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VERSLAG COLLOQUIUM INVENTORIES OF MONUMENTS AND
HISTORIC BUILDINGS
OXFORD, ENGELAND, 18-22 APRIL 1988

J.A.J. Vervloet
J. Renes

Staring Centrum, Wageningen, 1989

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and environmental protection: some remarks on
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BIJLAGE

Lijst van deelnemers

Juli 1987 kreeg de afdeling Landschap van de Stichting voor Bodemkartering het verzoek om een bijdrage te leveren aan een colloquium waarin inventarisaties van monumenten en historische bouwwerken centraal zouden moeten staan.

Het colloquium werd georganiseerd ter gelegenheid van het 80-jarig bestaan van de drie 'Royal Commissions on the historic monuments' die in 1908 in Engeland, Schotland en Wales in het leven werden geroepen met het oogmerk om door middel van inventarisatie, documentatie en onderzoek een beter beeld te krijgen van de in Groot-Brittannië aanwezige cultuurhistorisch belangwekkende bouwwerken. Deze Commissions bestaan uit een aantal deskundigen op verschillende terreinen. Onder elke Commission functioneert een secretariaat. De structuur van de Royal Commissions is vergelijkbaar met de Nederlandse Natuurwetenschappelijke Commissie.

Het werkterrein van de Royal Commissions omvat zowel de bouwkundige monumenten als de archeologische en historisch-geografische. In Nederland worden deze taken verdeeld tussen de Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg, de afdeling 'Monumenten en Beschrijving' van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek en onze afdeling. Op allerlei terreinen en voor een veelheid aan doeleinden wordt inventarisatie verricht en documentatie opgebouwd. Ook wordt er veel gedaan aan publikatie van gegevens ten behoeve van het geïnteresseerde publiek. Voor het beheer van de monumenten bestaan afzonderlijke organisaties. In Engeland is dit 'English Heritage'. Deze enkele jaren geleden geprivatiseerde instanties adviseren de overheid over het geven van wettelijke bescherming.

Belangwekkend is de rol die men toedenkt aan de luchtfoto's. In 1987 ging 8,7% van de begroting naar dit onderdeel (totaal begroting ca. £ 3,3 miljoen). Er zijn nationale en regionale projecten waarbij verkenning van oudheidkundige verschijnselen door middel van luchtfoto's, centraal staat.

Uiteraard wordt ook gewerkt aan het opbouwen van gegevensbestanden op het gebied van de architectuur (23,5%) en de archeologie (18,5%). Veldverkenningen vergen nog eens 10,2% van het budget. Voorts worden opnamen gemaakt van belangwekkende bouwwerken die om de een of andere reden toch op de nominatie staan om afgebroken te worden (5,3%).

Een afzonderlijk onderdeel vormt de minutieuze parochiegewijze beschrijving van Londen (tot dusverre 42 delen verschenen) (7,6%).

In zeer diverse publikaties wordt aandacht besteed aan de resultaten van het verrichte onderzoek: beschrijvingen per County of onderdeel daarvan. Interessant is de bijdragen die wordt geleverd aan de Ordnance Survey Map. De Engelse topografische kaarten zijn rijk voorzien van informatie over oude archeologische en historische elementen in het landschap. Een

deel van het bovengenoemde veldwerk en van de luchtfotoverkenningen wordt verricht ten behoeve van deze deeltaak. Deze gegevens werden vroeger verzameld door de archeologische afdeling van de Ordnance Survey (Topografische Dienst). Enkele jaren geleden is genoemde afdeling overgegaan naar de Royal Commission.

Dit aspect is ook van belang voor ons eigen project 'Historisch-landschappelijke kaart van Nederland' (1 : 50 000).

Het congres had de bedoeling personen en instellingen die zich met dezelfde problematiek bezig houden bijeen te brengen om ervaringen uit te wisselen.

Het bleek dat momenteel alle instellingen worstelen met aanloopproblemen in de sfeer van automatisering. Formulieren en kaartenbakken worden terzijde geschoven. Geautomatiseerde databestanden komen ervoor in de plaats. Het stadium van de kinderziekten is daarbij veelal nog niet gepasseerd. Aan het slot van het colloquium werd afgesproken dat er behoefte bestond aan een verdere verkenning van de problemen die daarbij rezen. In een volgend colloquium dat in het najaar van 1989 in Londen zal worden georganiseerd, hopen we daarop terug te kunnen komen.

Aan het colloquium werd deel genomen door in totaal 51 personen. De meeste deelnemers kwamen uit Groot-Brittannië (23). Nederland was een goede tweede (5); op de voet gevolgd door Frankrijk en Duitsland (elk 4 deelnemers). Voorts waren er vertegenwoordigers uit België, Bulgarije, Denemarken, Finland, Griekenland, Hongarije, Ierland, Portugal, Spanje en Zwitserland (zie bijlage 1).

Verheugend was het grote aantal bijdragen. Liefst 26 deelnemers (een score van meer dan 50%) leverde een bijdrage in de vorm van een korte lezing. De Stichting voor Bodemkartering had twee medewerkers afgevaardigd: J. Renes, die deel nam aan een posterpresentatie (Posters: Perceelsvormen van Nederland; Ruilverkaveling Rouveen; Streekplan Westbrabant) en J.A.J. Vervloet, die een inleiding hield over 'Applied Historical Geography and Environmental Protection; some remarks on the survey of historic landscape elements in the Netherlands' (par. 3).

De bijdragen gaven samen een goed beeld van de activiteiten op het gebied van monumenteninventarisatie in Europa. We hebben daarom de samenvattingen van de lezingen van de andere deelnemers als par. 4 in dit verslag opgenomen. Het ligt in de bedoeling dat alle uitgewerkte bijdragen binnenkort ook nog in de Proceedings van het Colloquium zullen worden gepubliceerd.

Tijdens het colloquium werd allerlei informatiemateriaal uitgewerkt, zoals een 'Draft Thesaurus of Architectural Terms' en een 'Thesaurus of Archeological Terms' en een fraaie excursiegids. Deze zijn op verzoek te raadplegen op de afdeling Landschap.

Tuesday April 19th Lecture Room, Rewley House

CHAIRMAN: Professor A.C. Thomas

- 9.15 Mr T.G. Hassall. Inventory and Survey in England.
- 9.45 Mr J.G. Dunbar. Inventory in Scotland: the work of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.
- 10.15 Mr P. Smith. Inventory Re-survey and Publication in Wales.

10.45 - 11.15 Coffee

- 11.15 Mr W. Startin. Scheduled Monument Records in England.
- 11.45 Dr S.E. Rees. Survey and Recording of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings in Wales.
- 12.15 Dr A. Hamlin. Archaeological Survey in Northern Ireland.

