

# ICCROM

## NEWSLETTER

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## Programmes

The articles in this newsletter reflect the range of programme activities carried out by ICCROM during 2006–7. 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 were recommended by Council and approved by the General Assembly for the 2006-2007 Biennium are as follows:

ICCROM Forum  
Preventive conservation  
Sharing conservation decisions  
CollAsia 2010 (for Southeast Asian collections)  
Archives and libraries collections  
conservation  
Built heritage  
AFRICA 2009  
ATHAR

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## Developing Partnerships: the Key to ICCROM's Future

Mounir Bouchenaki (ICCROM)

It is now more than a year since I took up my post as Director-General of ICCROM in March 2006. I would, therefore, like to take the opportunity in this editorial to focus on the celebrations organized at Paestum in honour of ICCROM's fiftieth anniversary, and to discuss the actions undertaken with my colleagues to make partnerships a central part of the development of our organization.

In 2006, a series of events was launched which will continue until 2009 and is aimed at celebrating the birth of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, now known as 'ICCROM', and called, until 1975, the 'Rome Centre'.

Thanks to the generous hospitality of the President of the Province of Salerno, Mr Angelo Villani, and the warm invitation of Mr Ugo Picarelli, Director of the Mediterranean Exchange for Archaeological Tourism, ICCROM celebrated at Paestum the fifty years of the resolution that led to its creation, a resolution which was adopted in November 1956, in New Delhi (India), by the UNESCO General Conference.

ICCROM staff members, the representatives of many of the organization's Member States, most of its Council Members, two former Presidents from the General Assembly and Council, and three former Directors General, as well as many of ICCROM's friends and acquaintances, joined together in this beautiful and moving ceremony.

What better site than Paestum, the most 'Greek' of Italy's sites, for the ceremony to take place!

Moreover, the Superintendent of Antiquities of the Province of Salerno, Benevento and Avellino, Ms Giuliana Tocco, rolled out a veritable red carpet for all ICCROM guests, giving them the opportunity to visit the archaeological site and museum of Paestum, a site listed on the World Heritage Site along with the Cilento National Park and the Carthusian Monastery of Padula. It was also the occasion to discover in the storerooms of the museum and its laboratory the most recent finds of frescos and ceramics, and to appreciate the restoration work carried out on them.

Director General Francesco Scoppola, who represented Mr Francesco Rutelli, Minister of Cultural Heritage and Activities, at the occasion, underlined the importance of the relationship of nearly half a century between Italy, the host country, and ICCROM.

He also confirmed the decision of the Italian government to provide the organization with a new headquarters in Rome, based in the former convent of San Francesco a Ripa, via di San Michele, in the historic district of Trastevere.

So, for those who know Rome, and who know ICCROM, there is not a great change in address: it is still the same district and street, and only the number is different.

A quick reminder of the main dates in the history of ICCROM:

After the signature of the Headquarters' Agreement between Italy and UNESCO on April 27, 1957 in Paris, the first premises allocated to ICCROM in 1958 were situated at 221 Via Cavour, very close to the offices of the Istituto Centrale di Restauro (ICR), in compliance with the agreement. The following year, in 1959, ICCROM's first Director General was nominated — the late Harold Plenderleith.

Then, in 1974, the ICCROM offices were transferred to a building belonging to the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities situated at 13, via di San Michele, where we still are at present, waiting for the next move which should take place towards the end of 2008 or the beginning of 2009, when renovations have been completed.

These are the various stages marking the history of our organization that I propose to commemorate, without forgetting that a history of ICCROM is now indispensable for those who seek to understand not only how an international organization specialized in the study of the conservation and restoration of cultural heritage is created and managed, but also, and above all, the results of its actions and the impact it has had on the profession, a history marked by the researchers and specialists whose work and teaching have gone hand-in-hand with ICCROM's development over the years.

The first four years (1956-9) were of immense importance to the organization, whose mandate was established by such experts of international reputation as Cesare Brandi. Moreover, the centenary of the birth of Italy's first representative to sit on ICCROM's Council is being celebrated this year. Let us remember, too, what the former Minister of Cultural Heritage and Activities, Giovanna Melandri, wrote on the occasion of ICCROM's fortieth anniversary: 'The anticipatory vision of the "founding fathers of ICCROM" was not to make conservation a



premise or a restoration “business”, in what concerns cultural property, but rather that of an on-going technical concern, supported by science in the framework of a profession, which at least by its vocation is, and remains, supranational. ICCROM, guided by this vision, continues to offer both Northern and Southern parts of the planet extraordinary opportunities to meet, exchange ideas and understand each other.’

Two former Presidents of the General Assembly and of ICCROM’s Council, Mr Abdelaziz Daoulati and Mr Charles Costain, as well as the current President of Council, Mr Blaine Cliver, took the opportunity of coming to Paestum to remind us that in fifty years ICCROM has had a considerable impact in the field of conservation and restoration of cultural property. At the same time, they also reminded us that much remains to be done.

That is why I asked my predecessors, Mr Cevat Erder, Mr Andrzej Tomaszewski and Mr Marc Laenen, who were able to attend the celebration at Paestum, to speak of the lessons they had learned from managing our organization, and how they see ICCROM in the next fifty years. All three emphasized the importance of the international context in which ICCROM was born. They underlined the need to continue work already undertaken in a world marked by the negative effects of globalization, climate change, and pollution, as well as by numerous regional conflicts, in which we see, sadly, cultural property targeted in the same way as civilians. Finally, while acknowledging that the ICCROM of the 1960s cannot easily be compared to the first ten years of the twenty-first century, they nevertheless stressed the importance and necessity of adapting to the new challenges confronting cultural heritage in the world; an adaptation which must take into account the new methodologies and applications elaborated by current laboratory research and fieldwork.

While an assessment of the actions taken over a half century of existence is undoubtedly worth undertaking, it is clear that ICCROM’s future will continue to rest upon the ‘family’ of experts and specialists, conservators and restorers, that ICCROM can be proud to have throughout the world.

The letters of encouragement I received from former Directors General Paul Philippot and Sir Bernard Feilden, who were not able to come to Paestum, as well as the message

from my predecessor Nicholas Stanley-Price, who was not in Italy at the time, were greatly appreciated by the numerous participants present at Paestum.

If there is one word that was repeatedly used in all the speeches that day, it was the word ‘partnership’. Reinforcing partnerships at various levels of intervention is crucial for the development of concerted approaches, particularly in the area of the conservation/restoration of cultural heritage training, which covers an increasingly large and complex field. It is, in fact, by way of a systematic analysis of new data provided by the many institutions in charge of the conservation and restoration of cultural heritage, used in the widest sense of the meaning, that ICCROM can continue to give meaning to partnership actions, starting with Italy where there are such outstanding institutions as the ICR (Istituto Centrale per il Restauro) in Rome, the Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Florence, and the ‘Venaria’ in Turin, already fully engaged in development cooperation with ICCROM.

Already in September 2006, the course on ‘Sharing Conservation Decisions’, which took place at the ICCROM headquarters, brought together the three centres cited above, as well as the National Institute of Heritage in France, where one of the course modules took place.

Another activity worth mentioning is the one undertaken with Italian universities such as La Sapienza, University in Rome which offered during 2006-7 a Masters programme, in cooperation with UNESCO, for thirty students from Israeli and Palestinian universities. ICCROM participated in both the opening and closing of this training session, and in courses on the protection of cultural heritage.

A partnership agreement with Milan’s Bocconi University was signed in September 2006 on a highly topical theme (cultural heritage and economic development) highlighting an area in which international specialist institutions like ICCROM need the help of economists. The first presentation of the project took place in Milan on 1 December 2006. Those present included the President of the University, Mr Mario Monti, and the President of the ASK Association, Mr Paolo Fresco, who both showed much interest in this research project.

Contacts were made with the IULM University of Milan and in particular with its Rector, Professor Giovanni Puglisi,

who is also responsible for the Presidency of the Italian National Commission for UNESCO, with a view to signing a partnership agreement to organize the ICCROM Forum in 2009. The topic of the 2007 Forum is 'Privatisation and Conservation of Cultural Heritage' and that the 2009 Forum will be the 'Conservation/Restoration of Cultural Heritage and Communication'. In agreement with Mr Nicola Lenza, the Cultural Assessor for Sicily, and following his kind invitation, the 2007 Forum will take place from 13 to 15 September of this year, in Catania, and will receive support from the Foundation Banco di Sicilia. The 2009 Forum will take place at the IULM University. This collaboration comes on the heels of a study day on intangible heritage organized by the University on 16 May 2007 which ICCROM participated in.

Invited by the Polytechnic University of Turin, ICCROM took part in a meeting organized for the Mayors of Italian Cities registered on the World Heritage List. It was an opportunity to introduce ICCROM's role and mission as a consultative body in the implementation of the 1972 Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The Rector of the University, Mr Francesco Profumo, along with his colleagues in charge of the Department of Architecture, expressed interest in establishing a partnership with ICCROM to train architects specialized in the restoration of historical monuments.

It is in this same spirit of consultation and complementarity that contact was established with the Polytechnic University in Milan, the University of Trento, and the University of Bologna.

Even in Rome, initial contacts with the Superintendent of Antiquities, and particularly with Professor Angelo Bottini, paved the way for the launching of several initiatives and the facilitation of scientific and technical exchanges, such as the organization of a meeting of the Scientific Committees of ICOMOS, our partner, at the Museo Nazionale, thereby opening later contacts with the representatives of all the foreign scientific institutions with headquarters in the Italian capital.

Strengthening collaboration with prestigious scientific institutions at the heart of the international community was ICCROM's objective in signing a collaboration agreement with the British School of

Archaeology in Rome, an agreement for which its Director, Professor Andrew Wallace, was publicly congratulated as a result of the course on built heritage organized in Rome and in Herculaneum in February and March 2007, in collaboration with the Superintendency of Antiquities of Pompei and Herculaneum, directed by our colleague and friend Piero Guzzo.

In terms of enlarging the partnerships with large international specialist institutions, the agreement signed in Los Angeles in September 2006 with the Getty Conservation Institute must be noted, as well as the fruitful contacts established with the directors of the Getty Foundation. These further strengthen our ties with this long-standing partner.

One first positive result was the organization in Rome, in record time, of a meeting of Latin American experts during the week of 16-20 April 2007. This meeting, which received support from the Getty Foundation, had been organized in partnership with the IILA (Istituto Italo-Latino-Americano) based on an agreement signed with its Secretary General, Ambassador Paolo Bruni. For those who are familiar with the history of cooperation with Latin America, this was the first time that ICCROM has organized such an interdisciplinary consultative meeting for the region. Its importance has been noted elsewhere at a high level by two Secretaries of State (at the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), and by numerous ambassadors from Latin America and the Caribbean, by the Ambassador of the Latin Union, and by four Members of ICCROM's Council.

Another partnership in the works is one that takes a regional approach to training in the conservation of Mediterranean mosaics. ICCROM has started developing this in partnership with the Getty Conservation Institute, the Superintendent of the Piazza Armerina in Sicily and the Foundation Ravenna Antica for Mosaics, both situated on world heritage sites. Here again ICCROM will play the role of mediator and facilitator, with the participation of such recognized experts in the field as Ms Aïcha Ben Abed, Director of Historic Monuments, at the National Institute of Tunisian Heritage.

In terms of contacts with Member States, ICCROM has had the privilege of receiving on two occasions during 2006, His Excellency, Mr Zhang Xiang, China's Vice Minister of Education, President of the Executive Council of UNESCO for the 2006-7 Biennium, and former President of the World Heritage Committee. His visit was followed by those of other high level Chinese cultural heritage authorities, including that of the President of ICOMOS-China, and the Director of the Department of Architecture of Shanghai's Tongji University.

