



· INSTITUTE · OF · HISTORIC ·
BUILDING · CONSERVATION

Making Heritage Work

Mr Tim Yates
Building Research Establishment

James Caird
Consultant Consultations Co-ordinator
IHBC Business Office
Jubilee House
High Street
Tisbury
Wiltshire
SP3 6HA

15 June 2010

Tel (01584) 876141
Web site www.ihbc.org.uk
E-mail consultations@ihbc.org.uk

Dear Mr Yates

PREN 15898 CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY - MAIN GENERAL TERMS AND DEFINITIONS CONCERNING CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

The Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) is the professional body of the United Kingdom representing conservation specialists and historic environment practitioners in the public and private sectors. The Institute exists to establish the highest standards of conservation practice, to support the effective protection and enhancement of the historic environment, and to promote heritage-led regeneration and access to the historic environment for all.

Thank you for inviting us to participate in this consultation.

The Institute supports in principle the standardization of expressions throughout Europe. However, there are significant problems with the current proposals which we understand are also concerns in other parts of Europe. These are:

1. The proposals introduce terminology that is at odds with that used in British building conservation law, policy and practice. It is likely, therefore, to be useless in British practice and make access to British practice by professionals from other countries more rather than less difficult.
2. There appears to be a drafting bias that favours conservation terminology for moveable artefacts that is not propitious for definitions within built and landscape heritage.
3. It moves away from a well-understood British Standard (BS7913) which we understand would be withdrawn on issue of the proposal. This would have disbenefits for British conservation practice. We suspect that the same applies in other European countries. We have seen correspondence from architects in France which says as much.

4. The Institute does not believe that this is a matter that can be dealt with as a “top-down” approach. We would prefer to see a bottom up approach developed over a period of years in consultation with ICOMOS.
5. Such an approach could be used as conservation legislation and practice in participating countries to gradually align their terminology. We would be pleased to contribute to this process as we did to the development of BS7913.
6. Specific issues we have with the proposals are set out in the table below. We are grateful to James Simpson of Edinburgh as the originator of this.

We hope these comments are helpful.

Yours sincerely



James Caird
Consultant Consultations Co-ordinator

ORIGINAL TEXT	IHBC COMMENTS
	<p>Note: Words used in the context of a British Standard should be intelligible to the non-expert. This means that definitions should relate to normal usage as far as possible and should not be allowed to become ‘formalised jargon’; one cannot suddenly declare that, for the purpose of a particular document, words assume abnormal meanings. Definitions should be perceived as a ‘system’ or ‘set’, and should be related to each other. Phrases containing words which are individually defined should not be allowed to acquire meanings which are independent of the meanings of the individual words; As far as possible, therefore, words should be defined individually and not in combination. The number of words defined should be kept to a minimum: words which are used in their normal sense and for which there is no specialist nuance, should not be defined. Account should be taken of the definitions previously published by the BSI in BS 7913:1998.</p>
<p>3.1 Cultural heritage terms</p>	
<p>3.1.1</p> <p>cultural heritage (en)</p> <p>patrimoine culturel (fr) kulturelles Erbe (Syn: Kulturerbe) (de)</p> <p>tangible and intangible entities of significance* to present and future generations</p> <p>NOTE Significance* may derive from – among others – artistic, symbolic, historic, social, scientific or technological factors.</p>	<p>Culture is the creation of humankind, tangible, intangible etc. All that is not natural is cultural and the two are complementary. Heritage is that which has been inherited from the past, or which has been created: in this context, that which is thought worthy of being bequeathed to future generations. It is important to recognise that ‘heritage’ is not, as is sometimes suggested, a finite commodity: new heritage is being created all the time. Suggested definition: ‘The tangible and intangible creation of humankind, inherited from the past or created, which is worthy of being passed to the future.’</p>

