference recommends that they be buried....(VI)*. Backfilling was generally used in the literature of the 1980s (when the first articles on the practice began appearing). As a conservation term, reburial really only gained hold in the literature of the 1990s when the practice came into its own as a conservation strategy with its own specialized techniques and materials, rather than a post-excavation expedient. While both terms continue to be used in the literature, reburial has begun to take precedence. For shallow, often temporary, coverings, especially common on mosaics, terms such as 'surface protection' or 'protective covering' are often employed. Other languages are variable, but include the concept of 'reburying': in French, *réenfouissement, couverture, protection*; in Spanish, *rentierro, cobertura*; and in Italian, *reinterro, copertura, protezione*.

It was recognized that the word reburial might be problematic in North America and Australia where it is used by the archaeological community in the context of repatriation of indigenous cultural or human remains, which may take the form of reburial of these remains. The intent of repatriation reburial is not to preserve the remains, but rather return them to the earth from whence they came. In a conservation context the intent of reburial is preservation. Leaving aside intent, the act of both repatriation reburial and conservation reburial is much the same—covering cultural remains with earth or other materials. This overarching meaning unites the two practices, which need not be seen as mutually exclusive. During the colloquium, there was discussion about creating another, neutral term that would avoid the confusion, but no consensus was reached, nor was one sought. Allowing repatriation reburial and conservation reburial to co-exist in the literature may in fact be a way of creating greater syncretism between them.

**AFRICA 2009**

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

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

**Financial Partners**

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 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland  
 UNESCO World Heritage Fund

**Heritage management planning in Shimoni village, Kenya**

by Webber Ndoro, ICCROM

The management planning process is the core of the AFRICA 2009 regional training courses. This process involves an eight week hands-on site management planning exercise. The goal of the exercise is to develop, among the participants, the necessary skills for the creation of appropriate and realistic plans for the immovable heritage. The process and the exercises emphasize a participatory approach to the development of management plans. In previous years, this exercise was done in or near the course venue (Mombasa, Kenya for English-speaking and Porto Novo, Benin for French-speaking courses), which meant that the participants did not have to move far away in order to work. In many ways, this proximity had advantages, such as being able to visit the site throughout the course and having continuous contact with the local stakeholders.

In 2003, however, the participants worked on two related sites, Shimoni Village and Shimoni Sacred Grove Cave, that are approximately 75 kilometres away from Mombasa. Shimoni Village, among other features, comprises indigenous forest, former colonial buildings, a mosque, a sacred cave and shrine, resi-

dential houses, shops, restaurants, a fish market, an old cemetery and the coastline. These bear evidence of the village's development for centuries in terms of architectural skill, fishing culture, colonial rule and the slave trade. Located on the coast of Kenya, the village has witnessed interactions and exchange of various cultures over the centuries.

Shimoni Sacred Grove Cave is a natural cave formed as a result of the creation of a sedimentary coral reef. In the cave there are several chambers containing formations such as stalactites and stalagmites. One of the most prominent chambers in the sacred cave is the religious shrine used by the local community. This is said to have been used in the past for various purposes, including the hiding or imprisoning of slaves and, more recently, various rituals have been reported as having taking place inside. In fact, the cave, the village history and its heritage are inextricably linked.

The name Shimoni itself is a Swahili word meaning a 'place of the hole' or 'inside the hole'. The Sacred Grove Cave also has a modern claim to fame: it was the location where British singer and guitarist Roger Whittaker composed and recorded his song *Shimoni*.

Because of the distance from Mombasa, field excursions lasting more than a few days had to be organized as part of the management planning exercise. From a logistic point of view, the distance created problems, but nonetheless presented a real-life planning situation. Rarely do sites exist only within 20 km of the heritage manager's office. As a result, three visits to the site were planned. The first visit was a reconnaissance trip to introduce the participants to the place and its stakeholders. The second, which lasted for six days, was aimed at continuing to gather data including carrying out condition surveys and holding stakeholder meetings. The third visit was meant as a forum for the participants and the village community to share ideas on future strategies of protecting and promoting Shimoni's heritage.

Documenting Shimoni village





The two sites presented interesting scenarios to the participants. The cave, whilst it had cultural affinities, also had natural significance as a geological formation. There were also contested issues relating to the cave and its use. The slave trade and the rituals were disputed by different cultural groups within the community. This was perhaps due to the fact that the village has both Muslims and African traditional religion practitioners, the descendents of former slaves and slave masters. There were also issues related to the condition of the cave, for example how far can we, as cultural heritage specialists, explore issues which are related to nature and, at the same time, make sure that we articulate and protect the cultural elements, both tangible and intangible.

For both the course participants and the community, the notion that heritage places worthy of protection do not consist only of colonial buildings was also explored. Many people started with a narrow view of heritage because most legislation does not protect the cultural elements associated with current, traditional lifestyles. For example, for some of the community members the idea that their own houses, built at the same time as the British Consul's house, could also be protected in the same way and viewed as heritage was not easily accepted.

The stakeholder meetings at Shimoni were very lively. The elders questioned the younger generation, and their wisdom in turn was equally challenged by the youths. The women's voices were also vociferous in articulating the heritage issues which they wanted discussed in the management plan. For example, it was the women who did not want the management plan restricted to the mainland. With their very successful Coral Garden project on Wasini Island (an island five minutes by boat from Shimoni Village), they felt that any planning should consider the fact that the people of Shimoni Village and Wasini Island are one.