Well-known for its activities at the heart of the centenary university, this Department was chosen to be the headquarters of the future Regional Centre for World Heritage in Asia. A cooperation agreement was established between the Department, the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO, and ICCROM, with the formal signing ceremony taking place 10 May 2007 in Shanghai. This partnership opens new avenues for ICCROM in Asia, where it has an excellent reputation, thanks partly to the courses organized in Japan and partly to the CollAsia 2010 programme that targets countries in South East Asia.

The contacts with the Nordic countries, and with foundations such as the Foundation of the Banco di San Paolo in Turin, and the Foundation Romualdo Del Bianco in Florence, allow us to continue the initiatives launched by our predecessors and colleagues in Central and South-East Europe, as well as the training of specialists in heritage conservation in Africa within the AFRICA 2009 programme. This region continues to be a priority for ICCROM. The missions regularly undertaken by EPA (Ecole du Patrimoine Africain) in Benin and CHDA (Centre for Heritage Development in Africa) in Kenya bear witness to the commitment of the community of African experts.

Other efforts must be agreed upon to broaden actions in the Arab world undertaken within the framework of the ATHAR programme, but already the contact made in 2006 with ALECSO (Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific organization) has borne fruit in a partnership agreement and in the decision to use the V.Sat Centre to facilitate long-distance training for the majority of Arab countries. Other partnership projects are being studied, particularly with the Emirate of Sharjah and Libya's Department of Antiquities.

The European region is also a concern. As well as the courses organized in Rome and in Sondheim, Norway, an activity in Berlin was programmed on the occasion of the German Presidency during the first semester of the EU Council 2007. In this way, thanks to a partnership between the Rathgen Forschungslabor–Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, the German National Commission for UNESCO, and ICCROM, an international seminar was took place on 15-16 June 2007, in the German capital, on the theme: 'Public-Private Partnership in the Management of Cultural Heritage Assets: a European Challenge'.

I would like to mention, among other things, ICCROM's participation at the fourth Rencontres Internationales of Monaco and the Mediterranean on 'Mediterranean Maritime Heritage: Cultural, Natural and Subaquatic Heritage for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean' held at the Museum of Oceanography in Monaco, 22-24 March 2007 — almost certainly a key event in the process that led to the Principality of Monaco becoming a member of ICCROM. The presence of Prince Albert II at these Rencontres, which I had the honour of chairing, emphasized the commitment of the Principality and its government to support the conservation of Euro-Mediterranean cultural heritage.

Finally, let us not forget the Pacific Region and ICCROM's regional approach, as demonstrated at the 32nd Session of the World Heritage Committee which took place at Christchurch from 22 June to 2 July 2007 and chaired by the Chief of the Maori community of New Zealand, Mr Tumu. The occasion provided an opportunity to discuss possible cooperation with the Pacific Region, as well as setting up joint training programmes. ICCROM was also honoured by a special visit of Chief Tumu and his delegation during the summer of 2006.

Since ICCROM is no longer, as it was in the 1960s, the only institution of international stature to provide training for specialists in museums, monuments, and historical sites, it should now focus on developing partnerships to serve as a platform for exchanges and as a centre of excellence. The success of its mission resides in reinforcing its capacity to bring its unique know-how and experience to the international stage.

## ICCROM News and Events

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### ICCROM's 50th anniversary

ICCROM opened its anniversary celebrations at the IXth Mediterranean Exchange for Archaeological Tourism in Paestum, Italy, in November 2006. The ceremony marked the fiftieth anniversary of the passing at the 1956 General Conference of UNESCO, held in New Delhi, India, of Resolution 4.15 which led to the founding of ICCROM as an intergovernmental organization.

Subsequently, on 27 April 1957, the Director-General of UNESCO, Luther Evans, and the Italian Government signed a formal agreement in Paris for the establishment in Italy of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, then known as the 'Rome Centre'.

The Paestum event was attended by diplomats from many of ICCROM's Member States, international institutions such as UNESCO and ALECSO, representatives of national and regional institutions in Italy, the ICCROM Council, and past and present members of ICCROM staff including three of the former Directors General.

### New Member States

Since the publication of the last newsletter, three more countries have joined ICCROM as member states, bringing the total to 120. The Lao People's Democratic Republic became a member on 21 June 2006, the Seychelles on 5 October 2006, and Lesotho on 1 July 2007.

### Staff News

During the year ICCROM said goodbye to two members of staff: Geraldine Fructuoso who had served as Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Director-General since 2003 and Meriem Boudjelti, Coordinator of the highly successful EPA fund.

The Director-General of ICCROM, Mounir Bouchenaki, was the recipient of the Chevalier de l'Ordre national de la Légion d'honneur (France) in recognition of his outstanding contribution through his work at UNESCO to the protection of cultural diversity, and the Golden Maim Frasheri Order Medal (Albania) for his contribution to the international popularization of Albanian cultural heritage values.

Katriina Similä, Project Manager in the Collections Unit, received the Cross of Merit of the Order of the Lion of Finland in recognition of her contribution to the development of the field of museum and archives conservation.

### Fellows 2006-7

The following were awarded ICCROM fellowships:

Alberto Martorell **Carreño**, to advance understanding of the category of 'heritage channels' or 'heritage routes' (Peru).

Victoria **Momeva-Altiparmakovska**, to examine management approaches for rural heritage (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

Trinidad Pases **Oviedo**, to work on treatments of conservation and restoration in situ of Roman mosaic pavements (Spain).

Franciza Lima **Toledo**, to investigate preventive conservation of collections in historic buildings (Brazil).

### Interns 2006-7

The following took up internships during the year:

Victoire **Adegbidi** (EPA Fund), establishment of financing mechanisms for the rehabilitation of Afro-Brazilian houses in Porto-Novo (Benin).

Anna Español **Costa** (Library and Archives), Dossiers Institutionnels collection, containing pamphlets and brochures describing heritage institutions worldwide; image collection of earthen architecture (Spain).

Christine Oliveira **de Chaves** (Library and Archives), digitization and catalogue of slides illustrating deterioration of cultural heritage (United States).

Federico **Eisner** (Sites Unit), tests of solubility of the most used natural binders; investigation of gas chromatography and mass spectrometry methods (Uruguay).

Camille **Girard-Ruel** (Collections Unit), enhancement of awareness information on the ICCROM web site (Canada).

Ping **Kong** (Sites Unit), Living Heritage Sites Programme (China).

Susan **Reynolds** (Sites Unit), development of a new Built Heritage Course; and assessment of the need for a special thematic course on structural issues for the preservation of the built heritage (United States).

Tara **Sharma** (Sites Unit), Living Heritage Sites Programme (India).

Kerstin **Stamm**, preparation of the 2007 ICCROM Forum on the Privatization of Conservation (Germany).

Annie **Tubadji** (Collections Unit), Teamwork for Integrated Emergency Management (Bulgaria).

### ICCROM Courses: November 2006–April 2007

ATHAR Programme: Specialized Course on Documentation and Management of Heritage Sites in the Arab Region, Bosra, Syria and Umm Qais (Gedara), Jordan. 18 November – 12 December 2006. Organized by ICCROM in collaboration with ALECSO (The Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization), DGAM (General Directorate of Antiquities & Museums, Ministry of Culture, Syria), DoA (Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities, Jordan); and the Italian Government Development Cooperation

CollAsia 2010 Field Project on Teamwork for Sustainable Collections Care, Hanoi, Vietnam. 8 January – 9 February 2007. Organized by ICCROM, SEAMEO-SPAFA (SEAMEO Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts) and the Department of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture and Information, Viet Nam, in collaboration with the National Museum of Vietnamese History, Hanoi, the Vietnam Museum of Ethnology, Hanoi, and the Getty Foundation.

International Course: Conservation of Built Heritage 2007, ICCROM, Rome. 1 February – 30 March 2007.

Introduction to Preventive Conservation with Focus on Textile Collections, Ulaan Baatar, Mongolia. 19 March – 6 April 2007. Organized by UNESCO in collaboration with ICCROM and the Zanabazar Museum of Fine Arts.

2007 Field School of the UNESCO-ICCROM Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM): Cultural Impact Assessment and Maritime Archaeology, Galle, Sri Lanka. 1 – 9 April 2007.

ATHAR Programme: Core Regional Course on Conservation of Heritage Sites in the Arab Region, Amman, Jordan. 10 June - 12 July 2007. Organized by ICCROM in collaboration with ALECSO (The Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization); DoA (Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities, Jordan); UNESCO- Amman Office; Yarmouk University, Jordan, and the Italian Government Development Cooperation.

Joanna Wasko (Collections Unit), preparation and implementation of the Sharing Conservation Decisions course (Poland).

#### ARC96: 10-year reunion

In June 2006, participants and lecturers from the ARC96 (Architectural Conservation Course 1996) held a 10-year reunion at ICCROM in Rome. The event provided an opportunity for ICCROM to discuss with participants the impact of the course on their subsequent careers, and for the participants themselves to offer their ideas about ICCROM's forthcoming course on Built Heritage Conservation. We look forward to participants from other courses organizing similar events!

#### New publications from ICCROM

The papers from the 2005 ICCROM Forum have now been published as *Cultural Heritage in Postwar Recovery: Papers from the ICCROM Forum held on October 4-6, 2005* (edited by Nicholas Stanley-Price).

*Introducing Young People to Heritage Site Management and Protection: A practical Guide for Secondary School Teachers in the Arab region* is in a second edition and is now available in English and Arabic.

There is now also an Arabic translation of *Risk Preparedness: a Management Manual for World Cultural Heritage* (by Herb Stovel).

All these books can be acquired online from the ICCROM bookshop.

#### ICCROM Web News

The addition of a new search engine implemented by Google has improved the use of the web site. At present, the free text search includes both the web site and associated pdf documents, and also includes an option to search the Library Catalogue.

A monthly electronic news digest is available, featuring links to items on recent ICCROM activities and programmes, forthcoming courses, information on conservation events worldwide, grants, job opportunities, and new web sites. It currently has 7,000 subscribers. To receive this digest, visit the ICCROM home page and sign up.

#### Obituaries

##### *Umberto Baldini 1921–2006*

Umberto Baldini was head of the 'Gabinetto di Restauro' in the Uffizi premises, Florence

when the Arno swamped the city's museums and churches on 4 November, 1966, damaging paintings, frescoes, and rare books. During the salvage campaign, in which ICCROM played a coordinating role (see overleaf), he enlarged the restoration laboratories in Florence and stressed a more scientific approach to conservation. Subsequently, all of the Florentine state restoration laboratories were integrated into a new organization, the Opificio delle Pietre Dure, of which he became the first director from 1970 to 1983. He was subsequently appointed Director of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro (ICR) and continued his close collaboration with ICCROM. He directed this institute until he retired in 1987.

##### *Agnes Ballestrem 1935–2007*

Agnes Ballestrem had a long career specializing in the conservation of polychrome sculpture. In 1973, she became the head of conservation at the Denkmalpflege in Bonn and, from 1984 until her retirement, she worked for the Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage.

ICCROM benefited greatly over several decades from the commitment and insight of Agnes Ballestrem. She was a member and vice-chairman of the ICCROM Council from 1977 to 1985, and sat on the Standards and Training Committee. Her contribution to the development of the organization was recognized with the award of the ICCROM Prize in 1995.

##### *Robin Letellier 1944–2007*

Robin Letellier joined Parks Canada shortly after graduation in 1970 from Laval University in Quebec and had reached the position of Chief of the Heritage Recording Services Division, Heritage Conservation Programme by the time of his retirement in 1997. For more than twenty years, he was a regular lecturer on aspects of heritage recording at many of ICCROM's courses. He taught, for example, at the Architectural Conservation Course (ARC) from 1986 to 1998, and at the International Course on the Preservation of the Earthen Architectural Heritage from 1989 to 1996. He was also an active member of ICOMOS, serving in various positions on the International Committee for Architectural Photogrammetry.