ORIGINAL TEXT	IHBC COMMENTS
<p>3.1.2</p> <p>tangible cultural heritage (en)</p> <p>patrimoine culturel materiel (syn: biens culturels) (fr) materielles Kulturerbe (Syn: Kulturgut) (de)</p> <p>material expression of cultural heritage*</p> <p>NOTE Tangible cultural heritage may be movable or immovable.</p>	<p>Since 'Cultural Heritage' has already been defined, it is only the word 'tangible' which needs further definition. 'Cultural Property' is not a synonym, since such property may be 'intangible', e.g. 'intellectual property' etc. Suggested definition for 'tangible': 'Material, perceptible by touch'.</p>
<p>3.1.3</p> <p>object (en)</p> <p>objet, bien (fr) Objekt (de)</p> <p>single manifestation of tangible cultural heritage*</p> <p>NOTE The word "object" is generally acceptable for cultural heritage artefacts, both immovable and movable. But there are occasions when another word e.g. "item", "ensemble", "site", "building", fits better in a sentence.</p>	<p>The word 'element', in terms of its normal dictionary definition (Chambers) is not appropriate in this context. Nor is an object necessarily a 'cultural object' or 'artefact'; it might equally be a 'natural object'. The normal dictionary definition should suffice, this word should probably not be defined at all. Suggested definition, if required: "A material thing, usually moveable".</p>
<p>3.1.4</p> <p>collection (en)</p> <p>collection (fr) Sammlung (de)</p> <p>group of objects* having shared significance*</p> <p>EXAMPLES Objects in a particular museum viz the Wallace Collection; those from a particular excavation viz Vindolanda writing tablets; those of a particular type viz a shoe collection; those in a defined landscape viz a conservation area (e.g. Schokland and Surroundings, an archaeological monument which includes nine listed buildings).</p>	<p>A collection may or may not have 'common significance': that would be a matter for assessment in the individual case. Nor will a collection necessarily be held by an owner, and if a collection is held by an institution, that institution would probably, but not necessarily, be the 'owner'. Again, definition of this word should probably not be required. Suggested definition, if required: An assemblage of objects, deliberately brought together.</p>
<p>3.1.5</p> <p>value (en)</p> <p>valeur (fr) Wert (de)</p> <p>importance that individuals or a society assign to an object*</p> <p>EXAMPLES Values may be artistic, symbolic, historic, social, scientific, technological etc. as well as (sometimes) financial.</p> <p>NOTE Like significance*, values change according to circumstances.</p>	<p>Significance, importance & value are not precisely synonymous, though they may sometimes be used interchangeably. 'Importance' implies consequence or weight, while 'Value' implies intrinsic worth. Significance implies meaning and may beg the questions 'significant for what reason, or reasons, and to whom?'. Significance is not necessarily anything to do with Cultural Heritage: a site or an object may be significant for personal reasons, because of financial value or in many other ways. Suggested definition: 'Meaning, universal or to a particular group or individual: total significance may be made up of a number of components and may not be the same to different individuals and/or groups'.</p>

ORIGINAL TEXT	IHBC COMMENTS
<p>3.1.6</p> <p>significance (en)</p> <p>intérêt patrimonial (fr) Bedeutung (de)</p> <p>combination of the values* assigned to an object*</p> <p>NOTE Significance* inevitably changes according to circumstances such as who makes the judgement, in what context and at what point in time.</p>	<p>See above</p>
<p>3.1.7</p> <p>authenticity (en)</p> <p>authenticité (fr) Authentizität (de)</p> <p>extent to which the identity of an object* is the one claimed</p> <p>NOTE The concept of authenticity should not be confused with the concept of originality.</p>	<p>Authenticity is a quality normally associated with an object, structure or site itself, or with something intangible such as a story or a tune, not with any 'judgement of significance'. The authenticity of something may however be a major factor in making a 'judgement of significance': clearly something which is authentic is likely to be more significant than something which is a fake. The normal meaning of 'authentic' is genuine, real or true. No discussion of authenticity, in the context of tangible things, can be satisfactory without consideration of the distinction between 'design' and 'fabric' (see BS 7913). The significance of something whose fabric is genuine or original may be high for that reason; it may however, be reduced because its design, or intended appearance, has been modified by decay, inappropriate alteration etc. Distinction needs to be made between authenticity of fabric and authenticity of design. This is a vital concept for any consideration of the options or alternative approaches available to conservators in a particular case. Suggested definition: 'The genuineness of the fabric of an object, structure or site, is the extent to which it is original or real. Genuineness of design is the extent to which the appearance of an object, structure or site reflects its design, original or intended appearance. Consideration of authenticity must, in the case of complex or layered objects have regard to primary and secondary stages in its history.'</p>
<p>context (en) 3.1.8</p> <p>context (en)</p> <p>contexte (fr) Kontext (de)</p> <p>past, present and future circumstances affecting significance*</p> <p>NOTE Context refers to the circumstances, tangible and intangible, in which an object is created, used, worshipped, found, excavated, kept, presented, etc.</p>	<p>No-one considering a structure or site would define context in the terms of the draft. There may be no need to define this term, since its normal meaning is perfectly clear and unambiguous. Suggested definition, if required: 'All the circumstances which influenced the creation of an object, structure or site, and that in which it exists, including its setting'.</p>
<p>3.2 Condition terms</p>	
<p>3.2.1</p> <p>condition (en)</p> <p>état de conservation (fr) Erhaltungszustand (de)</p> <p>physical state of an object* at a particular time</p>	<p>The draft definition does nothing to clarify or enhance understanding of the term, whose normal meaning is clear and easily comprehensible; there may be no need to define it. Suggested definition, if required: 'The state of repair, or of preservation, of an object, structure or site'</p>