Shimoni Sacred Grove Cave



Discussions with the Shimoni village community

A final visit to Shimoni was made during the annual AFRICA 2009 Directors Seminar. This was intended to provide the national directors of immovable cultural heritage with an insight into the issues which the participants were involved with during the management planning exercise. It also provided an opportunity for the AFRICA 2009 programme to present formally the management plans prepared by participants to the Shimoni Village community.

## Top-down and bottom-up management

by Herb Stovel, ICCROM

Modern heritage conservation was born in many western countries in the form of a commitment by governments to recognize and care for the public interest in heritage. The commitment often translated into designation, support and development control procedures placed within state-led management frameworks. Similarly, in the former Soviet Union and its European allies, centralized planning often gave cultural heritage protection a high priority, and established funding mechanisms and state agencies to manage it.

In the particular World Heritage context, since the first sites were inscribed in 1978, the requirement for nominated properties to be protected was interpreted to mean priority for adequate legal and regulatory measures. Those working with properties under a single management authority, such as national parks or state-owned sites, adopted top-down approaches, often expressed in the form of a government-driven management plan.

### Bottom-up approaches

By way of contrast, for almost three decades now, there have emerged what can be thought of as alternative, bottom-up, management approaches. For example, the 1975 Declaration of Amsterdam for architectural heritage adopted by the Council of Europe focussed on the need for “integrated conservation” approaches. It suggested that use and heritage needs must be reconciled, in the belief that, in real-world economic and social frameworks, use must be given priority to assure the long-term survival of the heritage.

The focus on the social stressed the need for consultative, participatory management mechanisms which could include the voice of the public in defining and implementing conservation policies.

The same tendency was to be found in North America, but expressed in a very different way. The downtown re-

talization programmes (or “Main Street” programmes) in the USA and Canada of the late 1970s encouraged merchant and residential communities to look at ways in which revitalization of the commercial core could strengthen business success while also strengthening civic identity and community pride. The management approach emphasized “organization”, that is, methods of bringing community members together around common objectives.

In the late 1980s there developed the concern for sustainability expressed in the publication of *Our Common Future*, the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Commission). The report also encouraged bottom-up management approaches for cultural heritage resources. The 1992 Rio world congress on sustainable development, through its Agenda 21 action plan, noted that sustainability for human, social, and cultural resources was best achieved when the locus of decision-making was moved closest to those affected by the decision.

The World Heritage system has also begun to embrace bottom-up approaches. While still encouraging its members (its States Parties) to adopt adequate “top-down” legal and regulatory systems, the World Heritage Committee has promoted community involvement and public participation in management approaches, recognizing the importance of traditional forms of management and protection.

The basic premise is that heritage is best protected not only through strong laws, but also through a widely shared understanding of heritage values and their importance in community development.

Nowhere is this more relevant than in relation to the conservation of historic towns, neighbourhoods and landscapes, where diverse interests and stakeholders are present and many competing interests exist within interlocking frameworks (institutional, financial, legal, regulatory, etc.).



Via Appia Antica Regional Park, where ITUC course participants have explored, together with the staff of the park, a living heritage approach to management.



Cecilia Metella, one of the monuments in the regional park.

ICCROM has been exploring the application of bottom-up management approaches for some time, for instance through its ITUC (Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation) programme. ITUC training activities have taught the classic tools of bottom-up integration such as facilitation, communication, “selling” (promotion and marketing), and conflict management and resolution.

The programme Africa 2009, a partnership of African cultural heritage organizations, ICCROM, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and CRATerre-EAG, has also drawn upon bottom-up approaches to management of the built heritage in Africa, emphasizing the role of traditional management systems to protect heritage properties.

### Living heritage sites

A new programme at ICCROM, *Living Heritage Sites*, plans to apply bottom-up approaches at heritage properties that have been traditionally managed through top-down models, namely many of the principal archaeological sites of Asia. This programme has been inspired by Thailand’s example in modifying conventional top-down approaches to management of World Heritage sites such as Ayuthaya by better integrating the interests of communities living nearby.

The “living heritage” approach was debated in an ICCROM workshop held in Bangkok in September 2003. The diverse range of case-studies presented there demonstrated that a living heritage approach implied the following:

- Commitment to acknowledging the value of traditional forms of site management;
- Increased attention paid to forms of “public participation” in heritage decision-making;

- Recognition of conservation as an instrument of poverty alleviation and social inclusion (cf. the World Bank and other development organizations);
- Review of past policies at state-owned sites, where living populations have been cleared from sites and traditional practices of land use banned or limited;
- Ways of managing sacred places that are sensitive both to their heritage values and to the sacred values of their users;
- Approaches that focus on dynamic processes of change (e.g., introduction of a cultural landscape approach to heritage management);
- Efforts by museums to increase community “ownership” of objects and collections (e.g., the eco-museum movement).

A renewed emphasis on bottom-up approaches has brought with it new challenges as well. If conservation decisions should reflect heritage values, questions arise about how these values are to be defined. In a top-down approach, the definition of heritage values is generally left to experts. But in community-based, bottom-up approaches, how are those values to be defined? Different parts of a community may not fully share values, often the case where patterns of migration and immigration bring together groups of widely varying backgrounds and values. Whose values should predominate? Who decides?

The growing emphasis given to bottom-up approaches should not lead to the abandonment of top-down in favour of bottom-up models. Rather, an appropriate balance of top-down and bottom-up approaches is needed within the management strategies that we adopt for all forms of heritage.