### *Giorgio Lombardi 1941–2006*

Giorgio Lombardi, a former ICCROM lecturer, had an international career that included designing master plans for the town of Brescia, and for cities of South America such as Cartagena to Montevideo. He had a long association with ICCROM, lecturing on the Architectural Conservation Courses (ARC) from 1983 to 1993, covering topics such as the 'Theory and methodology of urban conservation' and 'Historic centres of Venice and Florence in the context of World Heritage'.

### *José María Losada Aranguren 1948–2007*

José María Losada was a museologist who specialized in the planning and renovation of public museums. He was the founding Director of the Spanish National Science and Technology Museum (MNCT) and Assistant Director General of the Instituto del Patrimonio Histórico Español (IPHE). He later became Technical Adviser at the Subdirección General de Museos Estatales. He was also patron and member of the Advisory Scientific Committee of the MNCT Foundation. His contribution to ICCROM was highly valued. He was a Council Member from 1992 to 2005, President of the XVIIIth General Assembly in 1993, and was a strong advocate for ICCROM's programmes in Latin America.

### *Gilles Nourissier 1954–2007*

Gilles Nourissier was a founder of the Ecole d'Avignon and was serving as its director at the time of his death. He was particularly active in ICOMOS, where he was a member of the International Training Committee and served as Secretary General of ICOMOS France. At ICCROM, he collaborated with the NAMEC programme between 1998 and 2001, in particular on the Cours du Patrimoine du Maghreb. This collaboration was linked to his work on the CORPUS project, a seventeen-country partnership within the framework of the Euromed Heritage Programme dealing with traditional architecture in the Mediterranean area.

### *Garry Thomson 1926–2007*

Garry Thomson was Scientific Adviser to the Trustees and Head of the Scientific Department at the National Gallery, London from 1960 until his retirement in 1985. He was the author of *The Museum Environment*, first published in 1978, which became a

source of fundamental information on conservation of all types of collections throughout the world. Together with colleagues, he conceived the ICCROM course on 'Scientific Principles of Conservation', which was launched in Rome in 1974. He continued to teach on ICCROM courses until 1989.

### *Gertrude Tripp 1914–2006*

Gertrude Tripp was the last witness to the events that marked the progress of conservation in Austria in the immediate post World War II era. She joined the Central Department for Monument Protection in 1939. After World War II she was appointed Head of Monument Preservation and Conservation for Upper Austria. In 1961, she became Deputy President of the Federal Office of Historic Monuments.

She was active in the international arena and was one of the five members of ICCROM's first full council, serving as a Council Member from 1960 to 1969. She was among the signatories of the Venice Charter in 1964 in her capacity as Austrian representative to this congress. As well as receiving various Austrian honours, she was the recipient of the ICCROM Award in 1981 and of the ICOMOS Gazzola Prize in 1990, both given in recognition of her life's work.

### **ICCROM Courses (cont'd)**

Reducing Risks to Collections Course, Sibiu, Romania. 18 June – 6 July 2007. Organized by ICCROM and the CCI (Canadian Conservation Institute), in collaboration with and the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, Romania, the National Museum Complex 'ASTRA', ICN (Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage), CMN (Canadian Museum of Nature) and the National Museum in Belgrade, Diana Department for Preventive Conservation.

Africa 2009 5th Technical Course on preparing nominations for the World Heritage List, Rwanda. 2-27 July 2007. Organized by ICCROM in collaboration with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, CRATerre-ENSAG, EPA (Ecole du patrimoine africain), CHDA (Centre for Heritage Development in Africa) and the Ministère de la Jeunesse de la Culture et des Sports, Rwanda.

Africa 2009 9th Regional Course on Conservation & Management of Immobile Cultural Heritage in sub-Saharan Africa, Mombasa, Kenya. 23 July – 12 October 2007. Organized by ICCROM in collaboration with CHDA (Centre for Heritage Development in Africa) and National Museums of Kenya.

SOIMA 2007: Safeguarding sound and image collections, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte and São Paulo, Brazil. 6-31 August 2007. Organized by ICCROM and AN (National Archives of Brazil), in collaboration with Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte (Graduate Programme in Arts, CECOR – Center for Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Movable Property), Brazil, Cinemateca Brasileira São Paulo, CRCDG (Centre de Recherches sur la Conservation des Documents Graphiques), France, CCAA (Coordinating Council of Audiovisual Archives Associations), United Kingdom, ECPA (European Commission on Preservation and Access), Masters Degree Program in Moving Image Archiving and Preservation, New York University, USA, Office of Records Services, National Archives and Records Administration, USA.

## Remembering the Florence Flood

Maria Teresa Jaquinta and Maria Mata Caravaca (ICCROM)

In the early morning of 4 November 1966, following two days of heavy rain, the Arno River embankment gave way in Florence. Huge landslides cut the city off from the rest of Italy and a wall of water in places up to 6.7 m flooded through the old town. An estimated 14,000 movable works of art were affected by the flood; in the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale alone, over one million books were damaged, including many old and rare volumes. It was an unprecedented loss and, forty years on, in November 2006, a programme of events was staged in Florence to commemorate the disaster. ICCROM was invited to give a talk at the State Archives in Florence on the role it played in the days following the flood. The memory of that time is fragile and the main protagonists are no longer active. Here we present a short account of ICCROM's participation, as recorded in the ICCROM Archive, interspersed with quotes from Giorgio Torraca as recounted in a recent interview. Professor Torraca was at the time the Scientific Assistant to the Rome Centre, as ICCROM was known in those early days.

*Harold Plenderleith had stopped in Florence on his trip by car from Great Britain to Rome. It was the day before the flood. The Hotel Helvetia, close to Ponte Vecchio, where he spent the night, remained isolated for three days. As well his car, the first Director of the Rome Centre also lost his precious stamp collection in the flood, so you could say that our first mission to Florence was to save the Director!*

Once the director had been rescued, an emergency mission to Florence was jointly organized by the Italian Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (ICR) and ICCROM. Both organizations were very young and collaboration between the two was extensive at the time. This initial visit was to assess the conservation needs, but

quite rapidly emergency teams in Florence exhausted materials and a frantic search began for items such as Japanese paper, acrylic resins and their solvents. ICCROM soon became the channel through which help and materials were distributed and within a week of the flood UNESCO and the Italian government had formally invited ICCROM to act as the 'focal point for the reception of offers of help in kind or of persons.'

The first shipment of equipment was quickly dispatched and used in interventions on damaged paintings in the Uffizi Gallery.

*The paintings posed a huge problem. We all knew that a waterlogged painting, if still hung, had to be taken down, laid flat, and left to dry slowly to allow enough time to shrink and to avoid possible cracking and consequent loss. However, it simply wasn't possible to remove the paintings without some loss through flaking. We decided, not without arguments between myself and Giovanni Urbani, at the time Director of the Italian Central Institute of Restoration, to coat the pictures with Paraloid, a technique we had already tried out in Tarquinia using a water resistant solvent.*

Throughout this period, ICCROM was in constant communication with UNESCO, sending progress reports which included, as the archives attest, lists of institutional needs, inventories of damage, details of emergency treatments and of the number of volunteers arriving from abroad. Its coordinating role proved crucial.

*The international interest in Florence was enormous. Very many restorers arrived in Florence, but in some case, as is understandable, local restorers didn't want outsiders to touch the works of art. On the other hand, the State Archives and the National Library accepted assistance from anyone who offered. In fact, the National Library didn't even have a conservation laboratory. It built one after the flood, with the assistance of British experts.*

ICCROM continued to work in Florence, and indeed in Venice, which coincidentally had also suffered from flooding at the same time, for another two years. The ICCROM Archive records a total of eighty-five missions related to the cities' plight between 1996 and 1998. We shall let Professor Torraca have the last word.

*Of course, the flood was a major disaster for the heritage of Florence, but what I also recall is the wonderful spirit of international co-operation that prevailed at the time and the selflessness of the volunteers who came to the city's rescue. ICCROM can be proud of the part it played in the aftermath of that terrible event.*

Below: storage areas of the Archivio di Stato of Florence flooded by muddy water.

Bottom: volunteers recover books covered in mud.



CFILR (Centro di Fotoproduzione, Legatoria e Restauro degli Archivi di Stato)



## CollAsia 2010: Teaming Up

Katriina Similä (ICCRM)

Working together seems like a straightforward idea — it makes sense in more ways than one: sharing ideas, coming up with more efficient ways to do things, getting rid of duplication of efforts, to mention just a few. However, we all know that efficient teamwork is sometimes difficult to implement, and it is not always easy to identify the reasons why. Developing our capacity to understand the nature of processes in our institutions and our daily work, and trying out different approaches to building sound practices on big and small aspects, can lead to great results.

CollAsia 2010 has as one of its core aims the strengthening of the networks in southeast Asia in order to pool ideas and resources and revitalising our ways of working. During the first half of the seven-year programme, the planning and implementation of different types of activities, as well as the interactive learning methodology of the workshops, have addressed our capacity to work together. This is true for institutions as well as individual professionals. Cultural differences exist not only between countries and continents, but between professionals from different areas of specialization and institutions, which have developed practices and ways of thinking that are taken for granted in our daily work. This has highlighted the importance of improving our communication skills as a crucial element for effective and efficient team work.

In 2006, Manila in the Philippines was the venue for the CollAsia 2010 workshop on 'Conservation of Southeast Asian Collections in Storage', which aimed at consolidating capacity to implement effective long-term strategies for the adequate care and management of collections in storage. Storage is often seen as the most passive aspect of museums and other heritage institutions. However, objects and people move more than we think, and the character of the institution affects what kind of strategies are meaningful. In order to explore this as fully as possible the workshop engaged a wide variety of partners. Two leading institutions in the country, the National Museum of the Philippines and the University of Santo Tomas, formed the core partnership. Sixteen different institutions supported the event, both private and public, large and small, ranging from the Central Bank of the Philippines to the Archdiocesan Archives of Manila, to the Asian Development Bank, and to the World Heritage site of San Agustin Church. This international workshop also provided



an opportunity for the national professional community to collaborate in new ways and thus to learn more about the character and practices of different institutional frameworks.

In the beginning of 2007, CollAsia 2010 continued to address the theme of storage through the programme's first field project which took place in Vietnam. It was related to a concrete task to be performed on a real collection by the end of the activity. During the five weeks in Hanoi a group of over twenty people from the region and beyond worked together to bring about an improvement in the storage room for organic materials in the National Museum of Vietnamese History, as well as contributing to the planning process of a new building of the Vietnam Museum of Ethnology. The interrelation of theory and practice sessions, the groups discussions, and the hands-on work ensured that ideas and actions were tested immediately in relation to each other. Assessing risks to the collection, thinking about what could and should be done, elaborating a work plan and carrying it out, all in smaller or larger groups of colleagues, was a unique opportunity for everyone involved.

As the CollAsia 2010 programme looks forward to the second half of its seven years, the experiences so far with building partnerships both within the region and beyond are a great encouragement. Continuing to strengthen and diversify this dimension of the programme is a key component for achieving sustainable results. The core strength of all collaboration and teamwork is a commitment to a shared vision. As the professional community working with collections of Southeast Asian heritage continue to sharpen and consolidate this vision, joining forces will become more and more a natural way of moving ahead.

Left: Participants in the field project in Hanoi (January 2007).

Right: Painted wood panel in the National Museum of Vietnamese History.

### CollAsia 2010

CollAsia 2010 is a seven year programme aimed at improving the conservation conditions of Southeast Asian heritage collections. The target countries of the programme are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam. The programme is jointly implemented by ICCROM and SPAFA (SEAMEO Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts), based in Bangkok, Thailand.