12.45 - 2.00 Lunch

CHAIRMAN: Mr J.G. Dunbar

- 2.00 Mr M.A.L. Ross. The Re-survey of Listed Buildings in England.
- 2.30 Mr D. Sweetman. The Archaeological Survey of Ireland.
- 3.00 Dr. R. Glutz von Blotzheim. Archaeological Topography in Switzerland.

3.30 - 4.00 Tea

- 4.00 Dr C. Oeftiger. The Archaeological-Topographical Inventarisation in Baden-Wurttemberg.
- 4.30 Dr. B.D. Jankovich. The Archaeological Topography of Hungary.
- 5.00

7.00 Dinner

Wednesday April 20th Visit to Monuments in South Wiltshire

Assemble at 9.00 to depart from Rewley House on excursion to monuments in South Wiltshire.

9.00 Depart Oxford, in coach

Yarnbury, Iron Age hillfort and associated remains

Parish church of St Mary and St Melor, Amesbury (12th-16th centuries)

12.30

Buffet lunch:
The Antrobus Arms Hotel, Amesbury

Old Sarum: multi-period site; the nucleus of the borough of Old Salisbury with remains of castle, cathedral etc.

Bishop's Palace (now Cathedral School), New Salisbury (13th-19th centuries)

If time permits a brief, informal visit to Salisbury Cathedral may be possible.

7.00 approx. Arrive Oxford

7.30 Dinner, Rewley House

Thursday April 21st Lecture Theatre, Rewley House

CHAIRMAN: Mr P. Smith

- 9.15 Dr G. de Boe. Creating an Archaeological Monuments Record: the Belgian situation.
- 9.45 Dr M. Rousseva. Monuments in Bulgaria.
- 10.15 Dr B. Centlivre. A note on the objectives, methods and publications of the French Inventory.

10.45 - 11.15 Coffee

CHAIRMAN: Dr R.A. Buchanan

- 11.15 Dr H. Johannsen. Danmarks Kirker. The history, aims and methods of a specialised inventory.
- 11.45 Dr H.-W. Lubbeke. Inventorying Historic Buildings in Bavaria.
- 12.15 Dr A. Josephsson. The recording of the archaeological sites of the Rhone/Alpes region.

12.45 - 2.00 Lunch

CHAIRMAN: Professor P.E. Lasko

- 2.00 Dr A. Vikkula. Recording the Ancient Monuments in Finland.
- 2.30 Dr W. Wulf. Inventory and Documentation of Historic Monuments in the Federal Republic of Germany - Actual Practice at Work and current Discussion in Methods.
- 3.00 Dr R. de Jong. Inventories and surveys: fiction or necessity!

3.30 - 4.00 Tea

- 4.00 Dr R.K.M. Blijdenstein. The Survey in the Province of Utrecht, towards a regional organization and an integral survey of monuments and sites in The Netherlands.
- 4.30 Dr J.A.J. Vervloet. Applied Historical Geography and Environmental Protection; some remarks on the survey of historic landscape elements in the Netherlands.
- 5.00 Dr M. Lenzi. La conservazione in Arezzo, fondamenti teorici e applicazioni pratiche.

7.00 Dinner

Friday April 22nd Lecture Room, Rewley House

CHAIRMAN: Professor G.I. Meirion-Jones

- 9.15 Dr R. Stenvert. The Use of the Computer in Architectural History.
- 9.45 Mr X. Delestre. The Cultural Heritage for Lorraine.
- 10.15 Mrs S. Fernandez. The conservation and restoration of the Cultural Heritage in the context of the objectives, methods and activities of the Department of Archaeology of the Ministry of Culture.

10.45 Coffee

Closing Plenary Session

1.00 Lunch

Conference disperses

Perhaps even more than other European countries, the Netherlands is strongly influenced by man. Centuries of ploughing, manuring and digging have changed the natural landscape quite drastically. Even the soils are not natural. The anthropogenic factor is decisive.

We cannot imagine our nature reserves without the human impact: swamps, peat bogs, heathlands, woods, sand-drift plains: all man made. Again and again the small Dutch territory (about 30 000 km²) was and is adapted to new needs. Land use in many parts of the country shows a quick rotation, resulting in constant change. Certainly in our time this dynamic aspect of the environment is accelerating rapidly.

The scale of change is also increasing. The peat digger is being replaced by mechanical tools, drawing the structures of the future landscape without compassion. All historic information is flattened and deep pits are dug in which the past disappears for ever.

Population density has been constantly growing since the middle of the nineteenth century. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the population was about three million and is now approximately fourteen million. This has resulted in an ever-increasing pressure on the environment. Nowadays, it seems as if every square metre has three or more purposes. Life does not stand still. New space must be created for all kinds of necessities. A continuous adaptation to conform to modern standards is inevitable. Not only in a functional way but also by destroying old elements and creating new ones. New ports and canals have been constructed. Towns and villages extended in a way never seen before and in the rural areas much attention paid to improving the agricultural situation by reallocation, road-paving, draining and farm-relocation.

Especially since the second World War this development has rapidly changed our cultural landscape. Much information concerning the pre-industrial cultural landscape has been erased during the last four decades.

This explosion of new social and economic developments demands a great deal of attention from a planological viewpoint to prevent our society becoming intolerable. It is not only the effect of ecological aspects on the landscape such as soil and water pollution and the diminishing of characteristic types of vegetation or threatened species of animals, the quality of life also has a cultural background. Changing the cultural landscape without regard to the past will cut people away from their national heritage. And I believe that in doing so, their

* Soil Survey Institute, Wageningen (The Netherlands)

* Agricultural University, Wageningen (The Netherlands)

future development will be disturbed rather disastrously. At this meeting I want to stress the importance of protecting our cultural landscapes by using detailed lists and descriptions of valuable elements.

Let us start by looking at the ways in which this list-making in the Netherlands is organised and how it is legally regulated.

Although theoretically separation is hardly possible, the elements of our cultural landscape are in reality divided into three categories.

First elements valuable from an art-historical point of view, in which elements of industrial-archaeological importance are also included.

Second valuable archaeological elements and:

Third valuable historical-geographical elements.

Certainly the first category is the most well known. In this circle I hardly need to explain which elements I am talking about: churches, castles, individual farmsteads, windmills, old factories, historic gardens, etc., etc.

The second category is also well known: these are elements like megalithic tombs, barrows, dwelling mounds, mottes, Roman roads, etc., etc. Both categories in the Netherlands are, in principal, protected by the Historic Building And Ancient Monument Act. For the benefit of this Act official State Services have been created.

The third category: historical-geographical elements is still rather unknown. Perhaps because this category mainly contains elements whose charisma is not so overwhelming as those mentioned previously: ditches and trenches, channels, canals, watercourses, dikes and embankments, small watergates, wooded banks and hedges, mediaeval strip lynchets; old sunken roads, cattled roads; old railway-tracks, celtic fields and reversed "S" ploughed fields, or even heathland with traces of peat digging parcels with traditional ways of land use.

