

BS EN 15898:2011



BSI Standards Publication

# Conservation of cultural property — Main general terms and definitions

**bsi.**

...making excellence a habit.™

**National foreword**

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 15898:2011.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee B/560, Conservation of tangible cultural heritage.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© BSI 2011

ISBN 978 0 580 65499 2

ICS 01.040.97; 97.195

**Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.**

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 October 2011.

**Amendments issued since publication**

Date	Text affected
------	---------------

---

EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN 15898**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

October 2011

ICS 01.040.97; 97.195

English Version

## Conservation of cultural property - Main general terms and definitions

Conservation des biens culturels - Principaux termes  
généraux

Erhaltung des kulturellen Erbes - Allgemeine Begriffe

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 August 2011.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG**Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

## Contents

Page

Foreword.....	3
Introduction .....	4
1 <b>Scope</b> .....	7
2 <b>Normative references</b> .....	7
3 <b>Terms and definitions</b> .....	7
3.1 <b>Cultural heritage terms</b> .....	7
3.2 <b>Condition terms</b> .....	8
3.3 <b>Conservation terms</b> .....	10
3.4 <b>Preventive conservation terms</b> .....	11
3.5 <b>Remedial conservation and restoration terms</b> .....	12
3.6 <b>Planning and documentation terms</b> .....	14
Bibliography .....	16
Index (English) .....	21
Index (French) .....	22
Index (German).....	23

## Foreword

This document (EN 15898:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 346 “Conservation of cultural property”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## Introduction

### General Observations

This standard is part of a series of standards being developed by CEN/TC 346. It provides terms and their definitions for a set of general concepts which are widely used by those working in the field of conservation of tangible cultural heritage. Its purpose is to bring greater understanding and encourage collaboration amongst those who have responsibility for or an interest in cultural heritage. The need for such agreement and clarification in the use of conservation words - to avoid confusion, to ensure that what one person means by a word corresponds with what another person understands - has become increasingly recognised in recent years <sup>1)</sup>. The definition of the terms here will also help to ensure consistent use of words and concepts within the other CEN/TC 346 conservation standards which define only those terms specific to each individual standard.

The focus of all the CEN/TC 346 standards is on the tangible cultural heritage. However, every cultural thing has intangible aspects. Conservation of the tangible, when properly carried out, respects the intangible.

The tangible cultural heritage comprises both immovable items (e.g. buildings, structures) and movable items (e.g. archival documents, works of art) <sup>2)</sup>. Those working in these two broad areas have tended to use some conservation words in subtly different ways, and to use words in one field which are not used in the other. This attempt to unify terminology may require occasional compromise. This is a reflection of current usage with the possibility that not every definition will sit equally well within each sphere of activity.

The terms presented here have been selected by professionals working with the movable and built heritage. Even though landscapes, parks and gardens are also part of our human-made cultural heritage, this terminology does not yet wholly relate to them, nor to buried archaeological sites. Conservation of the digital heritage is likewise not embraced by this terminology, for which work is being undertaken in other frameworks and standards committees.

### Development of this Standard

This standard is the result of four years of consultation, within the CEN framework, amongst experts from the European conservation community. Individuals appointed by national standards bodies, together with their colleagues at national level, have helped to refine shared understanding and to improve these definitions.

The conventions used are those recommended in the documents *CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 3*, ISO 704 and ISO 10241:1992 <sup>3)</sup>. Only nouns are defined, not verbs or adjectives. Each definition aims to be a succinct summary of the concept as used across the field of conservation. Where it is necessary, some notes and examples are added. As far as possible each definition should be able to replace its term when inserted into a relevant sentence.

This standard has been adopted in the three official CEN languages (English, French and German) on the basis of a working document prepared in English. For some concepts there is no direct equivalent term between languages, so expanded phrasing is provided.

---

1) See Bibliography [35] and [36].

2) This distinction is sometimes only approximate: a wall painting may be fixed to a building one day, but may be transferred to an art gallery another day. Most buildings are immovable, but there are some museums to which buildings have been moved.

3) See Bibliography [59], [60] and [61].

A first CEN terminology standard in the field of conservation cannot be expected to resolve all issues and so is unlikely to meet with universal agreement. Like all standards, it will change in response to those using it and to changing practice, as well as the flux of language over the years.

Users are encouraged to suggest improvements to their national standards bodies. Comments will be compiled for use in the next edition, for which additional terms are already being collected.

## References and sources

The reference for the meaning of common English words used in the definitions follows established usage<sup>4</sup>). Many sources, listed in the Bibliography, have been valuable in guiding the development of the definitions, particularly charters and guidelines established by international professional bodies.

Since 1964, the Venice Charter, and later the Burra Charter, have guided reflection and development of the terms and practices used in conservation and restoration, especially of the built heritage and historic environment<sup>5</sup>). The definitions of four terms presented here ('conservation', 'preventive conservation', 'remedial conservation', 'restoration') were developed in parallel with those of ICOM-CC [7] and so have considerable commonality, but they are not identical. Whereas the ICOM-CC terminology uses 'conservation' as the umbrella term, such is the strength of feeling about current practice in some European countries and organisations about the term 'conservation-restoration' that the latter is included as a synonym of 'conservation'. It should also be noted that the ICOM-CC definitions are used primarily in the field of movable heritage.

In certain European countries some of the terms defined by the present standard (e.g. 'cultural heritage', 'alteration', 'restoration') have an official or legal meaning which can vary amongst those countries. Most of the countries within the EU have endorsed in their national regulations the EU Directives relating to illicit trade and the export of cultural heritage. Some of those directives contain translations of some common terms and their meanings<sup>6</sup>), which may differ from the definitions offered here. In this standard, "cultural heritage" has been chosen in preference to "cultural property", with its narrower connotations of ownership.