The Central Sanctuary in Angkor Wat, Cambodia

### Risk Preparedness for Cultural Heritage

Delhi, India, 16–20 March 2004

The course was organized by ICCROM with the cooperation of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

There were 20 participants and observers, who were professionals from diverse backgrounds, including conservation professionals (architects and museum conservators), superintending archaeologists from the ASI, security experts and representatives from various NGOs.

Rohit Jigyasu, an architectural conservation consultant, developed the Risk Preparedness Training Kit for ICCROM.

The project was funded by ICCROM and the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

### Risk preparedness training kit

by Rohit Jigyasu and Herb Stovel

Cultural heritage is exposed to various kinds of risks. These may be due to natural hazards such as earthquakes, floods and cyclones or they may be a consequence of human interventions such as armed conflicts, terrorism or acts of vandalism. Cultural heritage may also be further at risk as a consequence of actions taken after the disaster. Many post-earthquake reconstruction measures have served to destroy significant components of cultural heritage rather than to protect them: the widespread belief that modern materials such as concrete are preferable to traditional materials exacerbates this situation.

These risks are progressive and develop gradually as a consequence of local factors. Lack of appropriate standards for repair and rehabilitation of heritage properties increases the risk to cultural heritage. The inherent structural capacity of historic structures is often weakened by earlier cosmetic repairs and haphazard modifications to buildings. Scarcity and cost of traditional building materials adds to the problem, while environmental degradation, rapid population explosions, and endemic poverty force people to look for alternative materials such as concrete and iron sheeting.

ICCROM has been organizing training activities and workshops to meet these challenges for some years, but to increase the impact of the lessons learned in them it has recently developed a training kit on *Risk Preparedness for Cultural Heritage*. This kit has been conceived as a tool for capacity-building at regional

level, designed to sensitize those in each region to the tools, techniques and strategies for risk preparedness available in local working contexts.

The kit assists experienced teachers with significant professional experience in the field to address the specific needs of the secondary users, namely, those responsible

at the community level for improving risk preparedness for cultural heritage. It also aims to articulate the experiences of victims and to address their main concerns within a heritage perspective.

Contrary to the more conventional approach of assessing risk with respect to the major hazards, the training kit is based on an integrated risk management framework that puts the cultural resource in the centre and takes into consideration all the risks confronting that resource or property. It employs a case study approach, collecting experiences worldwide and encouraging users to apply what may be relevant to their own working contexts.

ICCROM demonstrated the kit at a recent workshop in the Dominican Republic and it was then used in India on a training course entitled *Risk Preparedness for Cultural Heritage*.

### Testing the kit in India

The course in India was based on the 'case study approach' advocated by the training kit and not on conventional classroom teaching. Each participant in the course prepared a case study based on his or her own experience in the field. These case studies were prepared according to a pre-designed format from within the kit. Discussions were mainly centred on the practical lessons to be learnt from these cases.

A mid-course exercise focused on risk analysis of the Old Fort in Delhi. The fort is located amidst the downtown area and encompasses within itself historic structures, archaeological areas (excavated and potential), a museum and archives, and also the moat area around the fortification walls. Participants were divided into four groups. Each group analysed the risks to one set of the above-mentioned components, contributing to a set of recommendations for integrated risk management of the overall site.

ICCROM plans further activities to test the relevance and effectiveness of the kit and will then make the final product available to qualified users as a training aid.



Course participants at the Old Fort of Delhi (also shown below).



## ICCROM library: new acquisitions

### Archaeology

Sullivan, Lynne P. and Childs, S. Terry, *Curating Archaeological Collections: from the Field to the Repository*, Walnut Creek, Alta Mira Press, 2003. ISBN 0-7591-0024-1  
In the course of archaeological seminars, conservation is seldom considered – and very little or not at all in the field, but a certain awareness of the need for long-term conservation of archaeological finds is now appearing among archaeologists. This guide provides advice and information on the management of archaeological collections and field notes, the organization of a repository, and on possible future requirements.

### Architecture

Enders, Siegfried R.C.T. and Gutschow, Niels (eds.), *Hozon: Architectural and Urban Conservation in Japan*, Stuttgart, Edition Axel Menges, 1998.  
ISBN 3-930698-98-6

Following the inscription of Japanese sites on the World Heritage List and the 1995 Nara conference on authenticity in architectural restoration, the Japanese approach to conservation has become much better known. The documentation and structural research that precedes any intervention (such as the dismantling and rebuilding of complex wooden structures) are described in this volume, as well as Japanese techniques for repairing Hozon structures. The restoration of the Fudo-do Temple situated on the Koyasan Sacred Mountain and earthquake protection measures are also discussed.

Della Torre, Stefano and Pracchi, Valeria, *Le chiese come beni culturali: suggerimenti per la conservazione*, Milan, Mondadori Electa, 2003.

ISBN 88-370-2179-8

Conservation and protection of Catholic religious sites are a priority for those civil and ecclesiastical authorities in charge of cultural property in Italy. Many topics are covered in this book: how to avoid drastic restoration interventions; daily maintenance requirements; adapting to new liturgical demands and to the standard requirements; new equipment; access issues for the disabled; and potential sources of funding.

### Atmospheric pollution

Brimblecombe, Peter (ed.), *The Effects of Air Pollution on the Built Environment*, London, Imperial College Press, 2003.  
ISBN 1-86094-291-1

This book covers latest research on the impact of atmospheric pollution on building materials and heritage. Within the context of the European projects, it covers: long-term deterioration, the mechanisms of deterioration in stone, brick, concrete, mortar, glass and metal; salts and crusts; organic polluting products and their effects on micro-organisms; ozone and its effects on materials.