The CollAsia 2010 programme's objectives are:

- increased awareness and knowledge about objects in Asian collections (materials, construction methods, sensitivity and conservation);
- increased capacity of institutions and increased resources for professionals to implement conservation strategies, including local preventive conservation initiatives;
- functional tools to support the dynamic development and interaction of regional networks of institutions and professionals.

Please consult the CollAsia 2010 website ([www.collasia2010.org](http://www.collasia2010.org)) for updates on recent events, didactic resources, and information on future activities.

## Advancing Research in Risk Management Applications to Cultural Property

Agnes Brokerhof, Veerle Meul, Stefan Michalski, José Luiz Pedersoli Júnior

### Authors

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### Risk management research

The risk management-oriented research presented in this article is a component of ICCROM's Preventive Conservation Programme – Reducing Risks to Collections carried out in collaboration with the following institutions and professionals:

Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI)  
Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage (ICN)

Robert Waller - Canadian Museum of Nature (CMN)

Veerle Meul - State Inspectorate for Cultural Heritage, the Netherlands (until May 2007); Monument Watch Flanders, Belgium (from June 2007).

This partnership also includes the promotion and dissemination of risk management in conservation practice through training, e.g. the 'Reducing Risks to Collections' international courses, participation in professional meetings, and publications.

Cultural property is vulnerable to various risks because of its diverse material composition, its geographical spread, and its values. Those risks range from rare and catastrophic events to continual and slow damaging processes. The magnitude of a given risk depends on the combination of its likelihood (event) or rate (process), and the extent of loss in value to cultural property it is expected to cause.

The ability to identify risks comprehensively, to estimate correctly their magnitude and associated uncertainties, to devise cost-effective solutions to treat those risks, and to communicate clearly with stakeholders throughout this process offers a powerful way to deal with risks. This is the basis of risk management.

ICCROM is now collaborating with leading partners and experts to promote and disseminate the application of risk management in the field of cultural property. As well as providing training activities and networking platforms in risk management to heritage professionals, ICCROM and partners are also carrying out research to address major current challenges to the widespread application of risk management by the conservation community. Those challenges include: 1) the need for a robust, comprehensible, and widely accessible risk-based decision-making method and support tools; 2) the need for technical and scientific data and information from several fields (e.g. materials science, climatology, seismology, criminology, entomology) to support the use of that method; 3) the need for consistent estimates of loss in value to cultural property due to material damage.

### Risk-based decision-making method and support tools

Current research in this topic has been focusing on the development of a 'user-friendly' web-based tool for assessing risks to collections. This work has been carried out in close consultation with a risk analyst specialized in the design of such tools in the area of human health. The interdisciplinary nature of this work is very fruitful given the many macro-similarities between the topics of human health and collection 'health'.

At the heart of the tool will be a model of the risks to the user's collection, such as light fading, earthquakes, vandalism, etc. As the user enters specific information about the situation of the collection in her or his institution through a user-friendly, interactive interface, the model will calculate

the risks and display them in a clear and understandable way. The complete model itself, running behind the interface, will be complex and contain large amounts of data and expert judgments. As users develop familiarity with the tool, it will be possible for them to build increasingly more detailed pictures of their situation, store them on the web page, and receive increasingly more precise estimates of their risks. Users may also choose to ask very focused risk assessment questions, such as an estimate of the rate of fading of a coloured artifact, or the risk of cracking due to humidity fluctuations.

A prototype model of overall collection risk was developed in 2006 using a software tool called Analytica®. At the same time, work started on individual models of well-studied risks such as aging of archive materials at warm temperatures and high humidity. The software is well suited to building complex models by using smaller models as building blocks, and to sharing the process amongst many different experts around the world. A first version of the risk assessment model for testing by users is expected to be available within two years.

### Pooling of benchmark scenarios

Carrying out a risk assessment involves developing scenarios for the identified risks. A scenario describes a specific risk so that it can be assessed. It tells the story about what is expected to happen in a certain context, location or situation, from the beginning (the hazard or source) to the end (the loss in value), taking into account all mitigating and magnifying factors. To quantify the risk it makes use of the current state of knowledge about probabilities, rates and impact. It is written in such a way that the reader can follow and understand it without being a technical expert. Thus it provides an entry point to the huge source of scientific data on the subject that is scattered around the world. Experience in applying and teaching risk assessment of heritage collections demonstrates that an important resource for assessors is a pool of scenarios made by experts in real situations.

A first set of reference scenarios has been developed by the research team collaborating on this topic. This exercise has served to improve our ability to write unambiguous scenarios and to develop a consistent working practice. The scenarios, the template and the guidelines that resulted from the exercise are now being used as teaching material. Meanwhile this scenario pool is a tool for

compiling data on specific risks. As the scenarios are discussed and peer reviewed they offer a basis for growing and expanding knowledge. For users who find themselves in slightly different circumstances, the reference provides directions for how and where to find applicable data. Since scenario writing focuses the author on available data, it confronts one also with a lack thereof. Thus the scenario pool helps define areas for future research.

While the scenario pool is under construction the 'scenario pool team' consists of only a small number of experienced risk assessors. In future the entire group of heritage professionals trained and involved in risk assessment may contribute to creating a larger, open pool where knowledge can be shared worldwide, so that a risk management community of practice can be created and continuously enhanced.

### Loss of value estimation

Collection risk assessment places values and significance at the heart of decision making in cultural heritage conservation management, the aim of which is to deliver the collection to some future point in time with as little loss in value as possible.

An explorative study into the available sources for informing value judgments in cultural heritage risk assessment is being undertaken within this collaborative research framework. The focus is on procedures for assessing values in current heritage practice, especially on complexes of movable and immovable heritage, and on values-based conservation. Value-based conservation focuses on managing the change of a resource in ways that will sustain its values and significance. The study argues that a formal assessment of significance should precede the value judgments in the risk assessment for cultural heritage. Related disciplines, such as environmental conservation, health care, anthropology and economics have been explored for similar concepts.

The loss-in-value judgment is problematic because it explores the un-established link between the material reality of an asset and its intangible qualities. How much value is lost when the object changes physically? Judgments on losses are formalized in designation and listing, and in museum collection policies such as de-accessioning. They are crucial to values-based conservation. Site and environmental conservation show

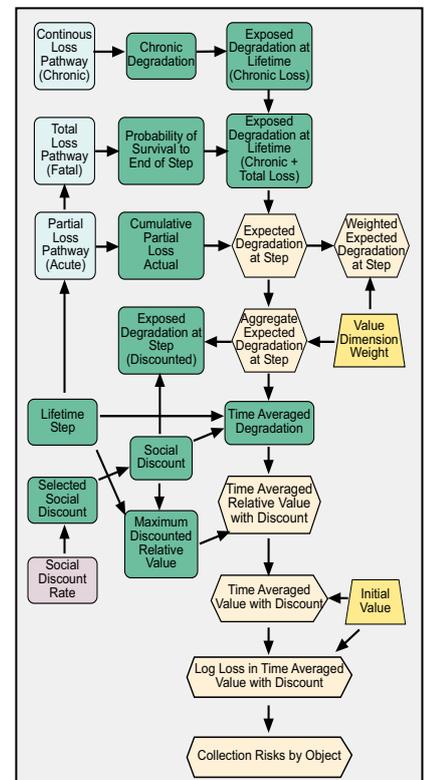


a longer tradition in discussing losses and change, as in impact assessments.

Judgment of loss in value should start with an assessment of the expected change in state. Then it has to be established what values are affected and what the loss of value will be. Hence, the study raises the question if risk identification should be focused more sharply on the significance and value of heritage itself.

Both concepts rely on sound, transparent and participatory judgment and decision making. Success depends on sharing and calibrating it with all relevant stakeholders. Therefore, stakeholder analysis, group consensus and multiple criteria decision-making in particular are explored.

A report with the results of this exploratory study, including a glossary and annotated bibliography, will soon be available on ICCROM's website.



Top: the scenario pool team meeting at ICCROM in March 2007.

Bottom right: the 'influence diagram' of the collection risk model in Analytica® showing the relationships among the different components of the model.

Bottom left: A significant ensemble of movable and immovable heritage in the Museum Huis Doorn, The Netherlands.

## New International Course on Conservation of Built Heritage

Joe King, Valerie Magar and Gamini Wijesuriya (ICCROM)

### International Course on Conservation of Built Heritage

1 February – 30 March 2007  
Rome, Italy

Twenty-two participants from diverse backgrounds (architects, archaeologists, planners, engineers etc.) took part in the course.

ICCROM staff together with nearly thirty resources persons from many parts of the world brought their conservation experience and teaching skills to enrich the course.

#### Partners

International Centre for the Study of Herculaneum (Centro internazionale per gli studi di Herculaneum)  
Soprintendenza archeologica di Pompei  
Comune di Ercolano  
The British School at Rome

In 2007, ICCROM re-launched an international course on 'Conservation of Built Heritage' marking the return to Rome of a regular course on architectural conservation. The course is intended to be the flagship activity of the newly established Programme for the Conservation of Built Heritage (2006–15) as approved by the General Assembly in November 2005.

The new eight-week course (CBH 07) was held in Rome from 1 February to 30 March 2007 and will be repeated every two years. The topic of the course reflects ICCROM's long history of offering training in this field. This includes previous courses on architectural conservation (ARC), stone and wood conservation, and the Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation programme (ITUC).

In designing this particular course, ICCROM has drawn upon decades of experience as well as recent international trends and thinking on the conservation of built heritage, a topic which covers buildings, sites, historic cities and cultural landscapes.

The 2007 course aimed at serving a wide range of conservation practitioners and decision-makers. Emphasis was placed on technical aspects as well as on broader planning and management issues relevant to conservation. The first part of the course consisted of an overview of the different approaches and key concepts in built heritage conservation. A key component of this was the presentations of participants illustrating how they defined heritage in their own countries. The western notions of heritage conservation, its global influence, both complimentary and contradictory, and the importance of

the cultural basis for conservation decision-making were highlighted. Emerging concepts such as sustainability, culture-nature interaction, and the historic urban landscapes were also discussed.

The second part of the course provided opportunities to present and compare different planning and management models. It began with a review of management systems currently in use in different parts of the world, followed by lectures on legal and institutional frameworks. Conservation planning at national and site levels, including at World Heritage sites, was then discussed. The importance of the application of strategic thinking in heritage management was highlighted and the value of an integrated participatory approach stressed.

Major topics of the third part of the course included information and documentation, condition assessments and conservation practices.

The role of information in the conservation decision-making process was highlighted as well as the available options for documenting various types of heritage (tangible and intangible elements, cultural and environmental aspects).

The condition assessment section looked at the options for understanding materials, structures, sites and landscapes and their causes of deterioration, as well as the various methods that can be employed when making an assessment (visual, analytical and scientific tools and techniques including laboratory).

Under that part of the course devoted to conservation practices, participants learnt about conservation treatments and interventions, synthesizing the work of the previous weeks. Discussions ranged from first aid and emergency treatment (invasive or non invasive) to the variety of options available to achieve conservation goals (vis-à-vis buildings, sites, urban and rural centres, and landscapes) based on current philosophical, ethical, and cultural considerations.

The final week was spent at Herculaneum, a Roman town buried during the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 AD, now excavated and part of the World Heritage Site of Pompei. Participants utilized the knowledge and experience gained during the course to examine and propose solutions to practical conservation issues relating to the site, benefiting from discussions with conservation professionals from the Herculaneum Conservation Project.

In Herculaneum the modern town sits next to the ancient site, making an integrated approach to conservation essential.



## UNESCO-ICCROM Asian Academy for Heritage Management

Gamini Wijesuriya (ICCROM)

The Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM) is a network of institutions throughout Asia and the Pacific offering professional training in the field of heritage management that has been initiated and developed by the UNESCO Bangkok office and ICCROM. The mission of the Asian Academy is to strengthen professional capacity to manage heritage resources in a sustainable manner by providing a regional platform for institutional cooperation in training, research, and exchange. Under the guidance of UNESCO and ICCROM, the Asian Academy promotes an integrated, holistic and multi-disciplinary approach to the management of heritage resources, including both tangible and intangible expressions of culture.

