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SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN 16853:2024

01-junij-2024

Ohranjanje kulturne dediščine - Konservatorski postopki - Sprejemanje odločitev, načrtovanje, izvedba in dokumentacija

Conservation of cultural heritage - Conservation process - Decision making, planning, implementation and documentation

Erhaltung des kulturellen Erbes - Erhaltungsprozess - Entscheidungsprozesse, Planung, Umsetzung und Dokumentation

Conservation du patrimoine culturel - Processus de conservation - Prise de décisions, programmation et mise en œuvre

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 16853

ICS:

97.195	Umetniški in obrtniški izdelki. Kulturne dobrine in kulturna dediščina	Items of art and handicrafts. Cultural property and heritage

oSIST prEN 16853:2024   **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT

prEN 16853

May 2024

ICS 97.195

Will supersede EN 16853:2017

English Version

Conservation of cultural heritage - Conservation process - Decision making, planning, implementation and documentation

Conservation du patrimoine culturel - Processus de conservation - Prise de décisions, programmation et mise en œuvre

Erhaltung des kulturellen Erbes - Erhaltungsprozess - Entscheidungsprozesse, Planung und Umsetzung

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 346.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, 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.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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prEN 16853:2024 (E)

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European foreword

This document (prEN 16853:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 346 "Conservation of Cultural Heritage", the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 16853:2017.

prEN 16853:2024 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 16853:2017:

a)   the mandatory Annex A "Principles of documentation" has been included;

b)   Clause 4 "Overview" has been removed.

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Introduction

Cultural heritage is of significance and value to present and future generations. Conservation is a central consideration when it comes to retaining, protecting and sharing that significance and offers a rare and privileged opportunity to understand, enhance, and protect cultural heritage. It follows that decisions to embark on conservation are of concern to society and should be made in a responsible and informed manner.

Conservation often involves different participants and may require dialogue with stakeholders. It is an inter-disciplinary practice involving a range of professionals with historic, scientific, technical and other competences. How conservation is achieved and the manner in which it is thought about, planned and carried out is of concern to not only conservation practitioners but also to allied professionals and to owners and custodians and is the subject of this document.

Conservation professionals seek to understand the object and how it has attained its present condition. They use knowledge of the object, its past and present use and diagnosis to decide what, if any, action is needed to secure its future use and enjoyment. Conservation of tangible cultural heritage respects its intangible aspects and may comprise some or all of preventive (including maintenance), remedial or restoration work.

The objective of conservation is to manage change in a way that sustains and enhances the significance of cultural heritage. Conservation is more complex than just a mechanistic series of actions with a beginning, middle and end. Successful conservation results in the delivery of identified objectives. It usually involves the following components: documentation, definition of scope, information gathering, risk evaluation, formulation of conservation options, and the development and implementation of a conservation plan. Although conservation can be understood as an ongoing process, continuing into the future, a specific intervention or project can be completed by the delivery and evaluation of an agreed set of outcomes including recommendations. Ultimately the emphasis on each component will depend on the circumstances in which conservation is undertaken.

This document sets out good practice for the conceptual and practical elements of conservation. It is independent of but respects national regulations and applies to all types of objects whether or not protected by legislation. It can be applied to public and private tendering, and to procedures in institutions. It also provides the principles that all documentation practice in conservation should rest upon. Aligning documentation practice with these principles will make documentation more interoperable and accessible. This document addresses ethical requirements to make knowledge about cultural heritage available. It enables stakeholders to understand the value and maximize the use of conservation records.

This document is part of a series of standards being developed by CEN to present the consensus on current best practice in the conservation of cultural heritage. Intended users of this document are all those engaged in and responsible for the conservation of cultural heritage.

1 Scope

This document specifies the process of decision-making, planning, implementing and documenting the conservation of tangible cultural heritage. It applies to material expressions of tangible cultural heritage such as individual objects, collections, the built environment, historic sites, archaeological sites and cultural landscapes.

This document concerns the documentation gathered during a conservation process and focuses on concepts to support the sector in working towards interoperability, whilst not specifying methods, systems or conventions.

NOTE   This document does not cover how to identify cultural heritage nor who or what competences are required to undertake decisions or other parts of the process.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 16095, *Conservation of cultural property - Condition recording for movable cultural heritage*

EN 16096, *Conservation of cultural property - Condition survey and report of built cultural heritage*

EN 17429:2020, *Conservation of cultural heritage - Procurement of conservation services and works*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
cultural heritage
tangible and intangible entities of significance to present and future generations

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.1.1]

3.2
significance
combination of all the values assigned to an object

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.1.7]

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3.3
value
aspect of importance that individuals or a society assign(s) to an object

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

Note 2 to entry: 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.

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.1.6]

3.4
object
single manifestation of tangible cultural heritage

Note 1 to entry: 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".

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.1.3]

3.5
conservation
conservation-restoration
measures and actions aimed at safeguarding cultural heritage while respecting its significance, including its accessibility to present and future generations

Note 1 to entry: Conservation includes preventive conservation, remedial conservation and restoration.

Note 2 to entry: The term "conservation-restoration" is mainly used in the field of movable cultural heritage.

Note 3 to entry: The term "preservation" is also used, e.g. in libraries and archives.

Note 4 to entry: All conservation actions are based on documentary and/or material evidence.

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.3.1]

3.6
documentation
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 1 to entry: This term can also refer to the process itself.

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.6.8]

3.7
conservation planning
management tool for the development and coordination of conservation measures and actions

Note 1 to entry: An outcome may be a 'Conservation Plan'.

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.6.2]

3.8
treatment
direct action carried out on an object

Note 1 to entry: Treatment is one of the possible interventions for conservation.

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.5.1]

3.9
condition report
record of condition for a specific purpose, dated and authored

Note 1 to entry: A condition report normally results from a condition survey.

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.6.5]

3.10
investigation
gathering of all information necessary for a conservation decision making process

Note 1 to entry: This should include both qualitative and quantitative information.

Note 2 to entry: 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.

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.6.3]

3.11
diagnosis
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 1 to entry: Diagnosis is based on observation, investigation, historical analysis, etc.

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.6.6]

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3.12
deterioration
gradual change in condition that reduces significance or stability

Note 1 to entry: This term can also refer to the process itself.

Note 2 to entry: The term "decay" is sometimes used as a synonym.

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

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.2.8]

3.13
condition
physical state of an object at a particular time

Note 1 to entry: Assessment of the state of an object depends on the context and thus on the reason why the assessment is being made.

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.2.1]

3.14
alteration
change in condition, beneficial or not, intentional or not

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.2.4]

3.15
preventive conservation
measures and actions aimed at avoiding or minimizing future damage, deterioration and loss and, consequently, any invasive intervention

Note 1 to entry: In the field of movable heritage 'preventive conservation' is generally indirect, i.e. these measures and actions are carried out within the immediate environment of the object.

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.3.8]

3.16
remedial conservation
actions applied directly to an object to arrest deterioration and/or to limit damage

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.3.9]

3.17
restoration
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 to entry: In some professional communities, especially in the field of immovable cultural heritage, the term restoration traditionally covers the whole field of conservation.

Note 2 to entry: Remedial conservation is often carried out at the same time as restoration.

[SOURCE: EN 15898:2019, 3.3.10]