An important aspect of this historical-geographical category is their structure. Ditches together constitute types of parcellation: roads in their mutual relationship constitute characteristic patterns of infrastructure. Also settlement structures can be important, even when interesting art-historical buildings are no longer available.

The subdivision and opening up of the lands, the way the farms are spatially related to each other, give an interesting impression of the history of reclamation and land use systems of the past.

All in all the cultural landscape can be considered as an open book in which we can read how our ancestors lived and worked.

I will now give you a short impression of some very different cultural landscapes in the Netherlands, all built up in a very different way and all characteristic of particular regions.

Let us start with the bulb-fields: a cultural landscape created by levelling the low dunes in the province of Holland (fig. 1).

We see the straw-shelves, where straw is stored before being spread over the fields to prevent shifting of the bare sands

in winter. In the distance we see the edge of the unlevelled higher dunes. The cultural landscape of the riverside is totally different (fig. 2). Here we see part of the river Rhine. The landscape consists of an old silted river arm and a dike. In the distance we can see brickyard and behind it small willow woods.

Another characteristic view is this structure of ditches in the peat district south of Amsterdam (fig. 3). In the middle we can see a slightly bending watercourse, the starting point of which was somewhere in the middle of the region shown by this figure. To drain the raised peat bog several ditches were dug, which, like the spokes of a wheel, were all directed towards this starting point. Like a narrow wooded ribbon, the settlement in which the peat-reclaimers started their activities can still be seen.

An even more regular image of the mediaeval peat reclamation is shown in fig. 4. Every farmer received a parcel of the same dimensions: a structure which stood the test of time.

An almost maximal regularity is found in the recently reclaimed polders: a structure of huge block-parcels and dispersed farms surrounded by broad hedges (fig. 5). But fig. 6 shows a different aspect of the cultural landscape. Due to over-grazing, the dry sands became shifting. Is it not rather unusual to find a desert like this in Western Europe?

More normal in a European context is fig. 7 showing an open field: a complex of arable land owned by several farmers but without visible parcel boundaries. Only narrow furrows separate the different parcels. In the background we see the farms, situated near the open field.

From the air, the structure of the parcellation can be studied more efficiently. The strips into which the open field is subdivided are characteristic. Also, we see that one village can dispose of more than one open field (fig. 8).

I think that these examples show that an important part of the cultural character of our environment is determined by historical-geographical structures. In fact these structures form the spatial framework in which we have to consider the archaeological and art-historical elements. I do not think we should consider these elements as separate entities. They are part of a whole and should be considered as such.

In this respect we can learn a lot about ecological science. In order to stress the importance of connections between the different elements the concept of ecological infrastructure has been introduced. The same connections can be seen in the cultural landscape. We can speak of the historical infrastructure of regions to emphasise this. It is perfectly clear that protection of valuable cultural elements needs an integral approach. It should not be the detached element that is the decisive factor, but the spatial context as a whole. Art-history, archaeology and historical-geography must support one another so that we may speak of valuable cultural districts. More than ever the formation of ensembles of cultural value will be necessary. Only in this way can the survival of

individual elements have a greater chance. Unfortunately, the position of historical-geographical structures in the Netherlands is not ideal from this viewpoint of protection and preservation. The historic Building and Ancient Monument Act, it is true, embraces some ensembles but only valuable historic villages. Here, only limited historical-geographical background information is integrated, such as the position of a village green which is also an historical-geographical aspect, or the integration of some agricultural parcels within a village situated on a dwelling-mound. In this way, the greater structure can be protected.

Usually, however, protection is strictly limited to the build-up area. In general, the law of precedent prevents a broad enforcement. During the last decennia, historical geographers in the Netherlands have tried to develop methods of landscape listing and valuation in order to fill this gap. In the nineteen seventies environmental protection gained more and more interest among the general public. The Government reacted with several policy plans and documents in which official involvement with environmental problems was more or less expressed. Other aspects of historical-geographical value were also mentioned during these enlightened days. At the same time the Netherlands Soil Survey Institute, under the Ministry of Agriculture, decided to start a department of Landscape-listing or Applied Historical Geography with the intention of supplying information on the historical background of the landscape for planning purposes.

Although part of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Soil Survey Institute has a rather unique position. It is an independent Foundation, the income of which is only partly guaranteed by the Government. The rest comes from elsewhere. The listing of historical-geographical elements and structures is usually in the form of a project financed by various outside sources. When I started my job in 1974 the concept of Applied Historical Geography had not yet taken off. As a result of my academic training, my landscape lists tended to be very detailed. Academically, a study of each individual parcel is required in order to describe the history of settlement development. All must be based on profound research of records. I soon became aware of the fact that maps like this are interesting from a scientific point of view but not from that of applied historical geography.

New methods needed to be developed in order to supply the required information within a very short time. Because of the urgency of the lists I decided to collect most of the material by map interpretation, including the comparison of old maps. This information is then combined with place-name evidence, soil-maps, archaeological data, air-photography, printed sources such as cartularies and, finally, a very limited field survey. Of course, history books and articles are also consulted. Gradually, a standard method has been developed in which three different types of maps form the central part.

On the first map, a rough reconstruction of the natural en-

vironment is reproduced just before the moment the most recent period of reclaiming-activities is to be started. In the Netherlands most of the known structures started in early-mediaeval times.

This map is the basis of a second one: a reconstruction of the development of the settlements and their fields. In the polder-districts, the draining activities are also taken into account. In the second map, when sketching the history of the landscape we try to date all elements in a rather global way: early mediaeval, late mediaeval, post-mediaeval and recent.

By comparing the reconstruction map with the actual situation it is possible to distinguish old relics of different periods, with a different character and with different functions. The list is completed by a brief description of the maps and the different relics. The planner is then able to use the information; not only to preserve as many relics as possible, but also to reconstruct structures if the situation should occur. In this way the relics are replaced in a well considered historical context. Of course reconstruction activities are only attainable if the future functions of the reconstructed ensemble offer no resistance.

Because of the specific wishes of the commissioned work the elaboration of our lists varies. One very important body commissioning this sort of work is the Land Consolidation Service. Every year 40 000 hectares are placed on a list for reallocation. The most valuable areas (about 15 000 hectares) are investigated on a scale of 1 : 25 000. This demands a rather simple reconstruction of settlement history.