## Conservation practice

The practice of conservation varies between countries and cultures around the world. The making of decisions in conservation is rarely straightforward<sup>7</sup>). Many factors have to be taken into account, some of them identified in the condition survey, others determined by 'significance', others deriving from the context and current use or following from discoveries made during the work. This document cannot be seen as a substitute for the exercise of professional judgement in making decisions, often in collaboration with others, backed up by appropriate training, skills, qualifications and experience.

Laws and regulations in some CEN member countries may contain specific rules relating to professional qualifications and/or methods of control for interventions. Furthermore, various international and national organisations have been developing professional qualifications, standards and guidelines which increasingly help to identify those who are equipped to contribute to conservation decisions and to implement them.

In some countries the term 'restoration' may be taken to mean the whole conservation project, either to maintain some current state or to establish some former state.

---

4) See Bibliography [44].

5) See Bibliography [9] and [14].

6) Council Directive 93/7/EEC of 15 March 1993 on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a member state.

Council Regulation (EC) No 116/2009 of 18 December 2008 on the export of cultural goods.

7) See Bibliography [30], Fig 3.5.

### The structure of the document and how to use it

The arrangement of terms reflects the ways in which most heritage professionals approach the conservation of cultural heritage. At its root is consideration of what is to be conserved, its significance and its condition. Conservation terms then reflect underlying principles and are divided between categories identifying on the one hand preventive actions and on the other remedial and restoration interventions. Terms such as 'rehabilitation' and 'renovation' straddle the boundary of what is considered conservation, depending on their adherence to underlying principles, such as respect for evidence. Documentation of all stages of conservation is an essential part of the overall process of conservation planning.

Not everyone will find this structure immediately applicable, so an alphabetical index is provided (in the three languages) which readers may wish to consult first, especially if searching for a particular term. Given the unpredictable, often complex and multi-faceted nature of conservation practice, the groupings of terms should not be considered rigid, though it is hoped that many will find it helpful. In order to improve consistency and to help with cross-referencing, definitions written using terms which are defined elsewhere in the standard are distinguished by being printed in **bold** type.



## 1 Scope

This European Standard defines the main general terms used in the field of conservation of cultural property with particular attention to those terms which have wide use or significance.

## 2 Normative references

Not applicable.

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.1 Cultural heritage terms

#### 3.1.1

**cultural heritage (en)**

**patrimoine culturel (fr)**

**kulturelles Erbe (de), Kulturerbe (Syn.) (de)**

tangible and intangible entities of **significance** to present and future generations

#### 3.1.2

**tangible cultural heritage (en)**

**patrimoine culturel matériel (fr)**

**materielles Kulturerbe (de)**

material expression of **cultural heritage**

NOTE Tangible cultural heritage may be movable or immovable.

#### 3.1.3

**object (en)**

**bien (fr), bien culturel (Syn.) (fr)**

**Objekt (de)**

single manifestation of tangible cultural heritage

NOTE The term "object" is used in this standard for **cultural heritage**, both immovable and movable. In specific professional contexts, other terms are used: e.g. "artefact", "cultural\_property", "item", "ensemble", "site", "building", "fabric".

#### 3.1.4

**collection (en)**

**collection (fr)**

**Sammlung (de)**

group of **objects** having shared or combined **significance**

NOTE The term "collection" is mainly used within "movable **cultural heritage**". In the context of immovable cultural heritage other terms are used: e.g. historic ensemble, historic site, conservation area, historic garden.

### 3.1.5

**value (en)**

**valeur (fr)**

**Wert (de)**

aspect of importance that individuals or a society assign(s) to an **object**

NOTE 1 Values can be of different types, for example: artistic, symbolic, historical, social, economic, scientific, technological, etc.

NOTE 2 The assigned value can change according to circumstance, e.g. how the judgement is made, the context and the moment in time. Value should always be indicated by its qualifying type.

### 3.1.6

**significance (en)**

**intérêt patrimonial (fr)**

**Bedeutung (de)**

combination of all the **values** assigned to an **object**

### 3.1.7

**authenticity (en)**

**authenticité (fr)**

**Authentizität (de)**

extent to which the identity of an **object** matches the one ascribed to it

NOTE The concept of authenticity should not be confused with the concept of originality.

### 3.1.8

**context (en)**

**contexte (fr)**

**Kontext (de)**

past, present and future circumstances affecting **significance**

NOTE Context refers to the circumstances, tangible and intangible, in which an object is created, built, used, worshipped, found, excavated, kept, presented, etc.

## 3.2 Condition terms

### 3.2.1

**condition (en)**

**état (fr)**

**Erhaltungszustand (de)**

physical state of an **object** at a particular time

NOTE Assessment of the state of an **object** depends on the **context** and thus on the reason why the assessment is being made.

### 3.2.2

**environment (en)**

**environnement (fr)**

**Umwelt (de), Umgebung (Syn.) (de)**

surroundings of an **object**, some aspects of which may affect its **condition**

NOTE Such aspects could be of human, physical, chemical, biological or climatic origin.

### 3.2.3

**integrity (en)**

**intégrité (fr)**

**Unversehrtheit (de), Integrität (Syn.) (de)**

extent of physical or conceptual wholeness of an **object**

### 3.2.4

**alteration (en)**

**modification d'état (fr)**

**Veränderung (de)**

change in **condition**, beneficial or not, intentional or not

### 3.2.5

**defect (en)**

**défaut (fr), malfaçon (Syn.) (fr)**

**Defekt (de)**

imperfection of an **object** due to its conception, its production or its construction process or to the nature of the materials employed

NOTE "Malfaçon" is used in French in the field of immovable **cultural heritage** for a defect in the production of an **object**.

### 3.2.6

**ageing (en)**

**vieillessement (fr)**

**Alterung (de)**

natural **alteration** over time

NOTE Ageing can also be simulated or artificially produced.