ORIGINAL TEXT	IHBC COMMENTS
<p>3.2.2</p> <p>environment (en)</p> <p>environnement (fr) Umwelt (Syn: Umgebung) (de)</p> <p>extrinsic factors affecting condition*</p> <p>NOTE Such factors could be of human, physical, chemical, biological or climatic origin.</p>	
<p>3.2.3</p> <p>integrity (en)</p> <p>intégrité (fr) Unversehrtheit (Syn: Integrität) (de)</p> <p>extent of physical or conceptual wholeness of an object*</p>	<p>This is not a word which has any specialist meaning, beyond normal usage. Suggested definition, if required: 'Entireness, wholeness, unimpaired state.'</p>
<p>3.2.4</p> <p>alteration (en)</p> <p>modification (fr) Veränderung (de)</p> <p>change in condition*</p> <p>NOTE 1 Any change may or may not be considered beneficial. NOTE 2 Alteration can also refer to deliberate modification for reasons of function or appearance.</p>	<p>The essential thing about alteration, as opposed to change, is that it is the result of deliberate, usually human intervention, often for functional, but sometimes for aesthetic reasons. Suggested definition: 'Deliberate intervention, the purpose of which is to change or improve the function or performance of a structure or artefact, or to modify its appearance'. (c.f. BS 7913:1998)</p>
<p>3.2.5</p> <p>defect (en)</p> <p>défaut, malfaçon (fr) Defekt (de)</p> <p>imperfection of an object* due to the conception, production process or to the nature of the materials employed</p>	<p>A defect, in a building for example, is not necessarily 'due to the production process'. It may indeed be due to poor materials and workmanship in manufacture or construction, but it may equally be due to weather, age, misuse etc. Suggested definition: 'imperfection or flaw which may originate in manufacture, poor material, workmanship or construction, but which may be a consequence of decay due to ageing or weather, inappropriate treatment, damage or misuse'.</p>
<p>3.2.6</p> <p>ageing (en)</p> <p>vieillessement (fr) Alterung (de)</p> <p>natural alteration* over time</p>	<p>It is not the 'properties' of a material or artefact which change, but the material or artefact itself. Suggested definition: 'gradual change or deterioration over time of a material, artefact or structure, usually due to internal biological or chemical processes, the effects of light or other environmental factors'.</p>
<p>3.2.7</p> <p>damage (en)</p> <p>altération, désordre, pathologie (fr) Beschädigung (de)</p> <p>alteration* that reduces significance*, mechanical or chemical stability*</p> <p>NOTE Although damage generally has negative connotations, it may sometimes be viewed as adding significance*.</p>	<p>The essential thing about damage is that it is caused by an event, whether due to human intervention, deliberate or accidental, or to external factors such as weather or exceptional conditions. Of course damage may reduce significance, but that is incidental to the definition. Suggested definition: 'Injury or partial destruction due to human action, deliberate or accidental, or to external events, such as weather or extreme conditions'.</p>