The elements are mapped using different black lines. Naturally, only the most important structure lines are indicated. Detailed consideration of the parcellation is not welcome because this can have unfortunate consequences concerning reallocation activities. Slightly different information is required by provincial or county authorities. They need to constitute regional plans by which the advisability of future changes in the environment can be checked. Regional plans are also used by checking local zoning plans of municipalities. The historical context in these kinds of lists is constituted by maps on a scale between 1 : 50 000 en 1 : 100 000, giving predominantly information on historical land use and parcellation. The list of relics is usually realised on a scale between 1 : 25 000 and 1 : 50 000, using coloured maps because of the large number of reports. Research for the Land Consolidation Service results in only twenty or thirty copies. The editions on behalf of the provinces reach between one and three thousand copies. Of course, working in this way some dissimilarities must be accepted; the requirements differ for each piece of work commissioned. This can be quite a handicap when looking at the national importance of the various historical-geographical phenomena.

To fill this gap, the National Nature Conservation Board, a commission established to advise the Government on affairs concerning Environment and Landscape, consulted a group of historical-geographers, known as the landscape-typology study-group.

Together with the Soil Survey Institute, and after much deliberation, a legend for a National Historical-Geographical Survey of the Netherlands has been formulated. This legend has been tested in six different regions.

The main objectives of this survey will be the distinguishability of the development of the landscape in the field. Only relics are taken into account. Their period of origin is indicated by colour. For example in a polder region, the age of reclamation of the different polders is very clearly visible. The shapes and past functions of line and point elements such as roads and dikes were also taken into consideration.

All together more than seventy maps on a scale of 1 : 50 000 are to be published during the next decade. This, of course, is no simple matter. During the last few years we have had to face several problems. The most important one being the financial aspect. We have not yet succeeded in finding the funds we need to start. The Government probably only wants to pay part of the costs; we hope fifty per cent. The remaining fifty per cent has to be paid for by private enterprise. We are soon going to start a fund-raising project.

Originally, the map project was initiated on behalf of the planning authorities. Gradually this changed because of public interest in local history. This target changing has certainly been encouraged because without a more popular approach sponsoring would not be possible.

Even so, we will not dispose of all the information that has no primary importance to that new target group. We need a flexible approach to store our valuable surplus data.

This cannot be done in a traditional way. We must use a computer to build up a data system by which the combination of data we want can automatically be selected. The development of such a Geographical Information System is also a time consuming matter.

Fortunately, the landscape department has already started building up such systems. A national inventory of parcellation types in grids of 5 square kilometres and national inventories of settlement types, and types of roads, dikes and watercourses in grids of 2 square kilometres have already been completed. This national data base makes it possible to tell planners everything about place, rarity, diversity and survival of various characteristic traditional landscape-elements and structures.

In the future, the demand will certainly increase. Gradually, the historical-geographical aspect will obtain a broader basis. An integral preservation of the environment will be developed. One indication of the new spirit is the recent Land Consolidation Act in which the cultural aspects of the Landscape are mentioned as surveyable environmental characteristics. Even more promising is the recent Soil Preservation Act in which historical-geography and archaeology play important roles. Perhaps in this way, in the near future, more extended monuments characterised by a mixture of archaeological, art-historian and historical-geographical elements and structures can be created. In the Netherlands, this will be a new stimulating starting-point in the preservation of our cultural heritage.

CAPTIONS

Fig. 1 Bulb-fields with straw-shelves (aerial photo by KLM Aerocarto, Schiphol)

Fig. 2 The river Rhine with its dike, an old silted arm, relics of a brickyard, and willow woods (aerial photo by KLM Aerocarto, Schiphol)

Fig. 3 Field pattern in the form of a feather near Loosdrecht

Fig. 4 So-called "cope" pattern ("cope" is Dutch for buying)

Fig. 5 Zuider Zee polders with farms and windbreaks (aerial photo by AeroCamera Bart Hofmeester, Rotterdam)

Fig. 6 Sand drift

Fig. 7 View of an open field

Fig. 8 Field pattern of open fields (aerial photo by KLM Aerocarto, Schiphol)