### Biology

Saiz-Jimenez, C. (ed.), *Molecular Biology and Cultural Heritage: Proceedings of the International Congress on Molecular Biology and Cultural Heritage, 4-7 March 2003, Seville, Spain*. Lisse, A. A. Balkema, 2003.  
ISBN 90-5809-555-X

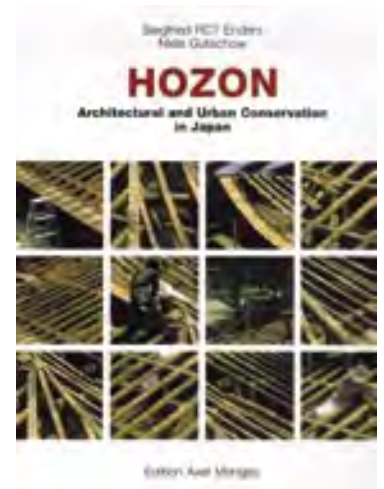
The forty papers in this volume were presented at the International Congress on Molecular Biology and Cultural Heritage which took place in Madrid in 2003. The following themes were covered: state-of-the-art and molecular techniques for the study of microbacterial communities, surveys of EC projects on bio-deterioration, and case studies from Europe and Latin America.

Roquebert, Marie-France (ed.), *Les contaminants biologiques des biens culturels*, Paris, Elsevier, 2003. ISBN 2-84299-322-5

In 1998-1999, the Museum of Natural Sciences in Paris organized training courses on biological contaminants in museum collections. The results of this work are published here. Preventive measures against contaminants such as seaweeds, lichens, moulds and insects are studied as well as contamination control and various treatments.

### Building materials

Throop, Diane and Klingner, Richard E. (eds.) *Masonry: Opportunities for the 21st Century*, West Conshohocken: ASTM International, 2002. ISBN 0-8031-3450-9  
Proceedings of the 10th Symposium on masonry, held in Salt Lake City on 25 June 2002, with papers covering research on mor-



tars made with lime or lime and pozzuolana; tests on brick resistance and durability; and the structural properties and mechanical resistance of masonry walls.

Soikkeli, Anu (ed.), *Restoration of Old and Modern Wooden Buildings*, Oulu, University of Oulu, Department of Architecture, 2000. ISBN 951-42-5658-1

Papers from seminars organized within the project "Management of European immovable heritage: principles for the restoration of old and wooden buildings", funded by the EC Raphael Programme. Topics covered include: the typology and techniques used for the construction of wooden buildings and structures, their pathologies, restoration, and the repair and reconstruction of ceilings and roofs.

#### Gardens

*Historic Gardens: the Care and Conservation of Historic Parks, Gardens and Open Spaces*, Tisbury: Cathedral Communications, 2002 (The Building Conservation Directory special report on historic gardens). ISBN 1-900915-15-4

This book, now in its second edition, is about the protection of the gardens and parks of the United Kingdom. It ranges over exotic and botanic gardens, greenhouses and garden furniture, walls and alleys, access for disabled, and provides details of relevant organizations, training courses, supplies and services.

Cheney, Judith, Navarrete Navarro, Joaquin and Jackson, Peter Wyse (eds.), *Plan d'action pour les jardins botaniques de l'Union Européenne*, Nancy, Conservatoire et jardins botaniques de Nancy, 2002. ISBN 2-9518434-0-2

Published by Botanic Gardens Conservation International, this book is a tool for the strategic development of priorities for botanic gardens in Europe. It outlines priorities with respect to science and horticulture; the role of botanic gardens as resources centres for the research and conservation of plants and habitats; the heritage, cultural and tourism value of gardens; the conservation of biodiversity; and education, training and awareness.

Benetiere, Marie-Hélène, *Jardin: vocabulaire typologique et technique*, Paris, Editions du patrimoine – Monum, 2000.

ISBN 2-85822-358-0

This typological and technical corpus on French gardens provides definitions of about 2,500 terms, together with illustrations, bibliographical references. It covers gardens, garden buildings and furniture, land and soil development, plants, water supply, and plant protection and shapes.

#### Jewellery

*La restauración de las joyas históricas de la Cámara Santa de Oviedo, 1977-1997*, Gijón, Mercantil Asturia, 2002. ISBN 84-86889-92-8

In 1977, thieves broke into the Camara Santa Chapel in Oviedo Cathedral, Spain, breaking up some of the holy relics for their valuable jewels. This book is an account of the post-robbery restoration of these treasures. Some items were recovered, others had to be reconstructed, and a special commission was set up to ensure that the restoration was carried out according to criteria that respected the history and state of each piece.

#### Library and archive

Feather, John (ed.), *Managing Preservation for Libraries and Archives: Current Practices and Future Developments*, Aldershot, Ashgate Publishing, 2004. ISBN 0-7546-0705-4

The latest developments in the conservation of library and archive collections are covered in this volume. The contributors describe state-of-the-art techniques for conserving paper and digital collections. The final contributions examine the advantages and disadvantages of digitization of various types of documents.

#### Museology

Corr, Susan, *Caring for Collections: a Manual of Preventive Conservation*, Kilkenny, Heritage Council; Dublin, Institute for the Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works in Ireland, 2000. ISBN 1-901137-244

This is one of a series of high-quality guides on various aspects of conservation published by the Heritage Council of Ireland and the International Institute of Conservation. This one looks at preventive conservation of col-



lections, the museum and its environment, the objects of the collections and their fragility, the management of the collections; and the role of restoration.