ORIGINAL TEXT	IHBC COMMENTS
<p>3.2.8</p> <p>deterioration (en)</p> <p>détérioration (fr) Abbau (Syn: Verfall, Zerfall) (de)</p> <p>gradual damage*</p> <p>NOTE 1 This term can also refer to the process itself. NOTE 2 The term "decay" is sometimes used for the deterioration of stone and organic materials.</p>	<p>Suggested definition: 'The process of growing worse'.</p>
<p>3.2.9</p> <p>instability (en)</p> <p>instabilité (fr) Instabilität (de)</p> <p>propensity to damage* or deterioration*</p>	<p>Decay is a particular sort of deterioration. Suggested definition: 'deterioration of materials leading to loss of integrity, usually due to biological or chemical action in inappropriate conditions'.</p>
<p>3.2.10</p> <p>weathering (en)</p> <p>altération due aux conditions climatiques (fr) Bewitterung (de)</p> <p>alteration* due to exposure to outdoor conditions</p>	<p>Weathering usually refers to changes of appearance, the acquisition of patina etc, due to exposure to weather. Such changes are not usually thought to impair function or appearance, but often, especially where the effect is thought to be natural and is anticipated, to enhance it. Suggested definition: 'Change in the appearance or surfaces of an artefact or structure over time, due to exposure to the weather. Such change may be anticipated and thought to enhance, not to impair'.</p>
<p>3.3 Conservation terms</p>	
<p>3.3.1</p> <p>conservation (en)</p> <p>conservation-restoration (en) conservation-restauration (fr) Konservierung (Syn: Konservierung-Restauration, Bestandserhaltung) (de)</p> <p>measures and actions aimed at safeguarding cultural heritage* while respecting its significance*, including its accessibility to present and future generations</p> <p>NOTE 1 Conservation includes "preventive conservation"*, "remedial conservation"* and "restoration"*. NOTE 2 Derived from ICOM-CC 2008 New Delhi Resolution. NOTE 3 The intention is generally to ensure access, intellectual and/or physical, now and/or in the future.</p>	<p>The definition of conservation is fundamental to the entire standard. It is a word used, not just by the conservators of structures and artefacts, but by ecologists and others in the natural heritage world. A conscious attempt was made in the drafting of BS 7913:1998 to establish a common definition, which cultural and natural heritage interests could share, in the interest of common understanding. Particularly in the field of cultural landscapes - true wilderness being virtually non-existent and most of the earth's surface being man-made or man-influenced - common language, based on shared definitions, is increasingly important. It would be unfortunate if the BSI were now to step back from what was achieved in this direction in 1998. This may not yet be understood in Europe, but it is an area in which a strong lead should be taken, based on work already done. It should be said, moreover, that conservation has nothing whatsoever to do with access to the cultural heritage: access may be a desirable social and political objective, but it is a different matter. Conservation is as relevant to private as to public collections, structures and sites, which may, for the time being at least, be inaccessible. The primary purpose of conservation is secure the survival of things of value and significance for the benefit of future generations. The provision of understanding and enjoyment to the present generation is an important secondary purpose. Suggested definition: 'Management, through passive control and/or appropriate intervention, which is designed to secure the survival or preservation of places and things of cultural or natural heritage value or significance, energy, resources and other things of long-term value to humankind, for the future'. (c.f. BS 7913:1998)</p>

ORIGINAL TEXT	IHBC COMMENTS
<p>3.3.2</p> <p>preventive conservation (en)</p> <p>conservation préventive (fr) präventive Konservierung (de)</p> <p>indirect measures and actions aimed at avoiding and minimizing future deterioration*, damage* and loss</p> <p>NOTE 1 These measures and actions are carried out within the context* of an object* and its environment*. NOTE 2 Derived from ICOM-CC 2008 New Delhi Resolution. NOTE 3 The term "preservation" is often used in the libraries, archives and some other communities.</p>	<p>Once again, while passive conservation may be similar to preventive conservation, they cannot be said to be synonymous. I have never heard the term 'indirect action' in this context and 'Preservation' is not the same thing at all. For the last, BS 7913:1998 has 'State of survival of a building or artefact, whether by historical accident or by a combination of protection and conservation'. Suggested definition: 'Measures to establish conditions, including where appropriate environmental conditions, management regimes, monitoring and maintenance, with a view to preventing and otherwise minimising deterioration'.</p>
<p>3.3.3</p> <p>remedial conservation (en)</p> <p>conservation curative (fr) stabilisierende Konservierung (de)</p> <p>actions applied to an object* to prevent or arrest damaging processes</p> <p>NOTE Derived from ICOM-CC 2008 New Delhi Resolution.</p>	<p>Stabilisation is not a synonym; I am not aware that 'curative conservation' is a commonly used term. Suggested definition: 'Measures, usually involving active physical intervention, to stabilise an artefact, structure or site or to arrest or reverse deterioration'.</p>
<p>3.3.4</p> <p>restoration (en)</p> <p>restauration (fr) Restaurierung (de)</p> <p>actions applied to a stable object* aimed at facilitating its appreciation, understanding, and use</p> <p>NOTE 1 Restoration is based on respect for the original material and for the significance* of the object, where possible using documentary or material evidence. NOTE 2 Derived from ICOM-CC 2008 New Delhi Resolution. NOTE 3 In some communities, especially in the field of immovable cultural heritage, the term "restoration" traditionally covers the whole field of "conservation-restoration"*. NOTE 4 Stabilization is often carried out at the same time as restoration.</p>	<p>This difficult topic was tackled head on in BS 7913:1998. Endless difficulty with what have been described as the 'R' words must be resolved in this Standard. The definitions offered here fail to achieve the required clarity. It is strongly suggested that the key words for an adequate set or system of definitions are (i) design; (ii) fabric; (iii) reconstruction; (iv) repair; (v) alteration and (vi) restoration. It is further suggested that the non-technical terms 'rehabilitation' and 'renovation' are avoided altogether and simply not defined. It is first necessary to establish the distinction between the design and the fabric of an artefact or building. Once this is accepted, it becomes easier to distinguish between and to understand the remaining terms. 'Reassembly' is probably a useful term, but 're-integration' is probably not. The BS 7913 definition of 'Design' was: 'Abstract concept of a building or artefact, which can exist in the mind or on paper and which, if realised, can be represented in the building or artefact itself'. The BS 7913 definition of 'Fabric' was: 'Physical material of which a building or artefact is made'. Suggested definition: 'Alteration of a building, part of a building or artefact, which has decayed, been lost or damaged, or is thought to have been inappropriately repaired or altered in the past, the objective of which is to make it conform again to its design or appearance at a previous date'. (see</p>
<p>3.4 Preventive conservation terms</p>	

