



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

European Technical Committee - CEN TC 346 - Conservation of Cultural Heritage

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Chairman CEN/TC346- Conservation of Cultural Heritage

European Heritage Heads Forum

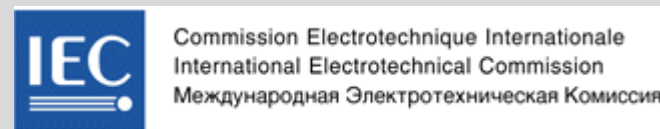
Public Engagment with Cultural Heritage

Potsdam/Berlin, May 23-25, 2012

What is CEN ?

- European Committee for standardization, setting standards for Europe
- Recognized in Directive 98/34/EC as “the” competent European body

→ International



→ European



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→ National



Composition of CEN

- CEN / Management Centre, Brussels
- 32 Members (**voting rights**)
- **AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SK, SL, SE, UK, Turkey**
- 300 Liaisons, European Federations (no voting rights)

What CEN “Produce” ?

- European Standard (EN)
- Technical Specification (CEN/TS)
- Technical Report (CEN/TR)

What is a standard ?

A document

- ◆ established by consensus
- ◆ approved by a recognized body
 - ◆ that provides for common and repeated use
 - ◆ *based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience*
 - ◆ *aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits*

Status of Standards ?

- Standards are not mandatory
- Directives are obligatory
- Standards support legislation, can give *presumption of conformity* with Directives, which are transposed into national legislation
- “State of the Art” of technology

The need for EU Standards in CH

A specific European standardisation activity in the field of CH is essential to acquire a **common unified scientific approach** to the problems relevant to the Preservation/Conservation of CH

Standardization will permit to **harmonise and unify methodologies and procedures** for all the European area

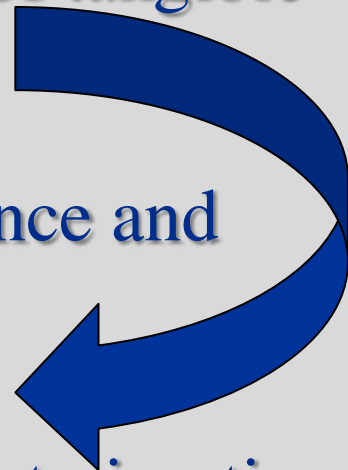
Standardization will help **conservation professionals in their restoration and conservation work**, ensuring at the same time the possibility for European experts to exchange information on test and analyses methods on CH

Scope of CEN TC 346

Characterisation of materials, the processes, practice, methodologies and documentation of conservation of tangible cultural heritage



to support its preservation, protection and maintenance and
to enhance its significance

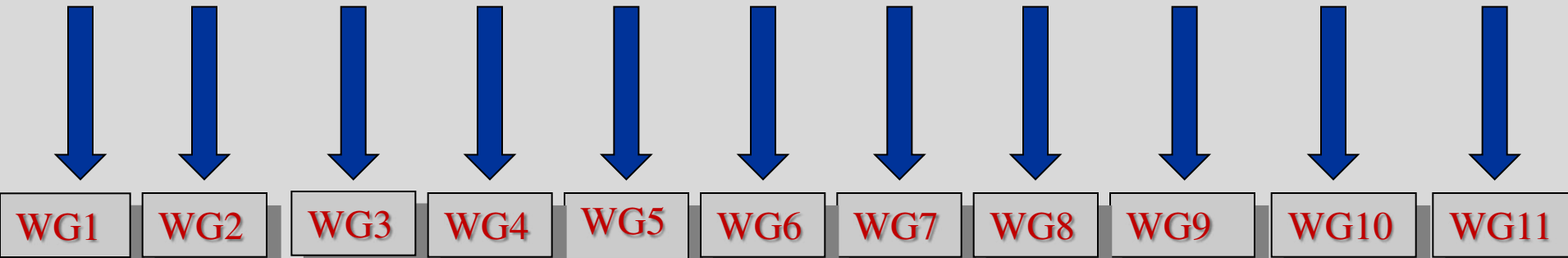


This includes the characterisation of the deterioration processes and environmental conditions and the products and technologies used for the planning and execution of conservation, restoration, repair and maintenance

Benefits expected from the work of TC 346

- facilitate the exchanges between interested parties in Europe**, respecting cultural identities, through the use of a common vocabulary;
- improve the efficiency and pertinence of the diagnosis** with a subsequent better management of funding for the conservation works;
- give precise and appropriate indication** on the kind of diagnosis studies to be performed;
- increase longevity and reduce maintenance costs of conservation works**, therefore reducing costs on a long-term range because conservation operations will be needed less frequently over time spaced out;
- facilitate professional mobility and international trade** and increase the employment opportunities especially for young conservators, restorers, technicians etc...
- improve methodology, protocols, guidelines** to allow implementations of better practices

Conservation of Cultural Heritage



WG1-General methodologies and terminology (Italy – Mr Appolonia)

WG2-Characterisation and analysis of porous inorganic materials constituting cultural heritage (Greece – Ms. Argyropoulos)

WG3-Evaluation of methods and products for conservation works on porous inorganic materials constituting cultural heritage (Italy - Mr. Fassina)