### Organic materials

Hofmann, Cornelia and Tradler, Birgit *Das Federzimmer Augusts des Starken*, Dresden, Verlag der Kunst, 2003. ISBN 3-364-00604-0  
This book describes the restoration of the Federzimmer, an 18<sup>th</sup> century bedroom designed for Prince Augustus of Saxony which contained a ceremonial bed with a canopy and curtains made up of more than two millions feathers. Missing sections of the original have been recreated according to the original design and traditional techniques. Each step of the restoration is fully covered in detail.

### Performing arts

*Performing Arts: National Heritage and Information. International Association of Libraries and Museums of the Performing Art 23rd International Congress, Paris, 25-30 September 2000*. Paris, Bibliothèque de France, 2002. ISBN 2-7177-2198-3

Papers on the relationship between the performing arts, heritage and documentation. Topics covered include, cataloguing and computerisation of the contents of European museums and libraries; the restoration of objects related to the performing arts, and databases of documents relating to performances.

### Reference

Martinez Cabetas, Celia and Rico Martinez, Lourdes (eds.), *Diccionario técnico Akal de conservación y restauración de bienes culturales, Español – Alemán – Inglés – Italiano – Francés* Madrid, Ediciones Akal, 2003. ISBN 84-460-1227-8

This dictionary, with 10,000 technical definitions in German, English, Spanish and French, is an ideal reference work for those working in the field of conservation and restoration of movable and immovable cultural property, and related disciplines.

### Sculpture

Kühlenthal, Michael and Miura, Sadatoshi (eds.), *Historical Polychromy: Polychrome*

*Sculpture in Germany and Japan*, Munich, Hirmer Verlag, 2004. ISBN 3-7774-9900-5  
Bilingual (English/German) publication of a German and Japanese research project on polychromy of wooden sculptures in both countries. German research focused on the painting of faces and use of coloured glazes in the Baroque and Rococo periods, The Japanese research examined the variety of decorative subjects and the techniques of traditional polychromy.

### Tapestry

Massin-Le Goff, Guy and Vacquet, Etienne (eds.), *Regards sur la tapisserie*, Arles, Actes Sud, 2002. ISBN 2-7427-3679-4  
Proceedings of the Colloquium of the French association of art conservators, held in Angers from 18 to 20 May 2000, held on the subject of tapestries. Aspects covered included: methodological study, historical analysis, conservation, restoration and protection, correct use of tapestry (presentation and storage) and case studies of the Maine-et-Loire collections, in particular the tapestry of the Apocalypse in Angers.

### Theory of restoration

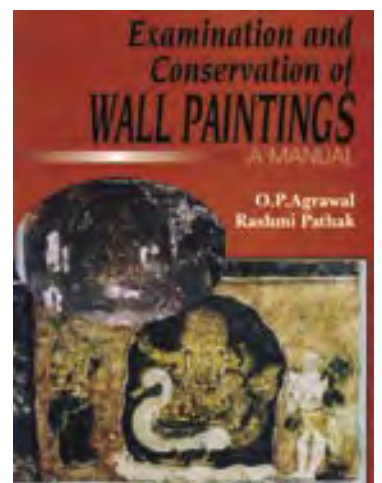
Schinzel, Hiltrud, *Touching Vision: Essays on Restoration Theory and the Perception of Art*, Brussels, VUB Brussels University Press, 2004. ISBN 90-5487-352-3

A series of essays on the restoration of contemporary art: theory and ethics, significance and materials ageing, presentation of originals and copies, protection during transportation, theory and perception of art and its influence on the human mind.

### Wall painting

Agrawal, O. P. and Pathak, Rashmi, *Examination and Conservation of Wall Paintings: a Manual*, New Delhi, Sundeep Prakashan, 2001. ISBN 81-7574-097-3

This volume contains valuable general information about the conservation of wall paintings in Asian countries, focusing in detail on materials, techniques and treatments. One chapter is dedicated to the removal of paintings by Agrawal who carried out this process at several sites in India.



## Meetings and events calendar

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

Please send information about future conferences to:

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

An up-dated list of conferences is available in the conference section of the ICCROM web site ([www.iccrom.org](http://www.iccrom.org)).

Conservation and Textile Studies annual conference (1st): Scientific analysis of ancient and historic textiles: informing preservation, display and interpretation  
Linda Gatlan  
Email: [contex@soton.ac.uk](mailto:contex@soton.ac.uk)  
[www.soton.ac.uk/~contex](http://www.soton.ac.uk/~contex)

14/07/2004-16/07/2004  
Barcelona, Spain  
Tourism, cultural diversity and sustainable development: dialogue  
Instituto de Turismo Responsable  
Email: [itr@biospherehotels.org](mailto:itr@biospherehotels.org)  
[www.barcelona2004.org/eng/conoce/programa/dialogos](http://www.barcelona2004.org/eng/conoce/programa/dialogos)

21/07/2004-23/07/2004  
Dublin, Ireland  
Challenges for image and video retrieval (CIVR) conference  
[www.civr2004.org](http://www.civr2004.org)

28/07/2004-30/07/2004  
Colombo, Sri Lanka  
Heritage conservation in South and Southeast Asia conference: New alliances for past, present and future  
ICOMOS/Sri Lanka, World Monuments Fund  
[www.wmf.org/html/programs/conferences.html](http://www.wmf.org/html/programs/conferences.html)