ORIGINAL TEXT	IHBC COMMENTS
<p>3.4.1</p> <p>collection management (en) gestion de collection (fr) Sammlungsmanagement (de)</p> <p>processes and procedures relating to a collection's* development, information, access and care</p> <p>NOTE 1 This includes acquisition/disposal, accessioning, cataloguing, documentation, security, etc. NOTE 2 It is normally assumed that institutions have strategies and policies in order to implement collection management.</p>	
<p>3.4.2</p> <p>maintenance (en)</p> <p>entretien (fr) Objektpflege (Syn: Instandhaltung) (de)</p> <p>periodic actions aimed at sustaining an object* in an appropriate condition* to retain its significance*, while preventing or reducing the need for invasive treatment* at a later date</p> <p>EXAMPLES Cleaning guttering, oiling working machinery, dusting furniture etc.</p>	
<p>3.4.3</p> <p>collection care (en)</p> <p>entretien d'une collection, suivi d'une collection (fr) Sammlungspflege (de)</p> <p>preventive conservation* applied to a collection*</p> <p>NOTE In the UK "collection care" within historic properties is often termed "housekeeping"</p>	<p>A part of collection management. Suggested definition: 'Preventive conservation of a collection'.</p> <p>Housekeeping: this should really not require definition. Suggested Definition, if required: 'The keeping or management of a house or other structure or site, with regard, in the case of a site of cultural or natural significance, to the principles of preventive conservation'.</p>
<p>3.4.4</p> <p>environmental control (en)</p> <p>maîtrise de l'environnement (fr) Umgebungskontrolle (de)</p> <p>management of one or more factors of the environment*</p> <p>NOTE This usually applies to temperature, relative humidity, light, pollution.</p>	<p>Suggested definition: 'Management of ambient environment, most commonly light, temperature, relative humidity and air purity, in order to prevent or minimise deterioration'.</p>
<p>3.4.5</p> <p>emergency preparedness (en)</p> <p>plan de prévention des risques (fr) Notfallplanung (de)</p> <p>measures and actions taken in advance to mitigate the effects of destructive events</p> <p>NOTE This includes drawing up a disaster response plan.</p>	<p>This should be considered in the context of risk assessment and what is commonly referred to as a 'disaster plan' - which might also merit definition. Suggested definition: 'Preparation, following risk assessment, of a plan for action in an emergency or disaster situation, which is designed to maximise prospects for the preservation of collections, artefacts, structures or sites, without risk to human life.'</p>