The objective of the Academy is to enhance expertise in the region by improving professional training and enhancing management capacity in fields related to culture heritage, fostering exchange of professional knowledge and resources, and documenting best practice. Activities and resources comprise field schools, certification of in-field practitioners (Cultural Heritage Specialist Guide Programme), online resources with a database and library of heritage management resources, conferences and publications, and an awards programme for outstanding student work.

The activities of the Academy are coordinated by a small central secretariat located in Bangkok supported by UNESCO and ICCROM. A steering committee, consisting of representatives from core member institutes, UNESCO, and ICCROM oversees the network, develops strategies, and decides on membership admissions. Core members are those institutes of higher learning situated in the Asia-Pacific region that offer postgraduate programmes related to culture and heritage management. The Academy currently has fifty-four core members throughout the region.

One of the key features of the Academy is the annual field schools, the first of which was held at the World Heritage City of Macao in December 2003 on the theme 'Conserving Asia's Built Heritage: An Integrated Management Approach'. The field school offered twenty-five staff and advanced students from member institutions of the Academy the opportunity to study heritage conservation in real-life situations with the guidance of leading experts in the field. The importance of an integrated and interdisciplinary approach was

a key message of the event. The exchange of experiences and ideas beyond disciplinary and cultural borders was deemed enriching by both participants and lecturers.

The second field school on 'Conservation and Presentation of Archaeological Heritage in an Urban Context' was held in 2005 at Ba Dinh, located in the middle of Hanoi, Vietnam. For the twenty participants, Ba Dinh, which is a recently-excavated archaeological site embedded in the rapidly changing urban landscape of Hanoi, provided a challenging case study. It served as a test case for integrating conservation management into an urban context. As well as lectures on topics ranging from conservation legislation to community involvement, there were case studies and field trips to heritage sites in Hanoi. The highlight of the school was the sharing of the group results with the local decision-makers.

The third field school, with eighteen participants, took place in April 2007 at the World Heritage site of Galle in Sri Lanka under the title 'Conducting a Cultural Impact Assessment in a Maritime Context'. The port of Galle includes elements of built heritage, living heritage and underwater cultural heritage. Participants conducted a cultural impact assessment of the site within the context of an integrated conservation management, and taking into account the development plan for the expansion of the port.

In 2006, the Academy held a conference on 'Asian Approaches to Conservation', organized in collaboration with Chulalongkorn University and held in Bangkok. This was an academic event that fostered the exchange of knowledge, information and views among researchers and experts in the field of conservation and heritage management. Participants from thirteen nations presented twenty research papers. The proceedings have now been published by Chulalongkorn University.

As Dr Richard Engelhardt, one of the co-founders of the Academy, noted 'the establishment of AAHM is an integral part of a regional strategy to upgrade and localize professional training and enhance management capacity in fields related to culture heritage. AAHM links a wide range of regional institutions and professionals, creating a diverse, synergetic pool of resources. It is hoped that the AAHM acts as a vehicle to put local knowledge to use for cultural heritage conservation.'

### UNESCO-ICCROM Asian Academy for Heritage Management

Partners in the Field Schools  
 Institute for Tourism Studies (IFT),  
 Colina de Mong-Ha, Macao SAR, China  
 The Architectural Conservation  
 Programme of the University of Hong  
 Kong, the Macao Institute for Tourism  
 Studies and the Macao Cultural  
 Institute  
 Hanoi Architectural Research Institute  
 (Vietnam)  
 Deakin University (Australia)  
 Hanoi Architectural University  
 (Vietnam)  
 Postgraduate Institute of  
 Archaeology, University of Kelaniya,  
 Sri Lanka

AAHM web site:  
<http://www.unescobkk.org/culture/asian-academy>

See also *Research Conference Proceedings on Asian Approaches to Conservation 2006* (Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University; ISBN 978-974-9990-88-9).

Ba Dinh Archaeological Site, the focus of the 2nd AAHU field school.



**Documentation and Management of Heritage Sites in the Arab Region, Umm Qais, Jordan and Bosra, Syria**

**18 November – 12 December 2006**

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah

**Core Regional Course on Conservation of Heritage Sites in the Arab Region**

**10 June – 12 July 2007**

Under the Patronage of H.E Mr Osama Al-Dabbas, the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Jordan.

**Partners**

ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property)  
ALECSO (Organisation arabe pour l'éducation, la culture et les sciences)

In collaboration with  
UNESCO Office in Amman  
DoA (Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities, Jordan)  
DGAM General Directorate of Antiquities & Museums, Ministry of Culture, Syria  
Lebanese University, Tripoli, Lebanon  
Yarmouk University

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## The Design of Protective Structures for the Conservation and Presentation of Archaeological Sites in the Mediterranean

Zaki Aslan (ICCROM)

One of the main issues that ICCROM has continued to address in its training programmes, with particular reference to the Mediterranean Region (for example, as part of its ATHAR programme) is the design of protective structures at archaeological sites. Requests for technical advice and assistance on this issue are also routinely received from Member States (for example, from Malta where an international architectural competition was held in 2004 to find the best solution to protecting the World Heritage Site of the Megalithic Temples of Hagar Qim and Mnajdra). While this topic comprises several interwoven issues, this article focuses on the planning and design guidelines that have developed out of ICCROM's most recent experiences in this area and from discussions during training courses and implementation of projects.

### Why are planning and design methodologies needed for protective structures?

Because designing a protective structure at an archaeological site has frequently been seen as a construction project with an immediate need, the ultimate result of a protection attempt is often an ineffective and controversial new intervention. In fact, newly-erected constructions in an historic context are often the subject of public criticism and of academic concerns.

Among the various specializations in the heritage field, one may note that a conservator is commonly concerned with deterioration processes and the effect of environmental conditions on the health of the historic material under threat, whereas an architect tends to focus on aesthetics, form, educational display, and contextual design. An archaeologist, on the other hand, may worry about the impact a structure may have on the integrity of the excavated site or about immediate measures to save it.

Many of these structures were, conventionally, erected from a perceived need to provide a roof on a site to protect it from rainwater and sunlight. Additionally, several temporary shelters erected at sites turned out to remain permanent. The design of a new structure on an archaeological site has rarely been thought of as a research process, considering the enhancement of inherent values, visitor understanding, well-managed access, or protection provided largely by improved and stable environmental

conditions for the archaeological materials and the structures themselves. There have been some attempts to evaluate systematically the efficacy of shelters and enclosures (see, for example, *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*, Vol. 5, devoted to papers on protective shelters for archaeological sites worldwide). In practice, however, a holistic policy of this kind has not proved to be an easy task to achieve.

Developing practical and technical architectural design methods for protective structures to provide stable environmental conditions for the conservation of archaeological sites is crucial. If planned in the design phase, the application of these methods can, tentatively, indicate the level of effectiveness of proposed passive design solutions used to stabilize the environmental conditions of archaeological material remains at heritage sites.

### Establishing guidance and design parameters for the design of protective structures

With continuous reference to elements of contemporary heritage management processes, design guidelines and methods aimed at enhancing the performance of protective structures at archaeological sites can be established. Based on sheltering principles, design criteria essentially consider:

1. The inclusion of stakeholders of a site not only in the decision-making and strategic planning processes to shelter a site, but also in the design phase of protective structures. This implies that architects, designers, and a management team should consult with local communities and interest groups who should take part in the design process.
2. The range of values influencing a sheltering strategy, and the meaning and cultural significance of a site. Cultural meanings of a site influence the design both aesthetically with regard to contextual design and legibility, and ethically with regard to conservation principles aimed at preserving this meaning and attributes relevant to the cultural values of a site. These may include architectural, historic, educational, symbolic, or scientific values, as expressed through the original design, form, materials, use, setting or spirit of a site.
3. The physical condition of a site. If preservation conditions of an archaeological site are investigated in a thorough manner and, thus, an understanding of all the

mechanisms leading to material deterioration at a site is achieved, a new design of a protective structure can adopt architectural solutions to slow down identified decay processes. The thoroughness of physical investigation techniques is therefore fundamental in the process.

4. Management aspects such as the availability of materials, human resources at a site, and financial means. In addition to the design *per se*, these resources are also necessary for continuous monitoring and maintenance.

The design guidelines above take account of the following.

*Durability-related aspects:* design aspects of the new structure that influence the historic material fabric such as: structural performance and its relationship to the site (foundations, span, etc.), water exclusion, humidity, light and ventilation control, reversibility and durability of the new construction material. Design aspects related to the climate and environment of the site and their effect on the newly created microclimate closely relevant to preservation conditions of the historic fabric.

*Significance and value-related aspects:* aesthetic considerations with regard to the image, appearance and contextual design of the new structure. Contribution of the general and additional design elements to site interpretation and visitors' understanding (intelligibility).

*Accessibility-related aspects:* site use and understanding: route and scheduling of visits, visitors' safety, and security of the site from vandalism and other intrusions (e.g. caused by animals).

*Management aspects:* these conservation objectives have always been treated in isolation despite their apparent nature to heritage professionals. Nevertheless, the feasibility of a sheltering decision at the design phase is essentially associated with the rationale of the conservation process which is primarily to improve the physical conditions at an archaeological site. A prominent role of sheltering is, however, embedded in the need to provide environmentally stable conditions for prolonged physical conservation of material remains. The use of climatic design methods from the field of architecture is thus of paramount importance, as also is monitoring.

#### Selected basic principles and considerations

- Putting the sheltering process in the context of a site management framework.
- Ensuring and making clear professional responsibilities and multi-disciplinary involvement in a sheltering work, and involving all interest groups at various stages of design
- Investigation and thorough archaeological and conservation research.
- Commitment to future monitoring and maintenance must take high priority from the beginning of the process of planning for sheltering projects, requiring local trained staff.
- Condition assessment, environmental monitoring, and climatic analysis are important diagnostic tools to understand deterioration mechanisms.
- Enclosures and shelters can be considered after solutions to problems associated with high water tables and dispersed water are established in an overall strategy for the conservation of a site.
- It is important to devise a concise design brief, tender and specifications relevant to the design criteria.
- Protective structures require a long-term budget for their operation and repair.
- Architectural climatic design methods and selection of architectural materials (in the construction industry) should be investigated in the course of designing a protective structure. The use of building simulation tools in the design phase can indicate the potential effectiveness of protective structures, especially enclosures aimed at achieving defined environment control requirements.
- New additions should aim at recognizing sites values and relevant attributes, distinguishing the new work from the original, and enhancing the architectural continuity of a historic place.
- In order to adopt climatic architectural design approaches, controlling the environment should be monitored before and after the construction of a climatic-designed structure.

In such a growing field of expertise, ICCROM has continued to help develop specific research methods in this area, disseminate knowledge and raise awareness among professionals and the public, and address the subject in its training and cooperation activities with its Member States.



Enclosure over the Church of the Apostles, Madaba, Jordan. The western orientation of the facade and the use of glass resulted in damage to the mosaics from solar radiation, leading to the replacement of the glass with concrete and wooden panels.

ATHAR course participants working on assessing the effect of protective structures in Madaba, Jordan



## The EPA Fund: Building on Success

Jerome Nhan (ICCROM Consultant)

### Donors to the EPA fund

Our thanks to the following donors for their generous contributions to the EPA Fund:

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 Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Former Secretary-General of the United Nations  
 Emile-Derlin Zinsou, Former President of Benin

Explaining what the EPA Fund is can be difficult. Mention that it is an endowment fund, and that it was created for the benefit of a training institution in Africa, and many people continue to stare in wide-eyed wonder: A fund? At ICCROM? How does it work? Now that the EPA Fund has, after seven years of effort, reached the target it had set for itself when it was launched in 2000, it is time to share the story of this joint initiative of ICCROM and the Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (School of African Heritage – EPA).