WG4-Protection of collections (Denmark– Mr. J. Stub Johnsen)

WG5- Packing and transport (France – Ms. De Wallens)

WG6- Exhibition lighting of cultural heritage – JWG between TC 346 and TC 169 (Italy – Mr. Camuffo)

WG7- Specifying and measuring Indoor/outdoor climate
(suggested Convenorship: ITALY)

WG8- Energy efficiency of historic buildings
(suggested Convernoship: NORWAY)

WG9- Waterlogged wood - (suggested Convenorship: ITALY)

WG10- Historic timber structures (suggested convenorship: ITALY)

WG11- Conservation process (suggested convenorship: GERMANY)
Scope: **description of the successive steps of the conservation of cultural heritage, taking into account the variety of cultural heritage and situations and the terminology in EN 15898:2011**



Updating of CEN TC 346

12 EN standards published-**Three main topics**

First: ***General guidelines and methodology***

EN 15898-Main general terms and definitions.

EN 16095-Condition recording of movable heritage.

EN 16096-Condition survey and report of built cultural heritage.

EN 16085-Methodology for sampling from materials of cultural property-general rules.



Evaluation of methods and products for conservation

Surface protection for porous inorganic materials- laboratory test methods for the evaluation of the performance of water repellent products”

The evaluation is based on the following test methods:

EN 15801:2010-Determination of water absorption by capillarity

EN 15802:2010-Determination of static contact angle

EN 15803:2010-Determination of water vapour permeability

EN 15886:2010-Colour measurement of surfaces

**prEN 16302:2012-Determination of water absorption by pipe
method**

prEN 16322:2012-Determination of drying properties.



Indoor/outdoor climate-Specifications and measurements

Develop standards and recommendations relating specifically to the **climate and its influence on the preservation of heritage.**

Standards developed will assist professionals involved in environmental diagnostics and in the investigation and control of the climate for preventive conservation and maintenance. The assistance includes the choice of methodologies and instruments and the interpretation of results.



EN 15757-Specifications for temperature and relative humidity to limit climate- induced mechanical damage in organic hygroscopic materials.

EN 15758-Procedures and instruments for measuring temperatures of the air and the surfaces of objects.

EN 15759-1-Indoor climate – Part 1: Guidelines for heating churches, chapels and other places of worship.

prEN 16242-Procedures and instruments for measuring humidity in the air and moisture exchanges between air and cultural property.

WI 00346034-Conservation of cultural property –

Procedures and instruments for measuring moisture content in objects and building material

Crucial points influencing the current state and future development?

One of the main problem for the development of new drafts is the lacking of funds specifically oriented to allow to participate at the standardization process.

Up to now the standards delivered were prepared by optimizing the existing technical and human resources (volunteers having the required experience).

In Europe some Countries might have resources to support standardization activity and in such a case the National Standardization Body can impose priorities.

In the case experts are neither paid for their activity nor reimbursed for their travelling expenses, a crucial factor is to find volunteers that are expert in the selected topics.

In conclusion analyzing the different situation in each European country we find that only few countries allocated financial resources to support standardization and therefore we are obliged to optimize existing human resources, establishing time by time a compromise between available experts and desired priorities.

Standardization need financial support



Thanks for your attention

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Chairman CEN TC 346

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Who are the users of the standards developed by CEN/TC 346 ?

- Public and government bodies (e.g. Ministry of Culture and Education, Government Agencies);
- Public national and international non-government bodies (e.g. ICOMOS, IIC, ICOM, Regional administrations, Provincial administrations or local governments);
- Intergovernmental organizations: e.g. ICCROM
- Restoration/conservation schools;
- Ecclesiastical bodies/organisations;
- Public and private analysis laboratories;
- Restoration/conservation companies;

- Professionals in the field of conservation and exhibitions planning;
- Distributors and manufacturers of materials used in restoration;
- Companies specialising in the preparation and organisation of exhibitions;
- Transportation and packaging companies;
- Lighting installation companies, air conditioning and heating installation companies, informatics and advanced technology companies;
- Cultural institutions: museums, galleries, libraries, archives;
- Architecture and surveyors;
- Archaeological excavations companies or institutions.



International Institute for Conservation
of Historic and Artistic Works



E.C.C.O.

European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organisations A.I.S.B.L.



INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS

ICOMOS -The International Council on Monuments and Sites is an association of over 10,000 cultural heritage professionals present in over 100 countries throughout the world, working for the conservation and protection of monuments and sites-the only global non-government organization of its kind.

- **IFLA-International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions - Preservation and Conservation Section"** founded in 1927 has set up 48 sections of which one established in 1984 dealing with Preservation and Conservation of library collections.

COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) is an intergovernmental framework for European Cooperation in Science and Technology, allowing the coordination of nationally-funded research on a European level

2006-2010: **COST action D 42 Chemical interactions between Cultural Artefacts and Indoor Environment- EnviArt – TC 346-WG4 Environment**

2008-2012: **COST IE0601- Wood Science for Conservation of Cultural Heritage (WoodCultHer) – TC 346-WG2 Materials constituting Cultural Property**