29/07/2004-01/08/2004  
Chapel Hill, NC, USA  
Values and decision-making for special collections conservation workshop  
Eric Pourchot  
Program Officer for Professional Development  
Email: [epourchot@aic-faic.org](mailto:epourchot@aic-faic.org)

### AUGUST

02/08/2004-08/08/2004  
Boston, MA, USA  
Society of American Archivists (SAA) annual meeting  
Society of American Archivists  
Email: [info@archivists.org](mailto:info@archivists.org)  
[www.archivists.org](http://www.archivists.org)

13/08/2004-19/08/2004  
Hatfield, UK  
Association for Industrial Archaeology (AIA) annual conference: Hertfordshire & Lea Valley  
Simon Thomas, Liaison Officer  
Email: [aia@le.ac.uk](mailto:aia@le.ac.uk)  
[www.industrial-archaeology.org.uk](http://www.industrial-archaeology.org.uk)

21/08/2004-26/08/2004  
Rochester, NY, USA  
Preserving photographs in a digital world seminar  
Email: [seminar@geh.org](mailto:seminar@geh.org)  
[www.eastman.org](http://www.eastman.org)

23/08/2004-29/08/2004  
Vienna, Austria  
International Congress on Archives (ICA) (15th): Archives, memory and knowledge ICA  
[www.wien2004.ica.org](http://www.wien2004.ica.org)

23/08/2004-25/08/2004  
Yangon, Myanmar  
Preservation of cultural heritage symposium  
Vinod Daniel  
Chairman, AusHeritage  
Email: [vinodd@austmus.gov.au](mailto:vinodd@austmus.gov.au)

### SEPTEMBER

05/09/2004-08/09/2004  
Oslo, Norway  
International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP) world congress (48th): Governance for urban change  
Joke Bierhuys, Congress coordinator  
IFHP  
Email: [congress@ifhp.org](mailto:congress@ifhp.org)  
[www.ifhp2004oslo.no](http://www.ifhp2004oslo.no)

08/09/2004-14/09/2004  
Valcamonica, Italy  
International Valcamonica symposium (21st): Prehistoric and tribal art, new discoveries, new interpretations and new methods of research  
Prof. Emmanuel Anati  
Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici  
Italy  
Email: [ccspreist@tin.it](mailto:ccspreist@tin.it)

09/09/2004-11/09/2004  
Saint John, Canada  
Heritage Canada Foundation annual conference: Stewardship of heritage buildings: Are we committed?  
Heritage Canada Foundation Annual Conference  
[www.heritagecanada.org](http://www.heritagecanada.org)

10/09/2004-20/09/2004  
Istanbul, Turkey  
Ottoman textiles: seminar  
Carol Ross  
Email: [quesadast@hotmail.com](mailto:quesadast@hotmail.com)

### JULY

01/07/2004-02/07/2004  
London, UK  
Identification of paper: workshop  
International Academic Projects  
Email: [info@academicprojects.co.uk](mailto:info@academicprojects.co.uk)  
[www.academicprojects.co.uk](http://www.academicprojects.co.uk)

08/07/2004-09/07/2004  
Liverpool, UK  
UKIC conference: Conservation 2004.  
Working with the project culture  
David Leigh, Director  
UKIC  
Email: [conservation2004@ice.org.uk](mailto:conservation2004@ice.org.uk)  
[www.ukic.org.uk](http://www.ukic.org.uk)

11/07/2004-18/07/2004  
Lima, Peru  
Latin-America Congress of Industrial Heritage (4th)  
Carolina Varon  
Email: [cvaron@terra.com.pe](mailto:cvaron@terra.com.pe)

12/07/2004-16/07/2004  
Yaiza, Lanzarote, Spain  
Rehabilitation of architectural heritage and building international conference (7th)  
General Secretary  
Email: [congresocicop@telefonica.net](mailto:congresocicop@telefonica.net)  
[www.cicop.com/congreso/congresos\\_cicop.htm](http://www.cicop.com/congreso/congresos_cicop.htm)

13/07/2004-15/07/2004  
Southampton, UK  
AHRB Research Centre for Textile



12/09/2004-17/09/2004  
Bath, UK

European Conference on Digital Libraries (ECDL)

Email: events@ukoln.ac.uk  
www.ecdl2004.org

13/09/2004-17/09/2004  
Bilbao, Spain

IIC congress: Modern art, new museums  
IIC

Email: iicon@compuserve.com  
www.iiconservation.org

16/09/2004-18/09/2004  
Dubrovnik, Croatia

The best in heritage

Prof. Tomislav Sola  
European Heritage Association  
Email: info@thebestinheritage.com  
www.thebestinheritage.com

16/09/2004-17/09/2004  
Netherlands

The effects of air purification on natural  
aging of archival materials symposium

Dr John Havermans  
Email: j.havermans@bouw.tno.nl

18/09/2004-23/09/2004  
Venice, Italy,

International Confederation of Architectural  
Museums (ICAM): Italy and  
Mediterranean area

Anna Tonicello  
Università IUAV di Venezia  
Email: archivioprogetti@iuav.it  
www.icam-web.org

21/09/2004-25/09/2004  
Reñaca, Viña del Mar, Chile

Easter Island and the Pacific international  
conference (6th): Conservation of the  
Rapa Nui cultural heritage

José Miguel Ramírez  
Chile  
Email: mataveriotai@entelchile.net  
www.islandheritage.org/conference.html

23/09/2004-27/09/2004  
Wellington, Picton, New Zealand

Gold, wars and whaling: the trans-Tasman  
connection

Dr Neville Ritchie, Programme convenor  
Trans-Tasman connections archaeology  
conference  
Dept. of Conservation  
Waikato Conservancy  
www.aima.iinet.net.au