We need first to step back over twenty years to 1986. ICCROM had just completed an assessment on the state of collections in Sub-Saharan African museums. Taken as a whole, the situation was disastrous. The lack of trained professionals was one of the main reasons behind the systematic but not inevitable loss of huge numbers of artifacts. In one well-known case, a 10-foot high termite hill was found next to the storage room of a museum; in a few weeks, the 700 masks that this storage room had contained were reduced to dust. ICCROM therefore launched PREMA, a novel training programme for African museum professionals. From 1986 to 2000, PREMA involved some four hundred professionals, provided thousands of hours of training, while helping to build or rebuild entire storage buildings and to safeguard hundreds of artifacts. But there was still a lot to do.

Several participants in PREMA realized that African professionals had to take ownership of PREMA and give it new roots in Africa. Led by Alain Godonou, in 1998 they created EPA, an independent and self-financed university institution located in Porto-Novo, Benin. EPA thus became the only institution dedicated

The future Maison du Patrimoine in Porto Novo, Benin.

to training cultural heritage professionals in francophone and lusophone Sub-Saharan Africa. With its twenty-one strong pan-African team and over forty partner institutions from China to the United States, not to mention a quarterly information newsletter and a website ([www.epa-prema.net/english/](http://www.epa-prema.net/english/)), EPA plays a leading role in showing that cultural heritage is a source of knowledge, tolerance and pride for Africa in the twenty-first century. Today its work gives inspiration to a network of professionals that extends from Madagascar to Mauritania.

One of EPA's strengths is its financial independence and its founders were well aware that without a long-term financial strategy, the future of the school would always be uncertain. With this in mind, EPA and ICCROM created the EPA Fund in February 2000.

Like the endowment funds of American universities such as Harvard and Yale, though at a much smaller scale, the EPA Fund aims to provide EPA with a regular inflow of revenues to cover its running costs – salaries, computers, equipment, communication, etc. Thus the fund gives EPA more freedom of action and financial visibility than it would otherwise have, contributing to the overall sustainability of the institution.

The fund is managed by ICCROM and is invested in low-risk financial products in the Euro-zone. Today, with fourteen donors, including the governments of Angola, Benin, France, Italy, and Tunisia, and an Honorary Committee comprised of ten people, the EPA Fund is the story of a difficult but ultimately successful international fund-raising effort spanning seven years.

In 2000 it was calculated that €2,250,000, yielding 4% every year, would be sufficient to cover all of EPA's running costs. However, the combined effects of inflation and low yields from the secure investments of the fund mean that this objective must now be revised. This is why today we are calling on all interested parties to help us reach a new target of €3,000,000 by 2010.

With global attention focusing once again on the African continent, raising levels of understanding, recognition, protection and appreciation of African heritage is a major responsibility not only for our colleagues in Africa but for the professional community as a whole. ICCROM intends to continue playing a leading role in this process, in partnership with EPA and other cultural heritage institutions in Africa and elsewhere.



## Laws Protecting the Immovable Cultural Heritage in Sub-Saharan Africa

Webber Ndoro and Baba Keita (ICCRROM)

In Sub-Saharan Africa customary and traditional mechanisms and practices to manage and conserve heritage have existed down the ages. They protected the many heritage places such as the sacred groves and mountains, cultural landscapes, shrines, and tombs. Most of the culturally significant places were always protected through a series of prescriptive taboos and restrictions. Most of the taboos or norms governing heritage protection were not written and were specific to particular ethnic groups and communities. However, the customary regulations and tradition were very strong and were passed from generation to generation. In most countries the present state legislations do not take into consideration the rich and diverse cultural systems and the customary and traditional practices have not yet found their way into the laws of the modern state.

The administrations in much of Africa do have a set of state legal systems aimed at protecting the significant aspects of African heritage. Most of the present legal frameworks, however, define heritage in a limited way, employing categories which do not take into consideration the aspirations of the common people. In other continents, the beliefs, social systems and cosmology of its people inform the applicable legal frameworks. In general in Africa, the heritage laws, inherited from colonial times, mainly define heritage places as monuments, antiquities and relics. The laws also tend to divide cultural issues from nature. The results are that the heritage which mattered to the local communities was neglected. For example, the sacred Kaya Forest in Kenya could not be protected under the last Act of 1984. The same can be said of the current Act of Botswana, where the rock art at the World Heritage site of Tsodilo is protected but not the sacred places of the San people who leave in the area.

Most of the derived legislation that is operational in Africa takes no cognizance of community interests, aspirations and belief systems. Typical examples are the legislation in Tanzania (Antiquities Act of 1964) and in Sudan (Antiquities Act 1952). The typical titles for such legislation indicate the narrow definition of the heritage that was meant to be protected.

At the beginning of the AFRICA 2009 programme there was recognition that one of the main challenges in protecting the immovable heritage in sub-Saharan Africa was

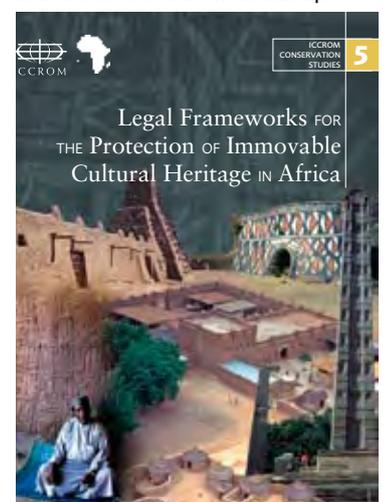
the legal frameworks. Thus a number of seminars were held to discuss the key issues related to the weaknesses of protective legislation and to identify a way forward. The first seminar was held in 2002 in Mutare, Zimbabwe, and the second one in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in 2003. Both seminars showed that the main problems with the implementation of heritage legislation were the same in all countries. The laws were seen to be outdated and generally failing to encompass the culturally significant places of the sub continent. The antiquatedness of the laws made them out of step with the broader definitions of heritage in contemporary Africa. Most laws treated the communities as aliens to their heritage, and in some cases the culturally significant heritage in Africa, which included the intangible and spiritual values, was ignored. These issues were also discussed in the Regional Training Courses and Regional Thematic seminars of the AFRICA 2009 programme. A research project has been started to examine some of the laws with a view to identifying possible solutions, given the fact that legal reform is often a lengthy process. The aim is to have a set of publications to assist countries in initiating legal reforms that will more effectively help to protect the heritage.

In fact, in the last few years several countries have begun to review their cultural heritage legislation. New laws which take into consideration the broader definitions of heritage and recognition of traditional and customary practices have been enacted in South Africa, Namibia, Botswana and Kenya. Significantly, this legislation includes new concepts such as, for example, that of mandatory impact assessment before major development to mitigate impacts on the heritage. They also embrace some of the issues expressed by the new 2003 UNESCO Convention on the Intangible Heritage.



Sacred Forest, Bamezoun, Benin

This book on African legal frameworks for cultural heritage can be purchased online from the ICCROM bookshop.



## Reflections on Sharing Conservation Decisions Courses

Rosalia Varoli-Piazza (ICCROM) and Paola Camera

### Sharing Conservation Decisions

16 October–10 November 2006,  
Rome

#### Partners

Fondazione Centro conservazione e restauro La Venaria Reale, Italy;  
Institut National du Patrimoine, Paris (INP);  
Istituto Centrale per il Restauro, Rome (ICR);  
Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, France;  
Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, Italy;  
Opificio delle Pietre Dure (OPD), Florence;

#### Also supported by

Fondazione per L'Arte della Compagnia di San Paolo, Torino, Italy;  
Fondazione Romualdo Del Bianco, Florence, Italy.

Alessandro Sidoti, conservator-restorer at the Conservation Laboratory of National Library of Florence, shows a flood-damaged object and explains the conservation treatment.



ICCROM's mandate includes the provision of training for heritage conservation professionals. While such training addresses sometimes very specific themes, there has been an increasing awareness of the need for enhanced capacity for interdisciplinary and intersectorial collaboration. In the year 2000, at a seminar aiming at redefining the programmatic priorities of the Collections Unit of ICCROM, 'the need to encourage, diffuse and protect the plurality of approaches, disciplines and contexts in the field of conservation' emerged as a central issue. This gave rise to the creation of the course on 'Sharing Conservation Decisions', the first edition of which took place in 2002.

The course is a very ambitious one, in trying to bring forth as wide a variety as possible of actors and factors involved in shaping the decision-making process in the conservation of cultural heritage. The interdisciplinary and multicultural mix in the programme, participants and lecturers, helps to avoid the trap of analysing decisions as a set of formal administrative steps, and aims at creating an awareness of the various helpful, as well as hindering, elements that are present in the institutional cultures of heritage administrations in different parts of the world.

It is difficult to know if the word 'sharing' or 'decisions' has been more appealing in the title of the course. However, since the first edition of this biannual course, applications from all over the world and from all professional areas have been flowing in, making it one of the most sought after training activities of ICCROM. This gives great encouragement to the team building the programme and the contents of the course, at the core of which has been the contribution of two key Italian institutions: the Istituto Centrale di Restauro in Rome and the Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Florence. The input of French colleagues from the Institut National du Patrimoine, Paris has further contributed to providing the course with a variety of real life situations.

At the heart of the course is *communication*. As the story of the blind men describing an elephant points out, each of us is stuck within the specificity of our field, and the professional who is concerned with the trunk of the elephant does not recognize the description stemming from

the one concerned with the leg or the tail. 'Heritage' and 'conservation' are widely accepted terms, but the interpretation of these terms in different cultural and institutional settings often varies. Developing our capacity to speak out and discuss our ideas and convictions is at the heart of building interdisciplinary and intercultural dialogues.

This process is also helped by the development of common tools, such as glossaries. Course participants are asked to write down a list of terms that they have difficulties with and, through discussion (and argument!) they arrive at a shared understanding of the terms. Such tools provide a platform for developing communication skills and assist in the analysis of the decision-making process.

The course is a continuing project within ICCROM's programme of activities, and offers an excellent opportunity for assessing the history as well as the current state of conservation as a professional activity. The development of the course has benefited greatly from the commitment of the course participants: a rigorous evaluation mechanism captures their perspective on all aspects of the course. A daily evaluation form has become a fixture of the course, as well as weekly assessments, followed up by questionnaires sent to the participants afterwards. It is all very well to be fascinated by the course while in Rome, but what does it look like six months later, seen from behind the desk in the office? The opinions of the participants have been vital for the future development of this activity. Below are some of the comments from participants in the different editions of the 'Sharing Conservation Decision' courses that have taken place to date.

#### Nonofho Mathibidi Ndobochani (SCD '02)

Heritage management institutions are faced with political, legal and financial challenges in deciding what and how much of heritage resources and properties to protect and conserve. This requires a multi-disciplinary approach and awareness of the fundamental decision-making processes necessary for selecting suitable conservation and management options. Participation in the Sharing Conservation Decisions course exposed me to the influence of professional, institutional and environmental contexts

in everyday conservation decision-making. The cultural and professional diversity of participants allowed for an appreciation of the need to investigate values and messages of cultural heritage in conservation decision-making. Working for the Archaeology and Development Unit, the course has enhanced my professional approach and ability to making informed conservation and management decisions. I now have to take into consideration the risk involved, availability of funds, involving institutions and non-professionals in integrating archaeological conservation to development. The involvement of the public and the values they attach to cultural resources as witnessed at Assisi was relevant to our unit for the overall decisions on relevant conservation and management options that may be necessary for mitigating development impacts. The discussions on impact of legal frameworks in conservation decision-making was beneficial and the solutions are being implemented as the country is formulating guidelines to aid implementation of the legislation.