### 3.2.7

**damage (en)**

**altération (fr), dégradation (Syn.) (fr), désordre (Syn.) (fr), pathologie (Syn.) (fr)**

**Schaden (de), Beschädigung (Syn.) (de)**

**alteration** that reduces **significance** or stability

NOTE 1 Stability can be physical, chemical, biological, etc.

NOTE 2 Although damage has negative connotations, it may sometimes be viewed as broadening **significance**.

### 3.2.8

**deterioration (en)**

**détérioration (fr)**

**Abbau (de), Verfall (Syn.) (de), Zerfall (Syn.) (de)**

gradual change in **condition** that reduces **significance** or stability

NOTE 1 This term can also refer to the process itself.

NOTE 2 The term "decay" is sometimes used as a synonym.

NOTE 3 For movable heritage the French term "détérioration" is also used to describe a complete and sudden worsening of condition.

### 3.2.9

**instability (en)**

**instabilité (fr)**

**Instabilität (de)**

lack of physical or chemical equilibrium which could lead to deterioration or loss

#### 3.2.9.1

**mechanical stability (en)**

**stabilité mécanique (fr)**

**mechanische Stabilität (de)**

capacity of an **object** to remain in equilibrium under applied forces without losing its mechanical strength

### 3.2.9.2

**chemical stability (en)**

**stabilité chimique (fr)**

**chemische Stabilität (de)**

capacity of a material to resist chemical **alteration**

### 3.2.10

**weathering (en)**

**altération due aux conditions climatiques (fr)**

**Verwitterung (de)**

**alteration** due to exposure to outdoor environment

## 3.3 Conservation terms

### 3.3.1

**conservation (en), conservation-restoration (Syn.) (en)**

**conservation (fr), conservation-restauration (Syn.) (fr)**

**Konservierung (de), Konservierung-Restaurierung (Syn.) (de), Bestandserhaltung (Syn.) (de)**

measures and actions aimed at safeguarding **cultural heritage** while respecting its **significance**, including its accessibility to present and future generations

NOTE 1 Conservation includes **preventive conservation, remedial conservation** and **restoration** (see [20]).

NOTE 2 The term “conservation-restoration” is mainly used in the field of movable **cultural heritage**.

NOTE 3 The term “preservation” is also used, e.g. in libraries and archives.

NOTE 4 All conservation actions are based on documentary and/or material evidence (see [9]).

### 3.3.2

**reversibility (en)**

**réversibilité (fr)**

**Reversibilität (de)**

extent to which a **treatment** can be undone without **damage** to the **object**

### 3.3.3

**compatibility (en)**

**compatibilité (fr)**

**Vereinbarkeit (de)**

extent to which one material can be used with another material without putting **significance** or stability at risk

### 3.3.4

**durability (en)**

**durabilité (fr)**

**Haltbarkeit (de)**

ability to resist the effects of wear and tear in performance situations

[ISO 11798:1999]

NOTE Durability should not be confused with “permanence” for which see EN ISO 9706.

### 3.3.5

**preventive conservation (en)**

**conservation préventive (fr), mesures de prévention (Syn.) (fr)**

**präventive Konservierung (de)**

measures and actions aimed at avoiding or minimizing future **damage, deterioration** and loss and, consequently, any invasive intervention

NOTE In the field of movable heritage, “**preventive conservation**” is generally indirect; namely, these measures and actions are carried out within the immediate environment of the **object**.

### 3.3.6

**remedial conservation (en)**

**conservation curative (fr), interventions curatives (Syn.) (fr)**

**stabilisierende Konservierung (de)**

actions applied directly to an **object** to arrest **deterioration** and/or to limit **damage**

### 3.3.7

**restoration (en)**

**restauration (fr)**

**Restaurierung (de)**

actions applied to a stable or stabilized **object** aimed at facilitating its appreciation, understanding and/or use, while respecting its **significance** and the materials and techniques used

NOTE 1 In some professional communities, especially in the field of immovable **cultural heritage**, the term restoration traditionally covers the whole field of **conservation**.

NOTE 2 **Remedial conservation** is often carried out at the same time as restoration.

## 3.4 Preventive conservation terms

### 3.4.1

**maintenance (en)**

**entretien (fr)**

**Objektpflege (de), Instandhaltung (Syn.) (de)**

periodic **preventive conservation** actions aimed at sustaining an **object** in an appropriate **condition** to retain its **significance**

EXAMPLES Cleaning guttering, oiling working machinery, dusting furniture, etc.

### 3.4.2

**collection care (en)**

**entretien d'une collection (fr), suivi d'une collection (Syn.) (fr)**

**Sammlungspflege (de)**

**preventive conservation** applied to a **collection**

NOTE In the UK "collection care" within historic properties is often termed "housekeeping".

### 3.4.3

**environmental control (en)**

**maîtrise de l'environnement (fr)**

**Umgebungskontrolle (de)**

management of one or more factors of the **environment**

NOTE This applies to temperature, relative humidity, light, pollution, etc.

### 3.4.4

**monitoring (en)**

**suivi de l'état de conservation (fr), monitoring (Syn.) (fr)**

**Überwachung (de)**

process of measuring, surveying and assessing the material properties of **objects** and/or factors of the **environment** over time

### 3.4.5

**risk assessment (en)**  
**appréciation des risques (fr)**  
**Risikobeurteilung (de)**

identification, analysis and evaluation of threats that might alter **significance**, and the probability of their occurrence

NOTE Risk assessment is part of the overall process of "risk management" [ISO/IEC Guide 73:2002, 3.1.7 [49]].

### 3.4.6

**emergency preparedness (en)**  
**plan de prévention des risques (fr)**  
**Notfallplanung (de)**

measures and actions taken in advance to mitigate the effects of possible destructive events

NOTE This includes drawing up a disaster response plan.

## 3.5 Remedial conservation and restoration terms

### 3.5.1

**treatment (en)**  
**traitement (fr)**  
**Behandlung (de)**  
direct action carried out on an **object**

NOTE Treatment is one of the possible interventions for **conservation**.