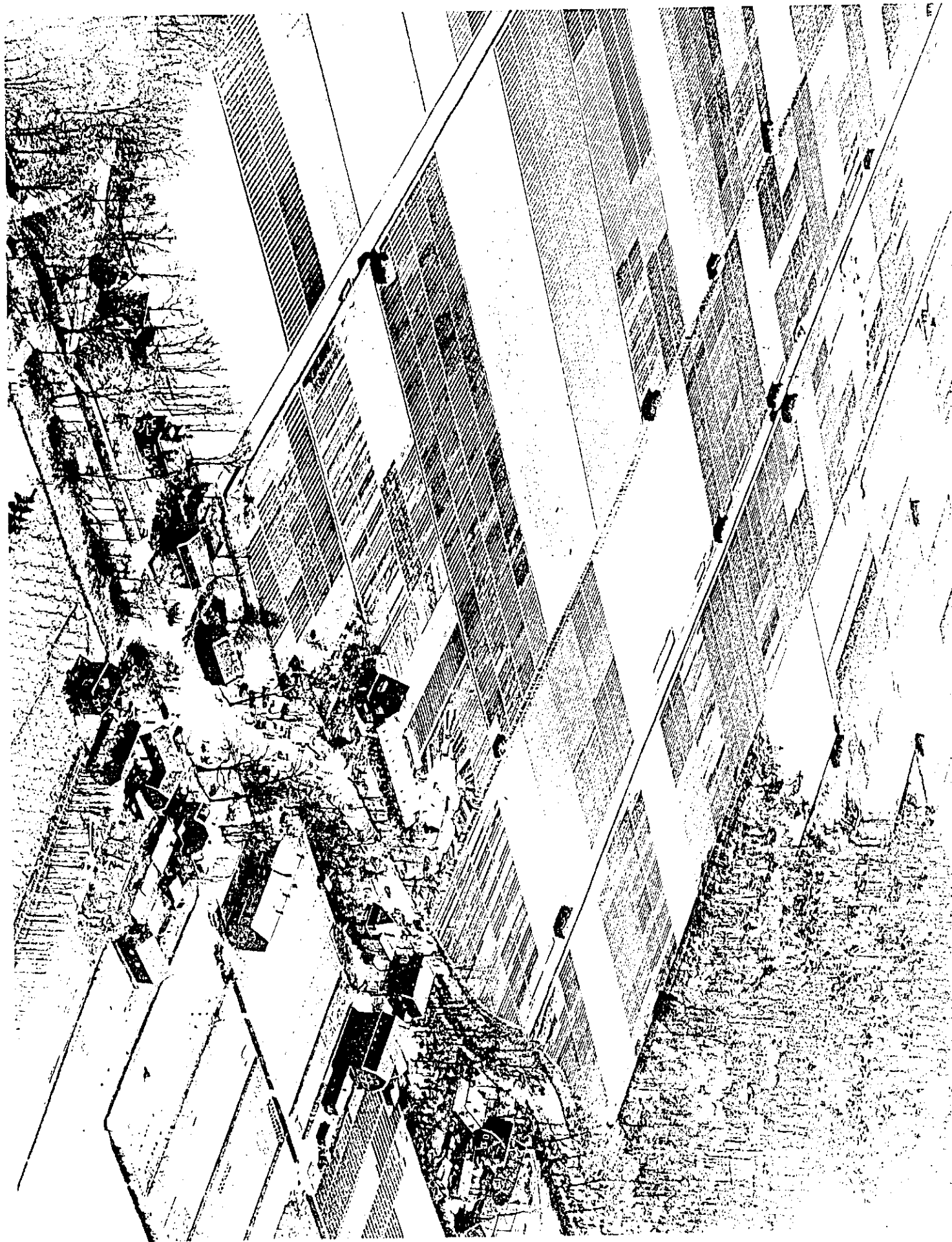


Fig. 1

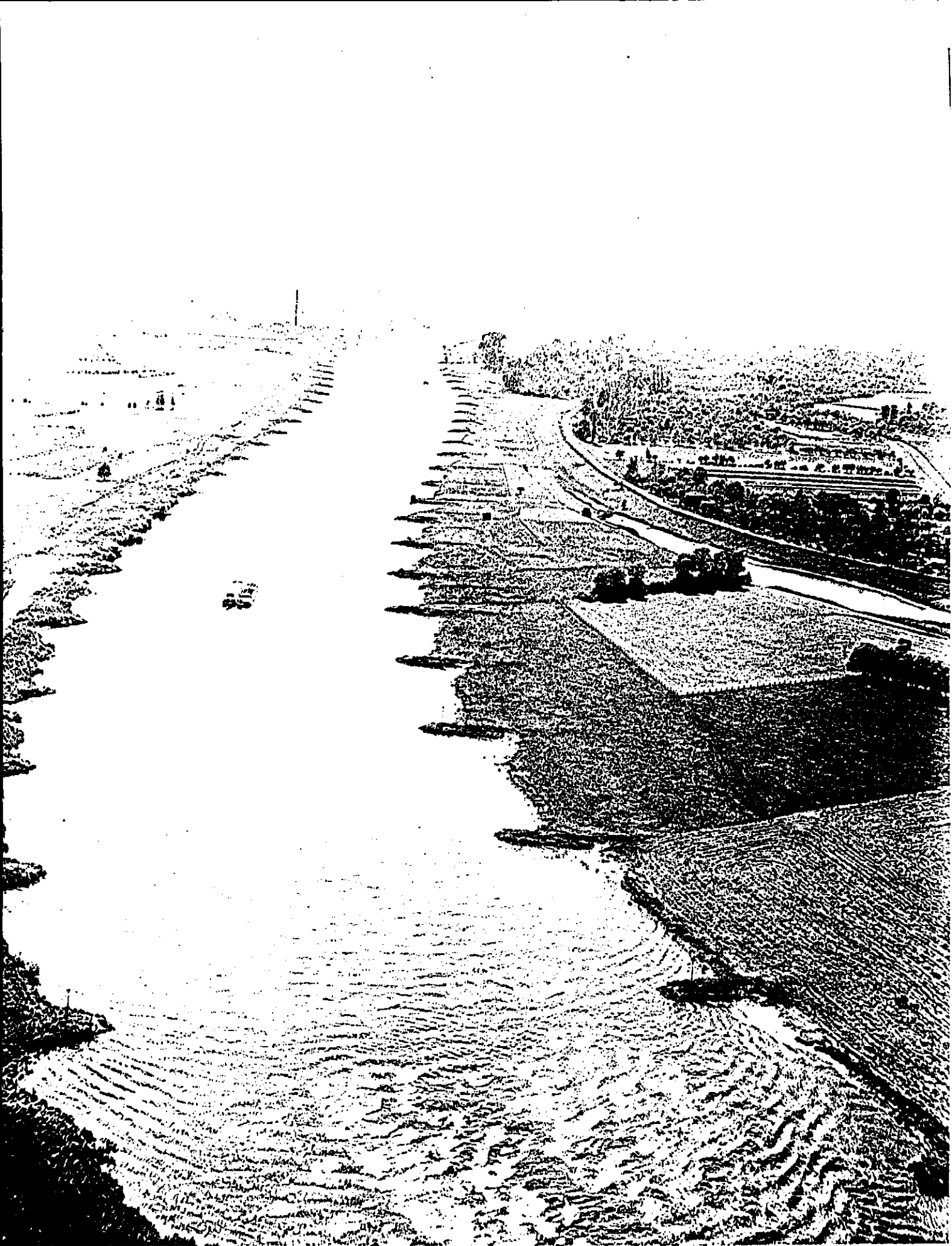


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

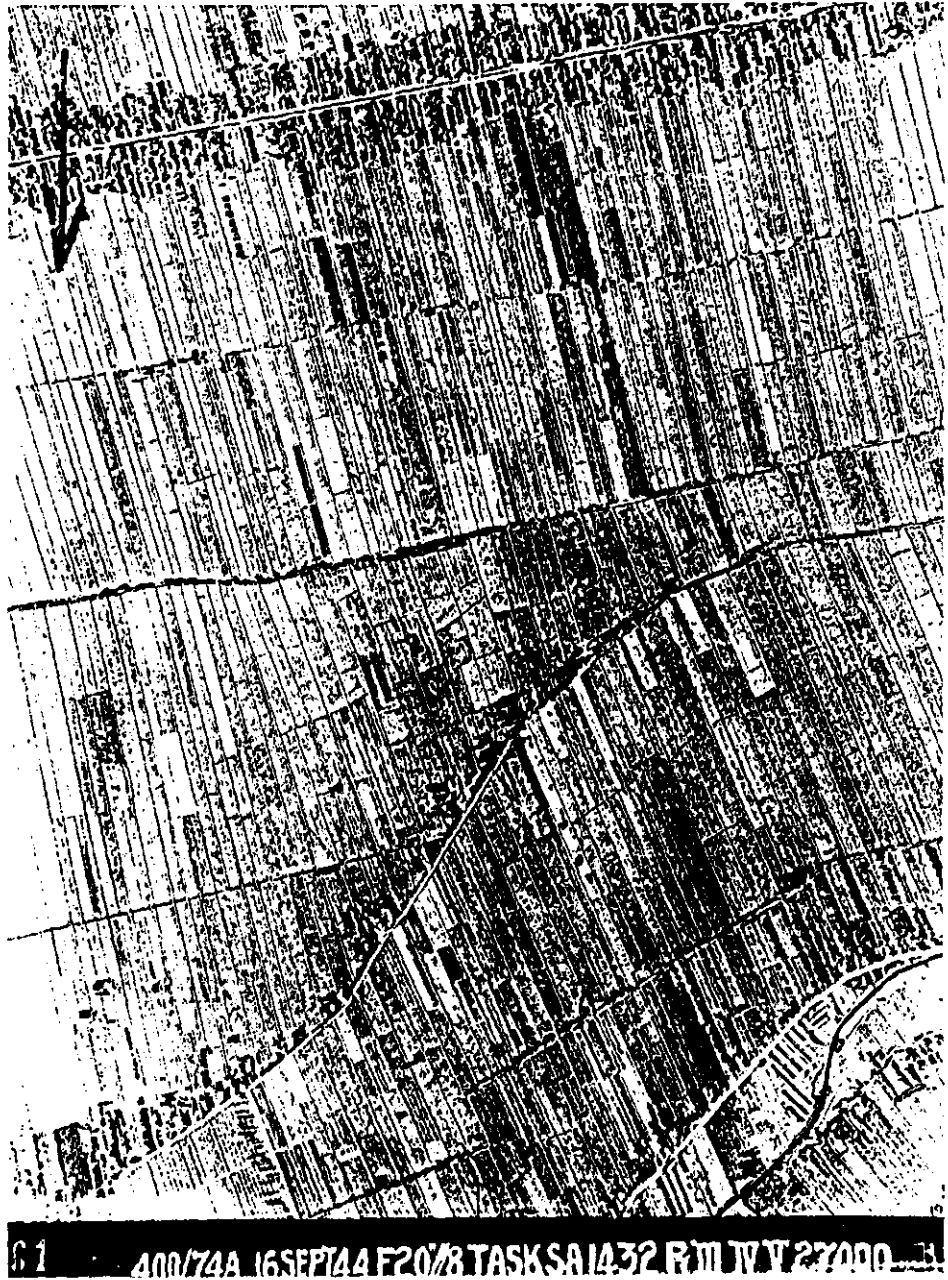


Fig. 4

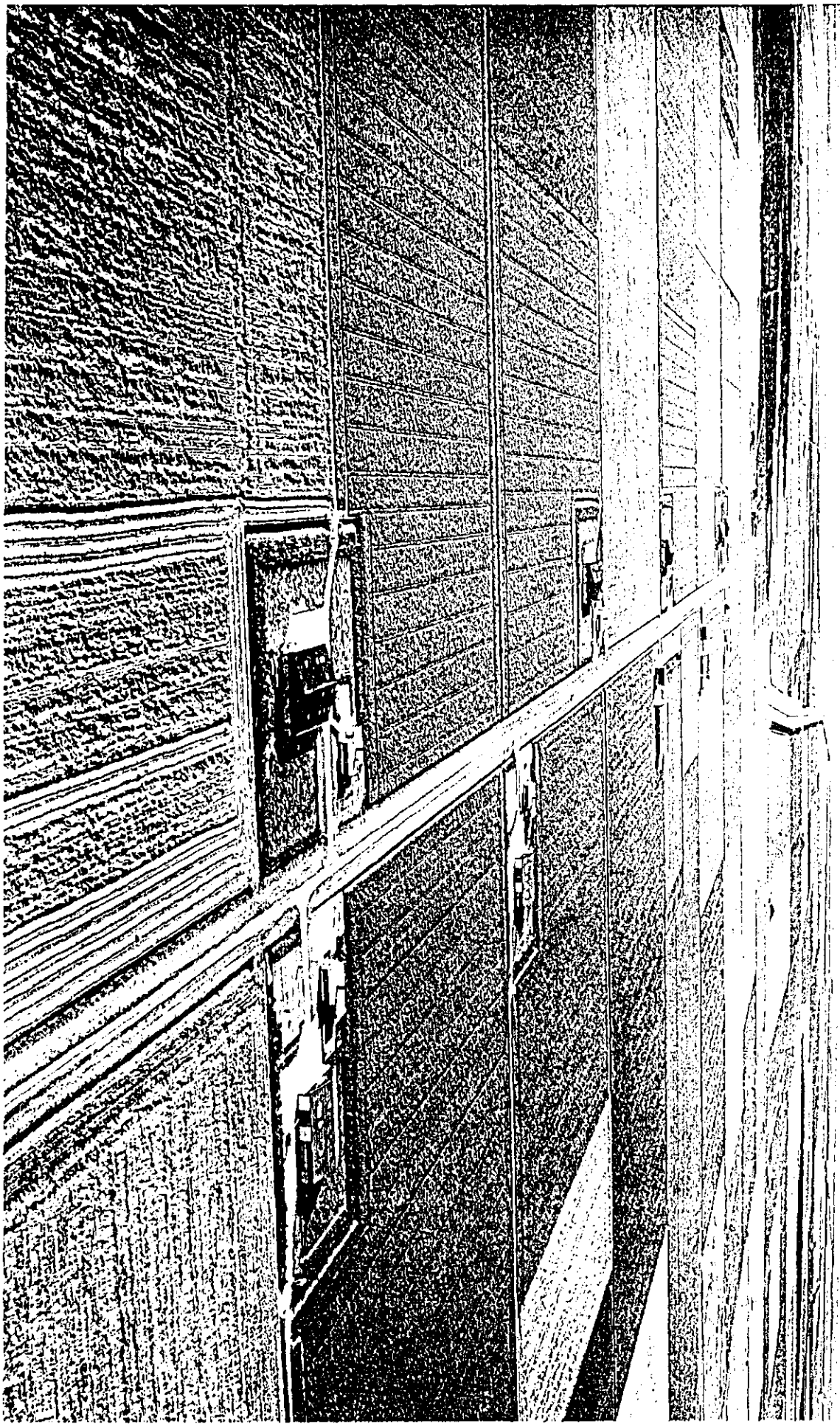


Fig. 5



Fig. 6

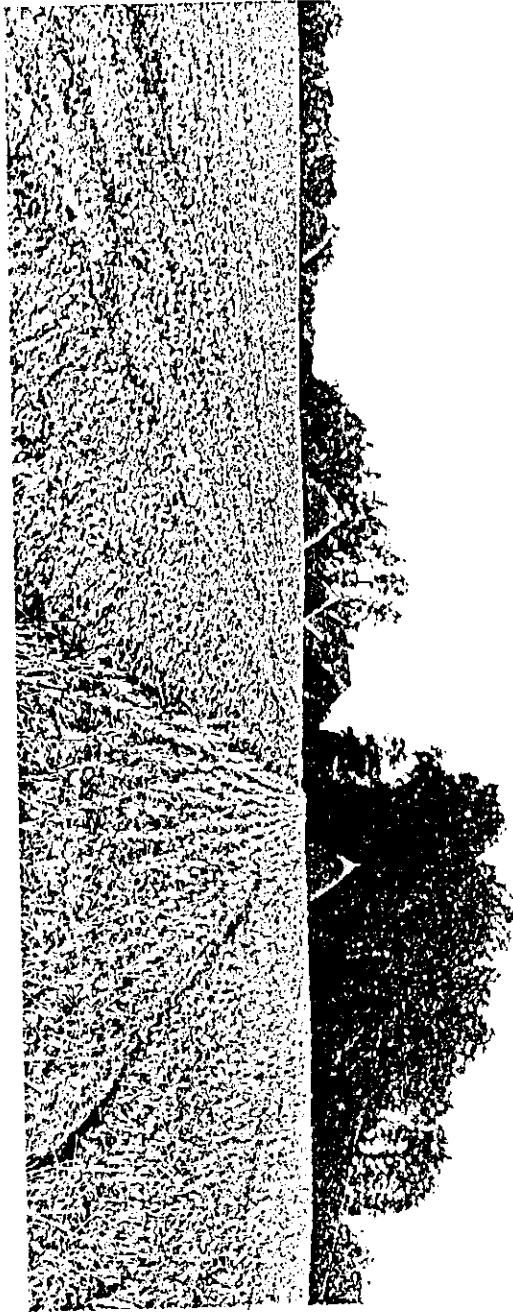


Fig. 7

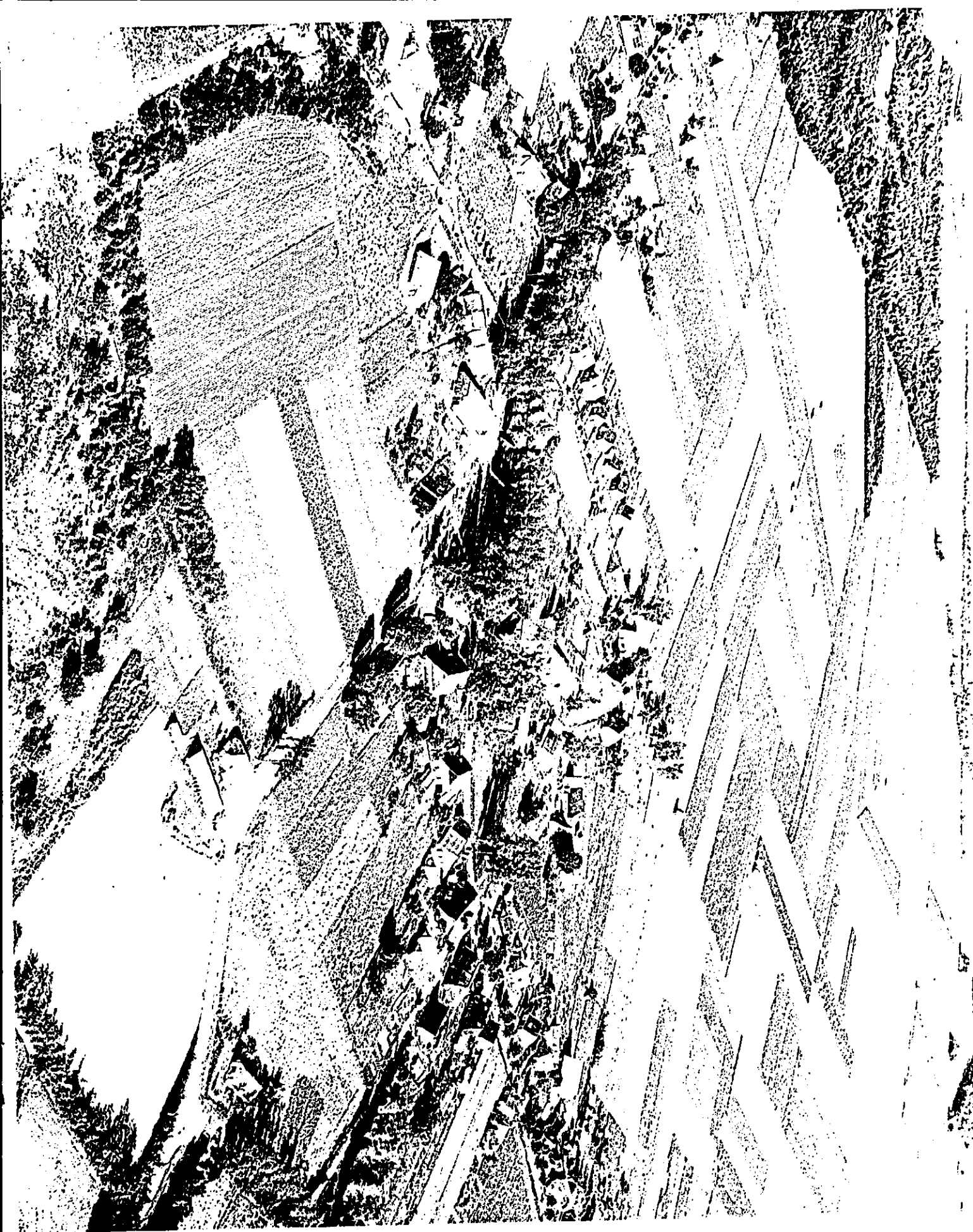


Fig. 8

4 . KORTE SAMENVATTINGEN VAN DE OVERIGE LEZINGEN

COLLOQUIUM
INVENTORIES OF MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC
BUILDINGS IN EUROPE
18th - 22nd APRIL 1988
SYNOPSES



INVENTORY AND SURVEY IN ENGLAND

MR T.G. HASSALL

The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) was appointed in 1908 both to make an inventory of monuments, i.e. archaeological sites and buildings, up to 1700 (subsequently 1714) and to specify those monuments 'which are most worthy of preservation'. The establishment of RCHME reflected a public concern for the reasoned preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings which needed to be identified by survey before their historic value could be assessed. The Royal Commission is both appointed and funded by the English Department of the Environment whose role with regard to statutory protection of buildings and monuments will be described in a subsequent paper. The survey and record-keeping role of the Royal Commission is complemented by the work of English Heritage (the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission).

The RCHME began its national survey on the basis of the administrative divisions of England, i.e. the county subdivided into parishes. The results were published in reference books known as 'Inventories'. These inventories consisted largely of accounts of individual monuments, introduced by a brief commentary. Approximately 10% of all monuments in each county surveyed were listed as worthy of preservation. Not all the information which was collected was published and it was recognized from the beginning that the RCHME's archive should be available for inspection. As early as 1912 it was the archive which was ascribed as 'the complete National Inventory'.

After World War II, RCHME's approach began to change: the limiting date of 1714 was removed; there was greater interpretation of the material surveyed; more emphasis was given to subjects such as ancient field systems, smaller houses and industrial buildings; increasing use was made of documentary evidence; aerial survey was introduced to supplement field survey. The depth of survey increased, but its speed decreased.

