SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 15898:2011

01-december-2011

Ohranjanje kulturne dediščine - Splošni izrazi in definicije

Conservation of cultural property - Main general terms and definitions

Erhaltung des kulturellen Erbes - Allgemeine Begriffe

Conservation des biens culturels - Principaux termes généraux

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 15898:2011**

ICS:

01.040.97	Oprema za dom in trgovino. Razvedrilo. Šport (Slovarji)	Domestic and commercial equipment. Entertainment. Sports (Vocabularies)
97.195	Umetniški in obrtniški izdelki	Items of art and handicrafts

SIST EN 15898:2011 **en,de**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

(standards.iteh.ai)

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 15898

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

Ref. No. EN 15898:2011: E

EN 15898:2011 (E)

Contents

Page

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

2

EN 15898:2011 (E)

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.

EN 15898:2011 (E)

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 [1]. 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) [2].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 [3].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[4]. 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 [5]. 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 [6], 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[7]. 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.

EN 15898:2011 (E)

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.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

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.

EN 15898:2011 (E)

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)
vieillissement (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 loosing its mechanical strength