### 3.5.2

**mass conservation treatment (en)**  
**traitement de masse en conservation-restauration (fr)**  
**Massenkonservierung (de)**  
uniform **remedial conservation** applied at the same time to a large number of **objects** in similar **condition**

### 3.5.3

**cleaning (en)**  
**nettoyage (fr)**  
**Reinigung (de)**  
removal of unwanted material from an **object**

NOTE The criteria for something being "unwanted" always have to be stated, e.g. potentially damaging, obscuring detail, un-aesthetic, etc.

### 3.5.4

**consolidation (en)**  
**consolidation (fr)**  
**Festigung (de), Sicherung (Syn.) (de)**  
improvement of internal cohesion or **mechanical stability**, usually involving the addition of material

NOTE When only mechanical stability is considered, the term "strengthening" is also used.

### 3.5.5

**reassembly (en)**  
**réassemblage (fr), remontage (Syn.) (fr)**  
**Wiederaufbau (de), Remontage (Syn.) (de)**  
putting dismembered parts of an **object** back together

NOTE The term "anastylosis" is sometimes used in relation to immovable **cultural heritage**.

### 3.5.6

**reconstruction (en)**

**reconstitution (fr), restitution (Syn.) (fr)**

**Rekonstruktion (de)**

re-establishment of an **object** to an inferred earlier form using existing or replacement material

NOTE 1 Reconstruction respects the **significance** of the **object** and is based on evidence.

NOTE 2 Reconstruction can be either physical or virtual.

NOTE 3 In some communities of practice, the term “restoration” is used instead of reconstruction as defined here.

### 3.5.7

**reintegration (en)**

**réintégration (fr)**

**Ergänzung (de)**

addition of material in order to facilitate the perception and understanding of an **object**

EXAMPLES Retouching, gap filling, insertion, in-painting, etc.

NOTE Reintegration respects the **significance** of the **object** and is based on evidence.

### 3.5.8

**rehabilitation (en)**

**réhabilitation (fr)**

**Sanierung (de)**

interventions on an immovable **object** in order to recover an inferred earlier functionality, to adapt it to a different function or to standards of comfort, safety and access

NOTE 1 Rehabilitation should be based on assessed evidence including **significance**.

NOTE 2 Rehabilitation is not generally a conservation activity but may involve some **conservation** actions.

### 3.5.9

**renovation (en)**

**rénovation (fr)**

**Renovierung (de)**

action of renewing an **object** without necessarily respecting its material or **significance**

NOTE 1 Renovation is not a **conservation** activity.

NOTE 2 A renovation plan, however, may involve some **conservation** actions.

### 3.5.10

**repair (en)**

**réparation (fr)**

**Reparatur (de)**

actions applied to an **object** or part of it to recover its functionality and/or its appearance

NOTE 1 Repair is a **restoration** action only if it respects **significance** and is based on evidence.

NOTE 2 Repair is generally viewed as a **remedial conservation** activity in the field of immovable **cultural heritage**.

## 3.6 Planning and documentation terms

### 3.6.1

**collection management (en)**

**gestion de collection (fr)**

**Sammlungsmanagement (de)**

processes and procedures relating to a **collection's** development, information, access and care

NOTE 1 This includes acquisition/disposal, accessioning, cataloguing, **documentation**, security, etc.

NOTE 2 It is assumed that institutions normally have strategies and policies in order to implement collection management.

NOTE 3 The term is mainly used in the field of movable **cultural heritage**.

### 3.6.2

**conservation planning (en)**

**programme de la conservation-restauration (fr)**

**Konservierungsplanung (de)**

management tool for the development and coordination of **conservation** measures and actions

NOTE An outcome may be a 'Conservation Plan'.

### 3.6.3

**investigation (en)**

**investigation (fr)**

**Untersuchung (de)**

gathering of all information necessary for a **conservation** decision making process

NOTE 1 This should include both qualitative and quantitative information.

NOTE 2 Investigation is frequently invasive, entailing opening up floors or roofs, the making of holes for fibre-optics, taking samples, etc., and may be locally destructive, as is archaeological excavation. Non-invasive methods include inspection, photogrammetry, remote sensing, the study of documentary and/or oral sources, etc.

### 3.6.4

**condition survey (en)**

**évaluation de l'état (fr)**

**Zustandserhebung (de), Voruntersuchung (Syn.) (de)**

inspection to assess **condition**

### 3.6.5

**condition report (en)**

**constat d'état (fr), rapport d'évaluation de l'état (Syn.)<sup>8)</sup> (fr)**

**Zustandsbericht (de)**

record of **condition** for a specific purpose, dated and authored

NOTE A condition report normally results from a **condition survey**.

---

8) In French, the term "constat d'état" (fr) is used for movable heritage, while "rapport d'évaluation de l'état" is used for immovable heritage.



### 3.6.6

**diagnosis (en)**

**diagnostic (fr)**

**Diagnose (de)**

process of identifying the present **condition** of an **object** and determining the nature and causes of any change, as well as the conclusions drawn

NOTE Diagnosis is based on observation, **investigation**, historical analysis, etc.

### 3.6.7

**conservation proposal (en)**

**proposition d'intervention (fr), préconisations (Syn.) (fr)**

**Konservierungsvorschlag (de)**

recommendations resulting from **diagnosis**, for the purpose of **conservation planning**

NOTE In some countries this often includes, or refers to, a document called "statement of **significance**".

### 3.6.8

**documentation (en)**

**documentation (fr)**

**Dokumentation (de)**

recorded information created, collected, held and maintained for the purpose of present and future **conservation** and for reference

EXAMPLES X-radiographs, drawings, photographs, written reports, computer files, photogrammetry, laser-scanning, etc.

NOTE This term can also refer to the process itself.