#### Marc Botlan (SCD'04)

Five years already! As a matter of fact, I had the good fortune of being selected as a participant at the 2002 'Sharing conservation decisions'. All was quite new for me: to work in Italy among so many artistic and historical treasures, and to meet colleagues coming from every part of the known world, with their own approaches, their specific ways of thinking, their languages. The most striking and obvious realization for me was that there was not only one correct way of making a good and appropriate decision, and that the better solution will arise from dialogue and discussion, from the different points of view of historians, managers, scientists, political personalities, and so on.

The conclusion for me is that the curators (or the conservators) are not the centre of the little world of conservation, but that they are stakeholders, as are others, even if their part and their responsibility are essential.

In a certain way I can say that the course did change my working habits. The evidence of it appeared to me when, one year later, some colleagues of mine told me

that I had changed and that they felt better in our 'community' of work.

#### Qing Wei (SCD'06)

The one month at ICCROM represented a turning point of my professional experience. I realized the importance of communication in conservation, at all levels and in various dimensions: among conservators themselves, between conservators and heritage, and with other professionals and stakeholders including the public. Communication skills are critical to conservation decision-making. I strongly believe they are also very important and instructive for people working in conservation in a country like China where heritage conservation is less prominent and attracts less funding. To me the biggest success of this course is that all participants worked within a very rich and diverse context: seventeen participants from different countries in Europe, Asia and Africa; representing different cultural and professional background; a similar range of lecturers covering a wide variety of case studies. It was through communication that all participants were able to work out complicated and challenging issues, enjoy knowledge exchange, share experience, and achieve the goals of the programme.

#### In Conclusion

'Sharing Conservation Decisions' as a theme of a training activity offers both great challenges and opportunities. Sharing is a noble cause, but often stunted not only by unhelpful administrative structures but by our professional sectarianism. Communication skills have emerged as one of the core factors for overcoming current challenges and achieving the visions we have for the future. The more we practice our skills to communicate within our professional contexts, and the more we have respect and curiosity for the experience of the others, the more real and solid can we make our own contribution to shaping the conservation decisions of today.



Course participants examining work in progress at the Restoration Laboratory of Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Florence.

**Nonofho Mathibidi Ndobochani** is currently Senior Curator of Archaeology, Botswana National Museum, Gaborone, Botswana.

**Marc Botlan** is Inspecteur général de l'architecture et du patrimoine, Ministère de la culture et de la communication, Orleans, France.

**Qing Wei** is Deputy Director/ Architect, Cultural Heritage Conservation Institute of Tsinghua University, Beijing, China.

## Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA)

Meredith Blake (Secretary General, PIMA)

### Museums and cultural centres in the Pacific region

Ale Museum, Marshall Islands  
 Belau National Museum, Palau  
 Bishop Museum, Hawai'i  
 Centre culturel Tjibaou, Nouvelle-Calédonie  
 Commonwealth of Northern Marianna Islands Museum of History & Culture  
 Cook Islands National Museum  
 Federated States of Micronesia Office of Archives and Historic Preservation  
 Fiji Museum  
 Huanaki Cultural Centre and Museum, Niue  
 J.K. McCarthy Museum, Papua New Guinea  
 Jean P. Hayden Museum, American Samoa  
 Kiribati National Cultural Centre and Museum  
 Michoutouchkine-Pilioko Art Gallery, Vanuatu  
 Musée de l'Histoire Maritime de Nouvelle-Calédonie  
 Musée de la Ville de Noumea, Nouvelle-Calédonie  
 Musée de Nouvelle-Calédonie  
 Musée de Tahiti et des Îles, Polynésie Française  
 Musée Paul Gauguin, Polynésie Française  
 Museo Antropológico Sebastián Englert, Easter Island (Rapa Nui)  
 Museum of Guam  
 Museum of Samoa  
 Norfolk Island Museum  
 Papua New Guinea National Museum and Art Gallery  
 Pitcairn Island Museum  
 Robert Louis Stevenson Museum, Samoa  
 Solomon Islands National Museum  
 Tonga Traditions Committee and National Museum of Tonga  
 Vanuatu Cultural Centre

### History of PIMA

In 1989, following the first international workshop for museums and cultural centres in the Pacific region, a concerted effort was made to establish a regional institution that could provide support and resources for training, advocacy and the promotion of heritage management. In 1990 ICCROM and the University of Canberra undertook a needs assessment of Pacific Islands Heritage preservation. This work demonstrated that Pacific Island collections and sites face severe damage from climate, pests, unplanned development, and lack of skilled staff and training. Throughout 1993 and 1994, Pacific museum Directors were instrumental in ensuring a series of resolutions for the formation of an association, at general assemblies of the Commonwealth Association of Museums, American Museums Association and International Council of Museums (ICOM) and ICOM Asia-Pacific.

The result was the launch of PREMO (PREservation by the Museums Of the Pacific Islands) which functioned from 1994 until 1998. A joint project of ICCROM and Pacific museums and cultural centres, PREMO's primary objective was to improve preventive conservation by means of international training; an underlying objective was to form a permanent association that could serve Pacific museums in all fields of activity. It was also the forum for the business meetings that led to the founding of the Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA). The first PIMA Board was selected in 1994 and the association's vision, mission and aims were first developed in 1997. During its

### Recent changes and future work program

In February 2006, PIMA's Executive Board decided to relocate the Secretariat to the Vanuatu Cultural Centre. Rotating the Secretariat will help to keep the association responsive to the needs of its constituents, to develop local knowledge of the heritage sector in various countries, and to share the benefits such as workshops, regional meetings and international symposia, with museums in the region.

PIMA opened its doors for business in Vanuatu on 26 June 2006, and without delay began a busy program of activities. PIMA's eighth training workshop (Building for the future: new museums for the Pacific; see photo) was led by the training team of Vinod Daniel of the Australian Museum, Jocelyn Cuming of the National Library of New Zealand, Ian Cook of 3CS International, and Steve King of the University of New South Wales. In October 2006 at the 3rd Melanesian Arts Festival in Fiji, PIMA partnered with SPC, the Ministry of Fijian Affairs, Culture and Heritage, UNESCO and trainer Mark Nizette to deliver a workshop on 'Governance for Pacific Cultural Institutions: A Cultural Focus on Performance Management and Achieving Sustainable Outcomes'.

Another exciting recent development for PIMA has been the completion of the long-awaited Code of Ethics for Pacific Islands Museums and Cultural Centres. This document was developed in direct response to the newly revised version of the ICOM Code of Professional Ethics (Paris, 2006). Issues discussed in the Code include repatriation, the valuation of collections, the promotion of research policies for museums, relationships and obligations to the community, and the training of staff.

PIMA's busy programme for 2007 includes the development of a regional museum training strategy, a symposium on Intangible Cultural Heritage, providing practical support for Pacific museums undergoing renovation and fund-raising projects, an upgraded web site, attendance at international museum conferences, and assisting with the election of the inaugural Board for the International ICOMOS Committee of the Pacific Islands (ICOMOS Pasifika).

For further information about PIMA's activities or to support the work of the association, please contact the Secretary General ([pima@vanuatu.com.vu](mailto:pima@vanuatu.com.vu)).

Participants in the 8th PIMA workshop, Vanuatu, 2006.



early years, the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) hosted and supported the Secretariat in New Caledonia. In May 1999, PIMA became a non-profit organization based at the Fiji Museum. Since 1999 the Secretariat has been staffed by volunteers from Canada and Australia, and by museum staff.

## ICCROM Library: Selected New Acquisitions

Paul Arenson (ICCROM)

### Amber

*The magic of amber*, Aleksandar Palavestra and Vera Krstić (Archaeological Monographs 18, National Museum Belgrade, Belgrade), 2006. ISBN 86-7269-084-2

The exhibition 'The Magic of Amber', held in 2006 at the National Museum Belgrade, Serbia, was an opportunity to display a wealth of archaeological amber objects, including beads and other jewellery items, figurines and vessels. This exhibition catalogue provides an inventory of objects from the region, along with historical and archaeological discussions and notes on the physical deterioration of amber and its conservation at the museum.

### Archaeological sites

*Le coperture delle aree archeologiche: museo aperto*, Maria Concetta Laurenti (ed.) (Istituto centrale per il restauro (ICR), Rome: Gangemi Editore), 2006. ISBN 88-492-0940-1

The Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (ICR) and ENEA recently carried out an innovative research project that defined criteria for the design of protective structures, based on the major chemical, biological and physical risk factors in the conservation of archaeological sites. As part of the project, innovative shelters were planned for the Villa Adriana at Castellammare di Stabia and for the Punta d'Alaca in Vivara; the implementation of the Villa Adriana shelter design is also presented.

*Management of interpretive sites: developing sustainable operations through effective leadership*, Tim Merriman and Lisa Brochu (Fort Collins, Colorado: InterpPress), 2005. ISBN 1-879931-17-6

This concise, practical book presents an overview of effective interpretive management, which combines business, supervision and leadership skills in the interests of presenting cultural or natural resources to a visiting public. Aspects addressed include planning, time and personnel management, program and membership development, marketing, policy, operations, and staff training and recognition.

### Architecture

*Architectures contemporaines et monuments historiques: guide des réalisations en France depuis 1980*, Dominique Rouillard (Paris: Editions Le Moniteur), 2006. ISBN 2-281-19265-2

This volume presents a theoretical and historical discussion of the common ground

between monument conservation and architectural creation, and the transformations in form and meaning brought about by contemporary architectural insertions into pre-existing monuments, often with the aim of assuring a future for these historic structures. A second section provides an inventory of historic monuments in France that have undergone contemporary architectural interventions over the past twenty-five years.

*Restoration and use of the early Medieval fortifications in the East Mediterranean countries: 1st European workshop, 27-29 September 2003, Veria, Byzantine Museum*, Ioanna Papayianni and K Theologidou (eds.) (European Commission, Bruxelles, Belgium and Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece), 2005. (no ISBN)

Castle conservation and consolidation is typically time-consuming and high-cost work: castles are massive structures; their historical and archaeological documentation is arduous; and they usually require immediate stabilization measures which can affect their authenticity if care is not taken. This workshop, which reviewed a conservation project for four Byzantine castles, provided an opportunity to discuss these issues as they affect Medieval fortresses in Greece, Italy, Turkey, and Jordan.

*Albarracín: el proceso de restauración de su patrimonio histórico*, Antonio Almagro, Antonio Jiménez and Pedro Ponce de León (Albarracín: Fundación Santa María de Albarracín), 2005. ISBN 84-609-6966-5

The historic town of Albarracín, set among the arid mountains of southern Aragón, Spain, is famed for its Mudéjar architecture and its crenelated town wall, dating from the eleventh to fourteenth centuries. This book provides a historical overview of the urban ensemble and gives details on past and recent restorations by national and regional organizations, as well as interventions carried out in the course of training workshops since the late 1980s.

### Colour

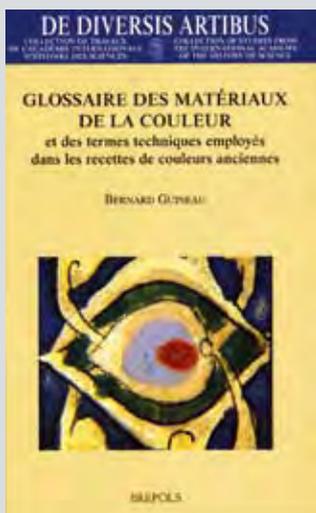
*Giallorino: storia dei pigmenti gialli di natura sintetica: dal vetro giallo per padre nostro o ambre al giallo di Napoli*, Claudio Seccaroni (Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali; Istituto centrale per il catalogo e la documentazione (ICCD), Rome: De Luca Editori d'Arte), 2006. ISBN: 88-8016-687-5





The term 'giallorino' indicates a series of light-yellow artificial pigments, with tonalities that can assume colour gradations from warm and golden to cold. The manufacture of these pigments derives from the production technology of ceramics and glass, yet their chemical characterization has been accomplished only relatively recently. This text, based on written sources and on laboratory investigations, provides information on the evolution and changes in yellow pigments on artists' palettes from Mediaeval to modern times.