29/09/2004-01/10/2004  
Canberra, Australia

Bigstuff: care of large technology objects.  
A workshop

Alison Wain  
Email: alison.wain@awm.gov.au

29/09/2004-02/10/2004  
New York, NY, USA

International DOCOMOMO conference  
(8th): Import-export: postwar modernism  
in an expanding world, 1945-1975

DOCOMOMO-US  
USA  
www.docomomo-us.org

29/09/2004-02/10/2004  
St. Louis, USA

American Association for State and Local  
History (AASLH) annual meeting (64th):  
Exploring resources for growing  
AASLH

www.aaslh.org

## OCTOBER

01/10/2004-05/10/2004  
Berlin, Germany

DEM HIST annual conference (5th):  
Marketing: benefits and dangers; What to  
do with empty houses?

Dr Hugh Maguire  
Museum and Archive Officer  
The Heritage Council  
Email: secretarytreasurer@demhist.icom.  
museum  
www.icom.museum/calendar2.html

01/10/2004-03/10/2004  
Vantaa, Finland

ICOM-CC Working Group on Education  
meeting: Conservation education changing  
environment

Tannar Ruuben  
EVTEK Institute of Art and Design  
Email: tannar.ruuben@evtek.fi

02/10/2004-08/10/2004  
Seoul, Republic of Korea

ICOM: general conference (20th) and  
general assembly (21st): Intangible cultural  
heritage

Ms Kyungsuk Chang  
Coordinator for ICOM 2004  
Korea National Committee of ICOM  
Email: office@icomkorea.org

02/10/2004-07/10/2004  
Seoul, Republic of Korea

CIMCIM, SIBMAS and ICOFOM joint

annual conference: To exhibit intangible  
heritage

Corinna Weinheimer  
Ringve Museum  
Email: corinna.weinheimer@ringve.museum.  
no

04/10/2004-08/10/2004  
Canberra, Australia

Metal 2004: Triennial Conference on the  
conservation and restoration of metal

David Hallam  
National Museum of Australia  
Email: d.hallam@nma.gov.au  
www.nma.gov.au/exhibitions\_and\_events/  
special\_events2

06/10/2004-09/10/2004  
Oakland, USA

Textile Society of America biennial  
symposium (9th)

Inez Brooks-Myers  
Oakland Museum of California, USA  
Tel: +1 510 238 3842  
Email: inez@museumca.org

10/10/2004-13/11/2004  
Minneapolis, USA

Museum Computer Network conference  
on Great technology for collections,  
confluence, and community

Susan Rawlyk  
MCN 2004  
Tel: +1 403 288-9394  
Email: rawlyks@igs.net  
www.mcn.edu

27/10/2004-29/10/2004  
Santiago, Chile

Congreso Chileno de conservación y  
restauración (2do)

Universidad Internacional SEK  
Email: congreso.conservacion@sekmail.  
com  
www.cnct.cl

27/10/2004-30/10/2004  
Leipzig, Germany

Lehm 2004 trade fair and conference on  
building with earth: Earth in building  
conservation

Anne Richter  
Dachverband Lehm e.V.  
Email: dvl@dachverband-lehm.de  
www.dachverband-lehm.de/lehm2004

## NOVEMBER

04/11/2004-07/11/2004  
Galveston, TX, USA

The Association for Preservation Technology International (APTI) conference: Raising the grade for preservation  
The Association for Preservation Technology International  
www.apti.org

10/11/2004-12/11/2004

Padua, Italy  
Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) meeting (6th)  
Mrs. Maria Adele Landini, Secretary  
Istituto di Scienze dell'Atmosfera e del Clima  
CNR  
Email: ma.landini@isac.cnr  
www.isac.cnr.it

10/11/2004-12/11/2004

Padua, Italy  
Structural analysis of historical constructions: international seminar (4)  
Prof. Claudio Modena  
University of Padova  
Email: info@historicalstructures.net  
www.historicalstructures.net

15/11/2004-18/11/2004

Zaragoza, Spain  
Musealización de yacimientos arqueológicos congreso internacional (3ro): De la excavación al público. Procesos de decisión y creación de nuevos recursos  
Romana Erice Lacabe (SCAZ)  
Servicio de Cultura del Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza  
Email:  
congresomusealizacion@ayto-zaragoza.es

23/11/2004-25/11/2004

Recife, Brazil  
Urban conservation international seminar (4th) on Interfaces in integrated urban conservation: bridging the disciplines and cooperative action  
Prof. Dr Silvio Mendes Zancheti  
Centro de Conservação Integrada Urbana e Territorial  
Email: ceci@ceci-br.org  
www.ceci-br.org/4seminar.htm

28/11/2004-02/12/2004

Agra, India  
RASI-2004 International Rock Art Congress. The International Federation of Rock Art Organizations (IFRAO) congress (10th): Rock art research: changing paradigms

The President  
Rock Art Society of India  
Email: rasicongress2004@rediffmail.com  
www.mc2.vicnet.net.au/home/ifrao/web/agra.html

## DECEMBER

02/12/2004-04/12/2004

Genova, Italy  
Conservazione dei monumenti in bronzo all'aperto: esperienze a confronto. A workshop  
Ilva Trentin  
CNR-ISMAR-Sezione di Genova  
Email: bmc@ge.ismar.cnr.it  
www.bmc2004.it