## Bibliography

### Main websites

- [1] International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

[www.icomos.org](http://www.icomos.org)

- [2] International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

<http://www.iccrom.org/index.shtml>

- [3] AATA Online, comprehensive database of over 100,000 abstracts of literature related to the preservation and conservation of material cultural heritage

<http://www.aata.getty.edu/NPS/>

- [4] Bibliographic Database of the Conservation Information Network

[http://www.bcin.ca/English/home\\_english.html](http://www.bcin.ca/English/home_english.html)

- [5] Canadian Heritage Information Network

<http://www.chin.gc.ca/>

- [6] International Council of Museums (ICOM)

[www.icom.org](http://www.icom.org)

- [7] International Council of Museums – Committee for Conservation (ICOM-CC)

[www.icom-cc.org](http://www.icom-cc.org)

- [8] International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC)

[www.iiconservation.org](http://www.iiconservation.org)

### Reference documents issued by European and International institutions in the field of conservation of cultural heritage

#### Documents issued by ICOMOS

- [9] International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964)

- [10] International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value, 1992

- [11] Guidelines on Education and Training in the Conservation of Monuments, Ensembles and Sites (1993)

- [12] Nara Document on Authenticity, Nara 1994

- [13] Principles for the Recording of Monuments, Groups of Buildings and Sites (1996)

- [14] The Burra Charter. The Australia ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (1999)

- [15] Déclaration d'engagement éthique des membres de l'ICOMOS - (Version révisée, Novembre 2002, Madrid)
- [16] ICOMOS Charter – Principles for the analysis, conservation and structural restoration of architectural heritage (2003)
- [17] ISCARSAH Guidelines, Recommendations for the analysis, conservation and structural restoration of architectural heritage, ICOMOS (2003)
- [18] ICOMOS Principles for the preservation and conservation/restoration of wall paintings (2003)
- [19] ICOMOS-ISCS: Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns = Glossaire illustré sur les formes d'altération de la pierre (English-French version; version anglais-français). Paris: ICOMOS, 2008 – [http://www.international.icomos.org/publications/monuments and sites/15/pdf/Monuments and Sites 15 ISCS Glossary Stone.pdf](http://www.international.icomos.org/publications/monuments%20and%20sites/15/pdf/Monuments%20and%20Sites%2015%20ISCS%20Glossary%20Stone.pdf)

#### **Documents issued by ICOM-CC**

- [20] Terminology to characterize the conservation of tangible cultural heritage, New Delhi 2008
- [21] The Conservator-Restorer: a Definition of the Profession, 1984

#### **Documents issued by E.C.C.O (<http://www.ecco-eu.org>)**

- [22] E.C.C.O. Professional Guidelines I - The Profession, 2002
  - II - Code of Ethics, 2003
  - III - Basic Requirements for Education in Conservation-Restoration, 2004
- [23] Document of Pavia. Preservation of Cultural Heritage: towards a European Profile of the conservator – restorer, Pavia 1997

#### **Main reference works**

- [24] Architecture: method et vocabulaire / Inventaire general des monuments et des richesses artistiques de la France; par Jean-Marie Pérouse de Montclos. 3e éd, Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, Editions du patrimoine, 2001, 622 p., 2 vol. (Principes d'analyse scientifique). ISBN 2-85822-593-1
- [25] Beck James, L'art défiguré, critique des restaurations contemporains, Lyon, Aléas, 2006, ISBN 2843011269
- [26] Bergeon-Langle Ségolène, Curie Pierre, Peinture et dessin, vocabulaire typologique et technique, Paris, Editions du patrimoine, 2009, ISBN 978-2-7577-0065-5
- [27] Bestandserhaltung in Archiven und Bibliotheken: Normen / DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V., ed. by Hofmann, Rainer; Wiesner, Hans-Jörg. 2nd edition, Berlin, Wien, Zürich: Beuth, 2009, ISBN 978-3-410-21069-6
- [28] Boito, Camillo, Conservare o restaurare Questioni Pratiche Di Belle Arti. Restauri, Concorsi, Legislazione, Professione, Insegnamento. Milano, Hoepli, 1893.  
  
Boito, Camillo, Conserver ou restaurer. Les dilemmes du patrimoine, Editions de l'imprimeur, 2000, ISBN 978-2-910735-45-6
- [29] Brandi, Cesare, Teoria del restauro. Lezioni raccolte da L. Vlad Borrelli, J. Raspi Serra e G.Urbani, Roma 1963 - Edizioni di Storia e Letteratura, ISBN 8884987105