*Glossaire des matériaux de la couleur et des termes techniques employés dans les recettes de couleurs anciennes*, Bernard Guineau (Turnhout, Belgium: Brepols), 2005. ISBN 2-503-51643-2  
Based on physical-chemical analysis of historic pigments and dyestuffs and on exhaustive research in technical literature, this comprehensive dictionary provides French definitions, identifications, and frequently the chemical formulae, for thousands of historic terms for colours and the substances from which they are derived.



#### Garden conservation

*Histories of garden conservation: case studies and critical debates: colloquio internazionale sulla storia della conservazione dei giardini*, Michel Conan, José Tito Rojo and Luigi Zangheri (eds.) (Florence: Leo S. Olschki), 2005. ISBN 88-222-5430-9

The little-discussed problems of garden conservation are explored through a series of articles presenting historic gardens in China, Mexico, Spain, Italy, France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. The creation of the gardens is described, as well as subsequent interventions (some as early as the 16th century), the evolution of gardens' definition as cultural heritage, the reconstruction of historic gardens, and legal and philosophical considerations.

#### Museology

*Muziejinių vertybių restauravimas ir saugojimas, problemos ir sprendimai: III konferencija* [Conservation and care for museum objects, problems and solutions: 3rd conference], Gražina Gleiznienė and Regina Ulozaitė (Vilnius, Lithuania: Lietuvos nacionalinis muziejus), 2000. ISSN 1392-8929  
As part of a conference and exhibition on conservation practices at the Lithuanian National Museum, a series of articles (in



Lithuanian with English abstracts) presents conservation interventions carried out on archaeological jewellery, leather boots, silver-coated cross pins, paintings on metal, maps, post cards, ukiyo-e prints, and textiles. Climatic monitoring of storage rooms at the museum is also described.

#### Painting

*Restoration of Indian miniature paintings*, K.K.Gupta (New Delhi: National Museum Institute), 2006. ISBN 81-7211-185-1

The book discusses practical techniques in the restoration of Indian miniatures, including the preparation and properties of supports and pigments traditionally used in Indian miniature paintings, with a guide to enable the reader to identify the pigments used. Deterioration factors, examination techniques, preventive conservation and interventions such as consolidation and cleaning are also discussed. Coloured reproductions of paintings before and after restoration are presented along with individual case studies, so as to convey to the reader the methodology of conservation.

*Seminario internacional de conservación de pintura: el soporte textil: comportamiento, deterioro y criterios de intervención: libro de actas: paraninfo de la Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, 9-11 marzo 2005* [Interim meeting: international conference on painting conservation: canvases: behaviour, deterioration and treatment] Maria Castell Agusti et al (eds.) (Valencia: Universidad Politécnica de Valencia), 2005. ISBN 84-9705-788-0

The articles collected in this volume, presented at an interim meeting of the sixteenth conference on cultural heritage conservation promoted by ICOM Spanish Group, address issues of canvas painting conservation, including lining, tensioning, large-formats, mechanical behaviour, cellulose deterioration and choice of methodology. Experiences from a variety of countries including Spain, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, France and the United States are presented.

#### Paper

*Ageing and stabilisation of paper*, Matija Strlic and Jana Kolar (eds.) (Ljubljana: National and University Library), 2005. ISBN 961-6551-03-5  
Given the problems associated with the durability of paper and the massive amount of information stored on this medium, the present

text, created in collaboration between eighteen paper conservation scientists, aims to provide a foundation on which conservation chemists can design and test paper conservation treatments. Sections address degradation and ageing of polymers, methodologies for studying paper stability and photo-stability, chemiluminescence, acid, heat and light-based paper deterioration, and paper stabilization techniques including deacidification and addressing air pollution in storage.

*Save paper! mass deacidification, today's experiences, tomorrow's perspectives: papers given at the international conference, 15-17 February 2006, Swiss National Library*, Agnes Blüher and Gabriela Grossenbacher (eds.) (Bern: Swiss National Library), 2006. ISBN 3-9523188-1-7

Libraries and archives, faced with enormous quantities of acidic paper in their holdings, are investigating cost-effective deacidification treatments aimed at prolonging the life of their collections. This 2006 conference provided an opportunity for users of a number of mass deacidification processes, including Papersave Swiss, CBC Booksaver, Bookkeeper, and the Bückeburger treatment, to compare notes. Also presented is new research in paper deacidification and strengthening, and a final chapter on the Papersave Swiss method.

### Religious heritage

*Le patrimoine culturel religieux: enjeux juridiques et pratiques culturelles*, Brigitte Basdevant-Gaudemet, Marie Cornu and Jérôme Fromageau (eds.) (Paris: L'Harmattan), 2006. ISBN 2-296-00163-7

The protection of religious heritage poses many theoretical questions for management, conservation and cultural identity, and must also be viewed under practical considerations such as cleaning maintenance, worship needs, and the exigencies of current use. Both the architectonic structures and the objects contained within them raise delicate and sensitive issues, explored in articles presented at this 2004 conference held in Caen, Normandy. Also addressed is the status of human remains, whether at the archaeological excavation or within the museum. These issues, as seen through the lens of French, international and comparative law, are illustrated with examples from France, Italy, Japan, Nigeria and Togo.

### Sculpture

*Hrvatski Apoksiomen [...], Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu, 18. svibnja-17. rujna 2006* [The Croatian Apoxyomenos [...], Archaeology Museum, Zagreb, May 18-September 17 2006] Miljenko Domijan and Iskra Karniš (eds.) (Zagreb: Croatian Conservation Institute), 2006. ISBN 953-7389-00-6

The discovery in 1998 of a bronze statue of a Greek athlete off the coast of Croatia brought about immediate action from a nation interested in protecting its underwater archaeological heritage. This publication presents the many steps involved in recovering and stabilizing the statue for eventual exhibition, including the careful raising of the statue from the sea floor, its condition after discovery, the removal of incrustations, desalination and other conservation treatments, and non-destructive investigations to identify materials and casting technique. The analyses on the statue, found to be in a magnificent state of conservation, were carried out jointly at the Croatian Conservation Institute, Zagreb and the Opificio delle Pietre Dure, Florence.

*Devoção e arte: imaginária religiosa em Minas Gerais*, Beatriz Coelho (ed.) (São Paulo: Editora da Universidade de São Paulo), 2005. ISBN 85-314-0884-9

Based on an extensive survey of Brazilian religious art objects carried out over the past two decades by the Brazilian national organization IPHAN, the present publication provides a substantial catalogue of Baroque clay, wooden and composite-material religious polychrome sculpture from the state of Minas Gerais. Collected articles address the history, iconography, attribution, materials, techniques and conservation of these highly expressive sculptures.

### Stone

*Stein: Zerfall und Konservierung*, Siegfried Siegesmund, Michael Auras, and Rolf Sneathlage (eds.) (Leipzig: Leipzig Edition), 2005. ISBN 3-361-00593-1

The varied contributions in this richly illustrated book discuss stone decay, diagnostics and conservation through the lens of international charters, theoretical observations and scientific analysis. Individual articles address atmospheric pollution, laser cleaning, desalting, gravestone conservation, waterproofing and protective resins, graffiti protection, and case studies of architectural,



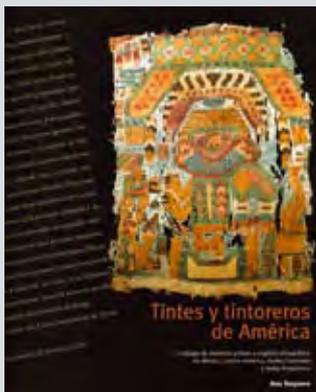


sculptural or archaeological stone conservation from throughout Germany as well as Austria, Greece, Malta, Hungary, Portugal and Italy.

#### Textiles

*Tintes y tintoreros de América: catalogo de materias primas y registro etnografico de México, Centro América, Andes centrales y selva amazónica*, Ana Roquero (Madrid: Ministry of Culture), 2006. ISBN 84-8181-282-X

Part ethnographic work, part glossary, this richly illustrated book documents the traditional dyestuffs and dyeing techniques of Mexico, Central America, Ecuador and Peru, including commonly employed textile fibres and cleaning methods, dyes of plant and insect origin, indigoids and tannins. Methods of extracting and using dyes are presented in text descriptions and through pictorial depictions of the processes, while numerous indices and tables provide details on individual dyestuffs, including variant names, origins and colours supplied.



*Tecidos e sua conservação no Brasil: museus e coleções: seminário internacional, 08 a 13 de maio de 2006, Museu Paulista, Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil* [Textile conservation in Brazil: museums and collections: international seminar, 8-13 May 2006, Paulista Museum, São Paulo University, Brazil], Teresa Cristina Toledo de Paula (ed.) (São Paulo: Museu Paulista da USP), 2006. ISBN 85-89364-04-6

In 2006 the Museu Paulista of the University of São Paulo held an international symposium to discuss the main themes in textile conservation, both in Brazil and internationally. Articles address the conservation of flags, historic house collections, historic and theatrical costumes (including those in current use), upholstery, and military uniforms in Brazil, Canada, Chile, Spain, Italy and the United States. Museum display and transport, conservation practice and storage, training, and theoretical interpretations of costumes as material culture or as aesthetic or technical documents are also presented.

*Intrecci vegetali e fibre tessili da ambiente umido: analisi, conservazione e restauro: atti, Trento, 28-30 maggio 2003*, Cristina Dal Rì, Luisa Moser, and Elizabeth E. Peacock (eds.) (Trento: Provincia Autonoma di Trento, Giunta; Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici), 2005. ISBN 88-7704-114-4

The conservation of archaeological plant weaves and textile fibres preserved in

waterlogged environments was the topic of this 2003 conference, which discusses woven objects recovered from Neolithic and Bronze Age Alpine lake settlements, a seventeenth century Swedish shipwreck, the Pisa train station and a range of other sites. Contributions discuss the laboratory identification of raw organic materials and their deterioration in wet burial environments, present conservation choices for recovery, treatment and storage, advise caution in the use of consolidating agents, and relate a case of laser cleaning of metal threads on a Medieval burial garment.

#### Theory and history

*Theory and practice in conservation, a tribute to Cesare Brandi: international seminar*, J. Delgado Rodrigues and J. M Mimoso (eds.) (Lisbon: Laboratório nacional de engenharia civil), 2006. ISBN 972-49-2073-9

This 2006 conference, held on the centennial year of Cesare Brandi's birth, addressed the theoretical background necessary when envisaging cultural heritage conservation: theory should be viewed as a support to practice, not merely an explanation, and can help identify values, meaning and authenticity in addition to serving as a critical reference for planned actions. Articles discuss the influence of Brandi's ideas through the lens of architectural, archaeological and movable cultural heritage conservation, as well as through various experimental research topics.

*La teoria del restauro nel novecento da Riegl a Brandi: atti del convegno internazionale, Viterbo, 12-15 novembre 2003* Maria Andaloro (ed.) (Florence: Nardini Editore), 2006. ISBN 88-404-4097-6

Articles presented at this 2003 conference, held on the fortieth anniversary of the publication of Cesare Brandi's seminal book, *The Theory of Restoration*, view his work as the culmination of a debate on restoration that began with the ideas of Alois Riegl of the late nineteenth century Vienna School. The creation of the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (Central Institute for Restoration, Italy) is discussed, as well as the applications of Brandi's theory and practice, the role of scientific investigations, and the influence that Brandi's ideas have had internationally through translations of his work.



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