ORIGINAL TEXT	IHBC COMMENTS
<p>3.4.6</p> <p>monitoring (en)</p> <p>contrôle, monitoring (fr) Überwachung (de)</p> <p>process of measuring the material properties of an object* or collection*, and/or factors of the environment* over time</p>	<p>Suggested definition: 'Continuous or regular checking and recording of the health of an artefact, structure or site and, where appropriate, of ambient conditions.'</p>
<p>3.4.7</p> <p>risk assessment (en)</p> <p>appréciation des risques (fr) Risikobeurteilung (Syn: Risikoabschätzung) (de)</p> <p>identification, analysis and evaluation of threats that might alter significance*, and the probability of their occurrence</p> <p>NOTE Risk assessment is part of the overall process of "risk management" [ISO/IEC Guide 73:2002, 3.1.7 [54]]</p>	<p>Suggested definition: 'Assessment of all possible risks, their probability and their probable and possible consequences'.</p>
<p>3.5 Remedial conservation and restoration terms</p>	
<p>3.5.1</p> <p>treatment (en)</p> <p>traitement, intervention (fr) Behandlung (Syn: Eingriff) (de)</p> <p>any direct action carried out on an object*</p> <p>NOTE This generally applies to remedial conservation* and/or restoration*.</p>	<p>Intervention is not, in any sense, a synonym for treatment, and would not be seen as such by anyone other than artefact conservators. Intervention is itself a word which should probably be defined, as it was in BS 7913:1998 ('Any action which has a physical effect on the fabric of a building or artefact'). Suggested definition: 'Remedial work, usually to an artefact, to prevent, arrest or reverse deterioration, or to improve its appearance'.</p>
<p>3.5.2</p> <p>reversibility (en)</p> <p>réversibilité (fr) Behandlung (Syn: Eingriff) (de)</p> <p>extent to which the effect of a treatment* can be undone</p>	<p>This not 'the extent to which . . .', but a concept in its own right. Reversibility was defined in BS 7913:1998 ('Concept of work to a building or artefact being carried out in such a way that it can be reversed at some future time, without any significant damage having been done'.) Suggested definition: 'Treatment or work to an artefact, structure or site, which is capable of being reversed at some future time, without any lasting or permanent effect, or significant damage having been done'.</p>
<p>3.5.3</p> <p>compatibility (en)</p> <p>compatibilité (fr) Vereinbarkeit (de)</p> <p>extent to which one material can be used with another material without putting significance* of the object* at risk</p>	<p>The normal dictionary (Chambers) definition should suffice, so that this may not need to be defined. Specialised use may be predominantly by conservators or conservation scientists, but in the context of buildings, it might be said, for example, that certain metals, stone and Portland cement, sandstone and magnesian limestone etc. are incompatible. Suggested definition, if required: 'Ability of materials to co-exist and be used in contact or in combination with each other'.</p>
<p>3.5.4</p> <p>durability (syn. permanence) (en)</p> <p>durabilité (fr) Dauerhaftigkeit (Syn: Beständigkeit) (de)</p> <p>capacity of a material to resist alteration* over time under specified conditions</p>	<p>Again, durability simply cannot be said to be a synonym for permanence. Durable means 'long lasting', permanent implies an intention or expectation that a thing will last 'indefinitely'. Suggested definition: 'Capacity to resist deterioration, to be long-lasting'.</p>