- Brandi, Cesare, *Théorie de la restauration*, Paris, Editions du Patrimoine, 2001, ISBN 2-85822-598-2
- Brandi, Cesare, *Theorie der Restaurierung / Übersetzt von Dörthe Jakobs, Ursula Schädler-Saup.* . ICOMOS – Hefte des Deutschen Nationalkomitees [Journal of the German national committee], XLI, ISBN 3-935643-32-2. ICOMOS Deutsches Nationalkomitee; Siegl Fachbuchhandlung, München, 2006
- [30] Caple, C., *Conservation skills : judgement, methods and decision making*, London [etc.], 2000, ISBN 0415188806, ISBN 0415188814
- [31] Choay, Françoise, *L'allégorie du patrimoine*, Seuil, 1992, ISBN 2-02-014392-5
- Choay, Françoise; Conrads, Ulrich; Neitzke, Peter: *Das architektonische Erbe: eine Allegorie; Geschichte und Theorie der Baudenkmale*, Braunschweig, 1997
- Choay, Françoise, *Le patrimoine en questions: Anthologie pour un combat*, Seuil, 2009, ISBN 978-2-02-100494-6
- Choay, Françoise, *The invention of the historic monument. Translated by Lauren M. O'Connell.* Cambridge University Press, 2001, ISBN 0521454743
- [32] *Clarification of Conservation/Restoration Education at University Level or Recognised Equivalent*, Munich, ENCoRE 2001, <http://www.encore.edu.org/encore/encoredocs/cp.pdf>
- [33] Conti, Alessandro, *Storia del restauro et del conservazione del opere d'arte*, Milano, Electa, 2002, ISBN 978884359821
- Conti, Alessandro, *History of the restoration and conservation of works of art*, Butterworth-Heinemann, Elsevier, 2007, ISBN 0750669535
- [34] Drury, Paul; McPherson, Anna, *Conservation principles, Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*, English Heritage, 2008. 73 p
- [35] De Guichen, Gaël, *Forbes Prize Lecture 2006: A common definition of Conservation and Restoration*, in: IIC, *Studies in Conservation* (2007) 52, pp. 69-73, ISSN 0370-9124
- [36] Muñoz Viñas, Salvador, *Contemporary Theory of Conservation*, Oxford 2005, ISBN 0750662247
- [37] *The Multilingual Conservation Dictionary (Project leader TEI of Athens Dept. of Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art, Athens, Greece, 2001) = C.V.Horie & A.Tzanne eds., Conservation Dictionary*, PK Net International, 2001
- [38] The National Trust, *The National Trust manual of housekeeping: the care of collections in historic houses open to the public*, London 2006, ISBN 0750655291
- [39] Philippot, Paul, et alii, *Pénétrer l'art, restaurer l'oeuvre, une vision humaniste : Hommage en forme de florilège*, Bruxelles, Groeninghe, 1990, ISBN 978-90-71868-09-2
- [40] *Principles of Monument Conservation, Venice Charter (1964)*, ICOMOS, Michael Pretzet – Hefte des Deutschen Nationalkomitees [Journals of the German national committee], X1992, ISBN 3-87490-615-9, pp. 7-43 (version trilingue allemand, anglais, français)
- Principles of Monument Conservation*, ICOMOS – Hefte des Deutschen Nationalkomitees [Journal of the German National Committee], XXX, 1999, ISBN 3-87490-668-X (Bilingual version English/French; version bilingue anglais, français)
- [41] Riegl Aloïs, *Der moderne Denkmalkultus, sein Wesen, seine Entstehung*, Wien, 1903, ISBN 9781160439749

- Riegl Aloïs, *Le culte moderne des monuments, son essence et sa genèse*, Paris, Seuil, 1984, ISBN 978-20-200-6821-5
- [42] Pye, E., *Caring for the past: issues in conservation for archaeology and museums*, London 2001, ISBN 1902916107
- [43] Ruskin John, *The seven lamps or laws of the Architecture*, London, London Smith, Elder & Co., 1849
- Ruskin John, *Les sept lampes de l'architecture*, Paris, Les presses d'aujourd'hui, 1980, ISSN 0224-5086
- Ruskin, John, *Die sieben Leuchter der Baukunst*, Leipzig 1900 (repr. Dortmund 1994), ISBN 3-88379-690-5
- [44] *Shorter Oxford Dictionary, Sixth Edition*, Oxford University Press, 2007, ISBN 978-0-19-920687-2
- [45] Duden, *Die Deutsche Rechtschreibung, 25., völlig neu bearbeitete und erweiterte Auflage*, Mannheim, Leipzig, Wien, Zürich, 2009, ISBN 978-3-411-04015-5
- [46] Viollet-le-Duc, Eugène-Emmanuel, *Dictionnaire raisonné de l'architecture française du XI e au XVIe siècle, Tome8, Article 'Restauration'*
- On-line, <http://www.archive.org/search.php?query=viollet-le-duc>
- Article 'Restauration' : <http://www.archive.org/details/onrestaurationby00wethgoog>

#### **International, European or national standards**

- [47] ISO 5127:2001, *Information and documentation — Vocabulary*
- [48] ISO 13822:2001, *Bases for design of structures — Assessment of existing structures*
- [49] ISO/IEC Guide 73:2002, *Risk management — Vocabulary — Guidelines for use in standards*
- [50] ISO 11798:1999, *Information and documentation — Permanence and durability of writing, printing and copying on paper — Requirements and test methods*
- [51] ISO 11799:2003, *Information and documentation — Document storage requirements for archive and library materials*
- [52] ISO 16245:2009, *Information and documentation — Boxes, file covers and other enclosures, made from cellulosic materials, for storage of paper and parchment documents*
- [53] EN ISO 9706:1998, *Information and documentation — Paper for documents — Requirements for permanence (ISO 9706:1994)*
- [54] EN 1990:2002, *Eurocode — Basis of structural design*
- [55] BS 7913:1998, *Guide to the principles of the conservation of historic buildings*, BSI British Standards Institution, 1998
- [56] BS 5454:2000, *Recommendations for the storage and exhibition of archival documents*, BSI British Standards Institution, 2000
- [57] NF Z 40-011:2005, *A methodology to assess the physical conditions of archive and library holdings*, Paris, AFNOR, November 2005

- [58] PAS 197:2009, Code of practice for cultural collections management, Collections Trust and BSI British Standards Institution, 2009

#### **Rules for the presentation of European terminology standards**

- [59] ISO 704:2009, *Terminology work — Principles and methods*
- [60] ISO 10241:1992 *International terminology standards — Preparation and layout*
- [61] CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 3: Rules for the structure and drafting of CEN/CENELEC Publications, 2009

#### **Council Directives and Regulations**

- [62] Council Directive 93/7/EEC of 15 March 1993 on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a member state
- [63] Council Regulation (EC) No 116/2009 of 18 December 2008 on the export of cultural goods