03/12/2004-04/12/2004

Cologne, Germany  
Working Group Modern Art  
Modern cultural heritage conference (3): From setback to success  
Barbara Sommermeyer  
Email:  
sommermeyer@hamburger-kunsthalle.de

14/12/2004-18/12/2004

Dubai, United Arab Emirates  
International Association for the Study of Traditional Environments (IASTE) conference (9th): Post traditional environments in a post global world  
IASTE 2004  
Center for Environmental Design Research  
Email: iaste@uclink4.berkeley.edu  
www.arch.ced.berkeley.edu/research/iaste

20/12/2004-22/12/2004

Cairo, Egypt  
Future vision and challenges for urban development international conference  
Email: confhbrc@hbrc.edu.eg  
www.hbrc.edu.eg

## JANUARY 2005

Date to be announced  
London, UK  
DEMIST annual conference (6th): The future of historic house museums in the 21st century: survival and sustainability  
Dr Hugh Maguire  
Museums and Archives Officer  
The Heritage Council  
Email:  
secretaryreasurer@demhist.icom.museum  
www.icom.museum/calendar2.html

Date to be announced  
Cuzco, Peru  
Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC) symposium (8th)  
Email: secretariat@ovpm.org  
www.ovpm.org

## MARCH 2005

Spring 2005  
London, UK  
Mounting and housing art on paper for storage and display: history, science and present-day practice. A conference  
J. Rayner  
Mounting conference 2005  
Email: jrayner@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

## MAY 2005

04/05/2005-07/05/2005  
Gdansk, Poland  
Heritage of technology: Gdansk outlook 4. An international conference  
Prof. Edmund Wittbrodt  
HOT-GO4 Conference Chairperson  
Poland  
www.hotgo4.mech.pg.gda.pl

08/05/2005-11/05/2005  
Copenhagen, Denmark  
Architectural paint research in building conservation: understanding decorative paint with a view to informed conservation  
Morten Ryhl-Svendsen  
Denmark  
Email: morten.ryhl-svendsen@natmus.dk  
www.natmus.dk/sw1672.asp

15/05/2005-19/05/2005  
Lecce, Italy  
Non-destructive testing and microanalysis for the diagnostics and conservation of the cultural and environmental heritage international conference (8th)  
Concetto Parisi  
Email: ci.ppi@tin.it  
www.dsm.unile.it/art05

## JUNE 2005

08/06/2005-11/06/2005  
Saskatoon, Canada  
Canadian Museums Association annual conference (58th)  
Sue-Ann Ramsden  
Canada  
Email: sramsden@museums.ca

**New publications from ICCROM**



*Manual para el Manejo de los Sitios del Patrimonio Cultural Mundial.* B. M. Feilden y J. Jokilehto. Rome: ICCROM, 2003. 187pp. €22.00

*Preparación ante el Riesgo: un manual para el manejo del Patrimonio Cultural Mundial.* H. Stovel. Rome: ICCROM, 2003. 206 p. €22.00

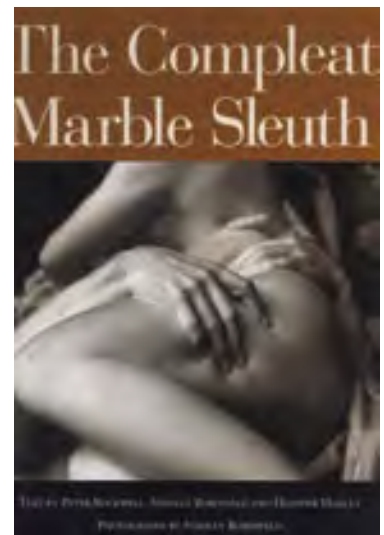
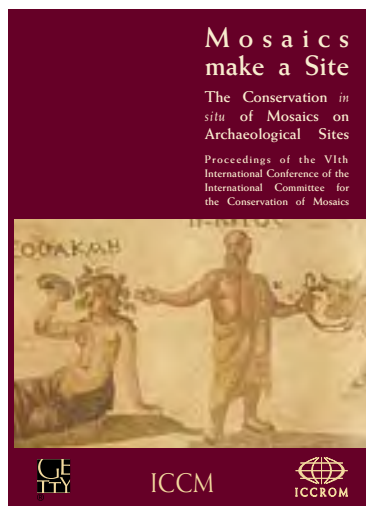
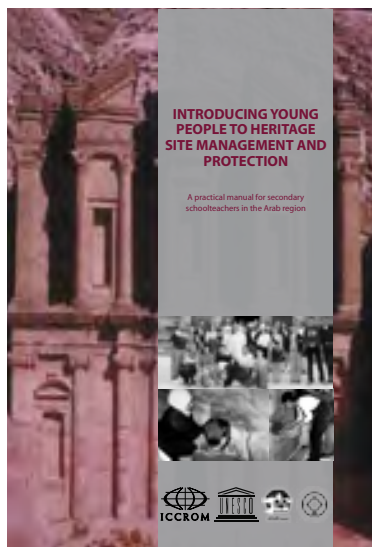
*El Estudio y la Conservación de la Cerámica Decorada en Arquitectura.* A. Alva Balderama, A. Almagro Vidal, and I. Bestué Cardiel (eds). Rome: ICCROM, 2003, 187 p. Several languages. €60.00

*Introducing Young People to Heritage Site Management and Protection: A Practical Manual for Secondary School Teachers in the Arab Region.* UNESCO/ICCROM 2003, 104 p. Arabic and English versions available free-of-charge on request.

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Via di San Michele, 13

I-00153 Rome, Italy

Telephone: +39-06585531

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