ORIGINAL TEXT	IHBC COMMENTS
<p>3.5.5</p> <p>mechanical stability (en)</p> <p>stabilité mécanique (fr) mechanische Stabilität (de)</p> <p>capacity of an object* to remain in equilibrium under applied forces</p>	<p>Again, I doubt that this needs to be defined, the normal dictionary definition should suffice. Suggested definition, if required: 'State of structural or chemical equilibrium, without tendency to spontaneous movement or change'.</p>
<p>3.5.6</p> <p>chemical stability (en)</p> <p>stabilité chimique (fr) chemische Stabilität (de)</p> <p>capacity of a material to resist alteration* under specified conditions</p>	
<p>3.5.7</p> <p>cleaning (en)</p> <p>nettoyage (fr) Reinigung (de)</p> <p>removal of unwanted material from an object*</p> <p>NOTE The criteria for something being "unwanted" always have to be stated, e.g. potentially damaging, obscuring detail, un-aesthetic, etc.</p>	<p>This is a word loaded with meanings, wanted and unwanted, and subject to a wide range of conflicting opinions, professional and amateur, in the context of artefacts and buildings. Consideration might be given to defining the words 'Dirt' and 'Patina'. Suggested definition: 'Removal of surface dirt or other damaging or unwanted deposits of material, accumulated over time. Not all deposits are damaging or unwanted, however: some deposits may be chemically or physically bonded and, sometimes called patina, they may protect the underlying material and enhance appearance. Cleaning may be damaging or beneficial'.</p>
<p>3.5.8</p> <p>consolidation (en)</p> <p>consolidation (fr) Festigung (Syn: Sicherung) (de)</p> <p>addition of material to improve internal cohesion or mechanical stability*</p>	<p>Suggested definition: 'Intervention usually involving the addition of chemical or physical material in order to stabilise an artefact or structure'.</p>
<p>3.5.9</p> <p>reassembly (en)</p> <p>réassemblage, remontage (fr) Remontage (de)</p> <p>putting existing but dismembered parts of an object* back together</p> <p>NOTE The term "anastylosis" is sometimes used in relation to immovable cultural heritage.</p>	<p>There are circumstances, when a building or artefact has been wholly or partly disassembled, in which 'reassembly', analogous to the archaic term 'anastylosis' (c.f. the Venice Charter), may be useful. Suggested definition: 'remaking or rebuilding an artefact or structure from disassembled parts'</p>
<p>3.5.10</p> <p>mass conservation treatment (en)</p> <p>traitement de masse en conservation-restauration (fr) Massenkonservierung (de)</p> <p>uniform remedial conservation* applied at the same time to a large number of objects* in similar condition*</p>	<p>This is simply a combination of words, each of which is defined, or whose meaning is obvious. It should not require to be defined.</p>

ORIGINAL TEXT	IHBC COMMENTS
<p>3.5.11</p> <p>reconstruction (en)</p> <p>reconstruction, reconstitution, restitution (fr) Rekonstruktion (de)</p> <p>re-establishment of an object* to a supposed earlier form using existing or replacement material</p> <p>NOTE 1 Reconstruction respects the significance* of the object*and it is based on evidence. NOTE 2 The reconstruction can be either physical or virtual.</p>	<p>The use of the word reconstruction in this sense simply leads to endless confusion. The more useful usage - adopted in BS 7913:1998 - is with regard not to 'fabric' but to 'design'. The reconstruction of the design of a building or artefact through documentary research and the archaeological interpretation of evidence in the fabric then becomes analagous to the reconstruction of a historical event, a text or a musical score, on the basis of the evidence. The reconstruction of the design of a building or artefact might, in certain circumstances be a basis for its restoration. Suggested definition: 'Re-establishment of what occurred or what existed in the past, or of the design of an artefact or structure, on the basis of documentary and/or physical evidence'.</p>
<p>3.5.12</p> <p>reintegration (en)</p> <p>réintégration (fr) Ergänzung (de)</p> <p>addition of material in order to facilitate the perception and understanding of an object*</p> <p>EXAMPLES Retouching, gap filling, insertion, in-painting, etc. NOTE Reintegration respects the significance* of the object*and it is based on evidence.</p>	<p>This is not a useful term.</p>
<p>3.6 Planning and documentation terms</p>	
<p>3.6.1</p> <p>conservation planning (en)</p> <p>planification de la conservation-restauration (fr) Konservierungsplanung (de)</p> <p>management of all measures and actions necessary for the conservation* of an object* or collection*</p>	<p>Preferable to define Conservation Plan rather than 'Conservation Planning'. The so-called 'significance-based approach', derived originally from the Burra Charter, is the basis of much current thinking in conservation architecture. It follows traditional report formulation lines, which extend back in architecture and town-planning to Patrick Geddes and others. Its key components are: (i) Survey & Research; (ii) Analysis; (iii) Assessment of Significance; (iv) Statement of Significance and (v) Policy Statement. A Conservation Statement is a concise form of a Conservation Plan; it should probably also be defined. Suggested definition: 'Management tool for conservation in which policies are founded on a clear understanding of the significance of an artefact, structure or site. The process entails survey and research, analysis and statement of significance and the establishment of policies. A Conservation Statement is a concise form of Conservation Plan'</p>