## Index (English)

ageing, 3.2.6 .....	9	environment, 3.2.2 .....	8
alteration, 3.2.4 .....	9	environmental control, 3.4.3 .....	11
authenticity, 3.1.7 .....	8	instability, 3.2.9 .....	9
chemical stability, 3.2.9.2 .....	10	integrity, 3.2.3 .....	8
cleaning, 3.5.3 .....	12	investigation, 3.6.3 .....	14
collection care, 3.4.2 .....	11	maintenance, 3.4.1 .....	11
collection management, 3.6.1 .....	14	mass conservation treatment, 3.5.2 .....	12
collection, 3.1.4 .....	7	mechanical stability, 3.2.9.1 .....	9
compatibility, 3.3.3 .....	10	monitoring, 3.4.4 .....	11
condition report, 3.6.5 .....	14	object, 3.1.3 .....	7
condition survey, 3.6.4 .....	14	preventive conservation, 3.3.5 .....	10
condition, 3.2.1 .....	8	reassembly, 3.5.5 .....	12
conservation planning, 3.6.2 .....	14	reconstruction, 3.5.6 .....	13
conservation proposal 3.6.7 .....	15	rehabilitation, 3.5.8 .....	13
conservation, 3.3.1 .....	10	reintegration, 3.5.7 .....	13
conservation-restoration (Syn), 3.3.1 .....	10	remedial conservation, 3.3.6 .....	11
consolidation, 3.5.4 .....	12	renovation, 3.5.9 .....	13
context, 3.1.8 .....	8	repair, 3.5.10 .....	13
cultural heritage, 3.1.1 .....	7	restoration, 3.3.7 .....	11
damage, 3.2.7 .....	9	reversibility, 3.3.2 .....	10
defect, 3.2.5 .....	9	risk assessment, 3.4.5 .....	12
deterioration, 3.2.8 .....	9	significance, 3.1.6 .....	8
diagnosis, 3.6.6 .....	15	tangible cultural heritage, 3.1.2 .....	7
documentation, 3.6.8 .....	15	treatment, 3.5.1 .....	12
durability, 3.3.4 .....	10	value, 3.1.5 .....	8
emergency preparedness, 3.4.6 .....	12	weathering, 3.2.10 .....	10

## Index (French)

altération, 3.2.7.....	9	maîtrise de l'environnement, 3.4.3.....	11
altération due aux conditions climatiques, 3.2.10.....	10	malfaçon (Syn.), 3.2.5.....	9
appréciation des risques, 3.4.5.....	12	mesures de prévention (Syn.), 3.3.5.....	10
authenticité, 3.1.7.....	8	modification d'état, 3.2.4.....	9
bien culturel (Syn.), 3.1.3.....	7	monitorage (Syn.), 3.4.4.....	11
bien, 3.1.3.....	7	nettoyage, 3.5.3.....	12
collection, 3.1.4.....	7	pathologie (Syn.), 3.2.7.....	9
compatibilité, 3.3.3.....	10	patrimoine culturel matériel, 3.1.2.....	7
conservation curative, 3.3.6.....	11	patrimoine culturel, 3.1.1.....	7
conservation préventive, 3.3.5.....	10	plan de prévention des risques, 3.4.6.....	12
conservation, 3.3.1.....	10	préconisations (Syn.), 3.6.7.....	15
conservation-restauration (Syn.), 3.3.1.....	10	programme de la conservation-restauration, 3.6.2.....	14
consolidation, 3.5.4.....	12	proposition d'intervention, 3.6.7.....	15
constat d'état, 3.6.5.....	14	rapport d'évaluation de l'état (Syn.), 3.6.5.....	14
contexte, 3.1.8.....	8	réassemblage, 3.5.5.....	12
défaut, 3.2.5.....	9	reconstitution, 3.5.6.....	13
dégradation (Syn.), 3.2.7.....	9	réhabilitation, 3.5.8.....	13
désordre (Syn.), 3.2.7.....	9	réintégration, 3.5.7.....	13
détérioration, 3.2.8.....	9	remontage (Syn.), 3.5.5.....	12
diagnostic, 3.6.6.....	15	renovation, 3.5.9.....	13
documentation, 3.6.8.....	15	réparation, 3.5.10.....	13
durabilité, 3.3.4.....	10	restauration, 3.3.7.....	11
entretien d'une collection, 3.4.2.....	11	restauration (Syn.), 3.5.6.....	13
entretien, 3.4.1.....	11	réversibilité, 3.3.2.....	10
environnement, 3.2.2.....	8	stabilité chimique, 3.2.9.2.....	10
état, 3.2.1.....	8	stabilité mécanique, 3.2.9.1.....	9
évaluation de l'état, 3.6.4.....	14	suivi de l'état de conservation, 3.4.4.....	11
gestion de collection, 3.6.1.....	14	suivi d'une collection (Syn.), 3.4.2.....	11
instabilité, 3.2.9.....	9	traitement de masse en conservation-restauration, 3.5.2.....	12
intégrité, 3.2.3.....	8	traitement, 3.5.1.....	12
intérêt patrimonial, 3.1.6.....	8	valeur, 3.1.5.....	8
interventions curatives (Syn.), 3.3.6.....	11	vieillessement, 3.2.6.....	9
investigation, 3.6.3.....	14		



## Index (German)

Abbau, 3.2.8.....	9	Reinigung, 3.5.3.....	12
Alterung, 3.2.6.....	9	Rekonstruktion, 3.5.6.....	13
Authentizität, 3.1.7.....	8	Remontage (Syn.), 3.5.5.....	12
Bedeutung, 3.1.6.....	8	Renovierung, 3.5.9.....	13
Behandlung, 3.5.1.....	12	Reparatur, 3.5.10.....	13
Beschädigung (Syn.), 3.2.7.....	9	Restaurierung, 3.3.7.....	11
Bestandserhaltung (Syn.), 3.3.1.....	10	Reversibilität, 3.3.2.....	10
chemische Stabilität, 3.2.9.2.....	10	Risikobeurteilung, 3.4.5.....	12
Defekt, 3.2.5.....	9	Sammlung, 3.1.4.....	7
Diagnose, 3.6.6.....	15	Sammlungsmanagement, 3.6.1.....	14
Dokumentation, 3.6.8.....	15	Sammlungspflege, 3.4.2.....	11
Ergänzung, 3.5.7.....	13	Sanierung, 3.5.8.....	13
Erhaltungszustand, 3.2.1.....	8	Schaden, 3.2.7.....	9
Festigung, 3.5.4.....	12	Sicherung (Syn.), 3.5.4.....	12
Haltbarkeit, 3.3.4.....	10	stabilisierende Konservierung, 3.3.6.....	11
Instabilität, 3.2.9.....	9	Überwachung, 3.4.4.....	11
Instandhaltung (Syn.), 3.4.1.....	11	Umgebung (Syn.), 3.2.2.....	8
Integrität (Syn.), 3.2.3.....	8	Umgebungskontrolle, 3.4.3.....	11
Konservierung, 3.3.1.....	10	Umwelt, 3.2.2.....	8
Konservierung-Restaurierung (Syn.), 3.3.1.....	10	Untersuchung, 3.6.3.....	14
Konservierungsplanung, 3.6.2.....	14	Unversehrtheit, 3.2.3.....	8
Konservierungsvorschlag, 3.6.7.....	15	Veränderung, 3.2.4.....	9
Kontext, 3.1.8.....	8	Vereinbarkeit, 3.3.3.....	10
kulturelles Erbe, 3.1.1.....	7	Verfall (Syn.), 3.2.8.....	9
Kulturerbe (Syn.), 3.1.1.....	7	Verwitterung, 3.2.10.....	10
Massenkonservierung, 3.5.2.....	12	Voruntersuchung (Syn.), 3.6.4.....	14
materielles Kulturerbe, 3.1.2.....	7	Wert, 3.1.5.....	8
mechanische Stabilität, 3.2.9.1.....	9	Wiederaufbau, 3.5.5.....	12
Notfallplanung, 3.4.6.....	12	Zerfall (Syn.), 3.2.8.....	9
Objekt, 3.1.3.....	7	Zustandsbericht, 3.6.5.....	14
Objektpflege, 3.4.1.....	11	Zustandserhebung, 3.6.4.....	14
präventive Konservierung, 3.3.5.....	10		





# British Standards Institution (BSI)

BSI is the national body responsible for preparing British Standards and other standards-related publications, information and services.

BSI is incorporated by Royal Charter. British Standards and other standardization products are published by BSI Standards Limited.

## About us

We bring together business, industry, government, consumers, innovators and others to shape their combined experience and expertise into standards-based solutions.

The knowledge embodied in our standards has been carefully assembled in a dependable format and refined through our open consultation process. Organizations of all sizes and across all sectors choose standards to help them achieve their goals.

## Information on standards

We can provide you with the knowledge that your organization needs to succeed. Find out more about British Standards by visiting our website at [bsigroup.com/standards](http://bsigroup.com/standards) or contacting our Customer Services team or Knowledge Centre.

## Buying standards

You can buy and download PDF versions of BSI publications, including British and adopted European and international standards, through our website at [bsigroup.com/shop](http://bsigroup.com/shop), where hard copies can also be purchased.

If you need international and foreign standards from other Standards Development Organizations, hard copies can be ordered from our Customer Services team.

## Subscriptions

Our range of subscription services are designed to make using standards easier for you. For further information on our subscription products go to [bsigroup.com/subscriptions](http://bsigroup.com/subscriptions).

With **British Standards Online (BSOL)** you'll have instant access to over 55,000 British and adopted European and international standards from your desktop. It's available 24/7 and is refreshed daily so you'll always be up to date.

You can keep in touch with standards developments and receive substantial discounts on the purchase price of standards, both in single copy and subscription format, by becoming a **BSI Subscribing Member**.

**PLUS** is an updating service exclusive to BSI Subscribing Members. You will automatically receive the latest hard copy of your standards when they're revised or replaced.

To find out more about becoming a BSI Subscribing Member and the benefits of membership, please visit [bsigroup.com/shop](http://bsigroup.com/shop).

With a **Multi-User Network Licence (MUNL)** you are able to host standards publications on your intranet. Licences can cover as few or as many users as you wish. With updates supplied as soon as they're available, you can be sure your documentation is current. For further information, email [bsmusales@bsigroup.com](mailto:bsmusales@bsigroup.com).

## BSI Group Headquarters

389 Chiswick High Road London W4 4AL UK

## Revisions

Our British Standards and other publications are updated by amendment or revision.

We continually improve the quality of our products and services to benefit your business. If you find an inaccuracy or ambiguity within a British Standard or other BSI publication please inform the Knowledge Centre.

## Copyright

All the data, software and documentation set out in all British Standards and other BSI publications are the property of and copyrighted by BSI, or some person or entity that owns copyright in the information used (such as the international standardization bodies) and has formally licensed such information to BSI for commercial publication and use. Except as permitted under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 no extract may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means – electronic, photocopying, recording or otherwise – without prior written permission from BSI. Details and advice can be obtained from the Copyright & Licensing Department.

## Useful Contacts:

### Customer Services

**Tel:** +44 845 086 9001

**Email (orders):** [orders@bsigroup.com](mailto:orders@bsigroup.com)

**Email (enquiries):** [cservices@bsigroup.com](mailto:cservices@bsigroup.com)

### Subscriptions

**Tel:** +44 845 086 9001

**Email:** [subscriptions@bsigroup.com](mailto:subscriptions@bsigroup.com)

### Knowledge Centre

**Tel:** +44 20 8996 7004

**Email:** [knowledgecentre@bsigroup.com](mailto:knowledgecentre@bsigroup.com)

### Copyright & Licensing

**Tel:** +44 20 8996 7070

**Email:** [copyright@bsigroup.com](mailto:copyright@bsigroup.com)



...making excellence a habit.™