ORIGINAL TEXT	IHBC COMMENTS
<p>3.6.2</p> <p>investigation (en)</p> <p>investigation (fr) Untersuchung (de)</p> <p>gathering of information necessary for a conservation* decision making process</p> <p>NOTE 1 This includes examination to gather qualitative and quantitative information. NOTE 2 Unlike survey and inspection which are usually non-invasive, and research, which may refer to documentary and oral sources only, 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.</p>	<p>This definition is simply wrong. Investigation, survey, inspection and research are complementary processes, the purpose of which is to establish all the necessary facts about an artefact, structure or site in order: (a) to assess its significance in various respects; (b) to assess its condition; (c) to derive appropriate policies and (c) to make sound decisions on appropriate actions. Survey and inspection are usually non-invasive; research is frequently in documentary sources; investigation is frequently invasive - entailing opening up floors or roofs, the making of holes for fibre-optics etc - and may be locally destructive, as with archaeological excavation. Suggested definition: 'Investigation is physical examination of an artefact, structure or site, which may be invasive, beyond superficial survey and inspection, in order to retrieve information and to establish significance and/or condition.'</p>
<p>3.6.3</p> <p>condition survey (en)</p> <p>évaluation de l'état (fr) Zustandserhebung (Syn: Voruntersuchung) (de)</p> <p>inspection to assess condition*</p>	<p>This is a term commonly used by conservators of artefacts or collections. Conservation architects may be more likely to use the term 'Inspection' (as in the 1955 Inspection of Churches Measure, which established the principle of quinquennial architects' inspections). Inspection should therefore be separately defined, or quoted as a synonym. Suggested definition: 'Examination or inspection of an artefact, collection, structure or site, normally non-invasive, in order to ascertain its physical condition.'</p>
<p>3.6.4</p> <p>condition report (en)</p> <p>constat d'état, rapport d'évaluation de l'état5 (fr) Zustandsbericht (de)</p> <p>record of condition* for a specific purpose, dated and authored</p> <p>NOTE A condition report normally results from a condition survey*.</p>	<p>Suggested definition: 'A written and, where appropriate, illustrated report, based on survey or inspection, and sometimes on invasive investigation, containing a detailed account of the physical condition of an artefact, collection, structure or site.'</p>
<p>3.6.5</p> <p>diagnosis (en)</p> <p>diagnostic (fr) Diagnose (de)</p> <p>process of identifying or determining the nature and cause of damage* and deterioration* through observation, investigation* and historical analysis, and the conclusion derived from such activities</p>	
<p>3.6.6</p> <p>conservation proposal</p> <p>proposition de d'intervention (fr) Konservierungsvorschlag (de)</p> <p>recommendations resulting from conservation planning*</p> <p>NOTE This often includes, or refers to, a document called "statement of significance".</p>	

ORIGINAL TEXT	IHBC COMMENTS
<p>3.6.7</p> <p>documentation (en)</p> <p>documentation (fr) Dokumentation (de)</p> <p>recorded information created, collected, held and maintained for the purpose of present and future conservation* and for reference</p> <p>EXAMPLES X-radiographs, drawings, photographs, written reports, computer files, photogrammetry, laser-scanning etc.</p>	<p>Proper record-keeping is fundamental to good conservation, to the good management of artefacts, structures and sites, and to good collection management and care. Suggested definition: 'Documentation is all the collected written and illustrated information relating to an artefact, structure or site, including the results of documentary research, condition reports, conservation plans and conservation records.'</p>
<p>3.7 Related terms</p>	
<p>3.7.1</p> <p>rehabilitation (en)</p> <p>réhabilitation (fr) Sanierung (de)</p> <p>interventions on an immovable object* in order to recover an earlier supposed functionality, to adapt it to a different function or to standards of comfort, safety and access</p> <p>NOTE Rehabilitation should be based on assessed evidence including significance*.</p>	
<p>3.7.2</p> <p>renovation (en)</p> <p>renovation (fr) Renovierung (Syn: Instandsetzung) (de)</p> <p>action of renewing an object* without respecting its significance*</p> <p>NOTE Renovation is not a conservation* activity.</p>	<p>See "restoration" above at 3.3.4</p>
<p>3.7.3</p> <p>repair (en)</p> <p>réparation (fr) Reparatur (de)</p> <p>actions applied to an object* to recover its functionality</p> <p>NOTE Repair is a restoration* action if it respects significance* and is based on evidence.</p>	<p>This definition is simply not adequate. C.f. BS 7913:1998. Suggested definition: 'Work beyond the scope of normal maintenance to remedy defects, significant decay or damage caused deliberately, by accident, neglect, normal weathering or wear and tear, the object of which is to return a building or artefact to good order, without alteration or restoration'.</p>