In recent years RCHME acquired a number of new responsibilities:

1. In 1963 the National Buildings Record (established in 1940) was combined with RCHME's own record to create the National Monuments Record (NMR) which comprises Archaeological Records, Air Photographs and Architectural Records. The public may consult the NMR at Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1.
2. In 1968 RCHME was given powers to record statutorily protected buildings ('Listed Buildings') when consent has been given for their total or partial demolition. The recording of such buildings is now given a high priority.

3. In 1981 the National Record of Industrial Monuments (established in 1963) was transferred to RCHME. The recording of such buildings, e.g. textile mills, is now a major concern.
4. In 1983 the staff and records of the Archaeology Branch of the Ordnance Survey (the national mapping agency) were transferred to RCHME. The Royal Commission remained responsible for supplying historical data to the Ordnance Survey for its own mapping programme.
5. In 1986 the Survey of London was also transferred to RCHME. The Survey was founded in 1897 and has been conducting a parish by parish survey of London and it will continue this approach.

These acquisitions emphasized RCHME's role as the national body of survey and record, but at the same time these changes have forced RCHME to reassess its traditional approaches to survey and to the publication of 'inventory' volumes. As early as 1960 RCHME published an archaeological survey of the river gravels of England with only a selective gazetteer and no detailed inventory. This publication has been followed by survey projects based on the selective investigation of monuments, not necessarily on a parish or county basis. The publications resulting from these projects have varied in style and content some of which contain either highly selective inventories or no inventories at all. The contents of RCHME's archive have correspondingly become even more truthfully the National Inventory rather than the small proportion of it which can be published. Easy access to the archive has become a major priority and computerization is seen as a key element in achieving this aim.

Current archaeological, air photographic and architectural survey projects demonstrate the differing approaches of RCHME to its recording task. For the future RCHME recognizes that it will have to be both flexible and selective in what it records. For many monuments this will mean that an extensive and detailed survey and description will simply not be possible, such a treatment can only be reserved for a carefully-selected representative sample. Priorities for future survey projects will reflect increasingly the current needs of users of the data at both a local and national level and will be concentrated in areas where monuments are at greatest risk. In the immediate future this will mean, for instance, providing survey information to complement English Heritage's proposal to recommend to the Department of the Environment an increase in the number of legally protected archaeological sites.

While much of the material collected can only be available from the archive in computer-retrieval form, nevertheless publication on demand or in conventional form will remain important for those users without direct access to the archive.

In shaping its future policy RCHME will be interested to hear of the problems and approaches of European colleagues.

INVENTORY IN SCOTLAND: THE WORK OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

MR J.G. DUNBAR

Background

Since the Commission was established in 1908, its terms of reference have been progressively extended, the nature and perception of its task has changed, and its way of working has been transformed by successive improvements in technology.

Current Programmes of Work

The traditional process of systematic topographic survey, focused on the publication of comprehensive regional inventories, is being discontinued.

The new archaeological programme now being introduced is more responsive to threat, archaeological potential and the needs of principal consumers. Summary inventories, providing in-depth assessment of selected areas, will be published at 2-yearly intervals. Aerial survey will continue to play an important part in recording sites affected by land-use changes and the results will be published on a regular basis.

The architectural programme will continue to devote much of its effort to threatened building survey, particular attention being paid to industrial monuments. Project survey is also being undertaken on an area or thematic basis in order to record important subjects of which no adequate records are available. Small-scale publications are being produced in most cases.

The National Monuments Record of Scotland plays a central role in the Commission's operations. Its effectiveness as an archive and information-resource is currently being enhanced by the introduction of computer-assisted methods of data handling and transmission. Efforts are also being made to implement an appropriate conservation policy for the collections, and a programme of publications and exhibitions is planned.

SCHEDULED MONUMENT RECORDS IN ENGLAND

English Heritage (Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission) has, as one of its duties and functions, the role of statutory adviser to Government concerning those buildings and monuments in England which should be given, and receive, legislative protection. In fulfilling this role, although it commissions and grant-aids survey work, it is not, in general, a survey body, except with respect to data collected at site visits to monuments and buildings which are either protected or to be recommended for protection.

The two main forms of legislative protection are the "scheduling" of monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the "listing" of buildings under the Town and Country Planning Acts. This paper is concerned only with those archaeological sites and buildings which are "scheduled".

The main criterion for scheduling is that a monument should be of "national importance" and only a small proportion of the archaeological sites in England enjoy this statutory protection. In general, English Heritage only holds detailed records for those sites which are protected and, in terms of the total archaeological resource, the Record of Scheduled Monuments is therefore partial.

This paper will discuss three aspects:

1. The range of information compiled in the Record of Scheduled Monuments, emphasising those features which may be of interest to others who deal with statutorily protected sites or which may have a more general application.
2. The arrangements that exist for surveying and monitoring scheduled sites, and thus maintaining an up-to-date record. Emphasis will be placed on the role of "field monument wardens" and the use made of records compiled by other bodies, principally the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments and the county sites and monuments records which have been established by nearly all local authorities throughout England.
3. The demands English Heritage makes as a "user" of the records held by other bodies. Emphasis will be placed on the need to classify sites for comparison and to collect data concerning the criteria which define national importance, especially with respect to "survival", "potential", "group value", "diversity of components", and "documentation".

English Heritage has just embarked on a "Monuments Protection Programme", within which all currently retrievable data will be reviewed, with the principal aim of revising and enlarging the selection of monuments given statutory protection. The preparation for this programme has seen the development of more systematic procedures for selection and of revised guidelines for record compilation.

Bill Startin

SURVEY AND RECORDING OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN WALES

DR S.E. REES

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments has the statutory responsibility for protecting ancient monuments and historic buildings in Wales. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979, empowers the Secretary of State for Wales to own or hold a deed of maintenance for ancient monuments, and there are at present some 126 sites in State care. Recording work in the form of intensive academic and structural drawn and photographic survey carried out as part of repair work to upstanding monuments is generally not published but held in Cadw records. When excavation has been carried out, reports are published and the archive sent to the National Monument Record.

The ancient monument legislation also empowers the scheduling of ancient monuments in private ownership. By this means 2,700 sites are protected in Wales. A Schedule of these sites must be kept and periodically published, and Cadw is now nearing the completion of publishing the Schedule in a new illustrated form in County volumes.

New scheduling is carried out by the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate. Cadw is about to embark upon a Scheduling Enhancement Programme designed to add coherence and system to the future scheduling of ancient monuments.

The academic recording and survey of ancient monuments is the responsibility of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, but Cadw holds a Scheduled Ancient Monument Record which lists the reports on the condition of scheduled sites, as well as the records of all action concerning site management. The reports on the condition of the sites are entered by the six Field Monument Wardens for Wales who have the responsibility for visiting scheduled sites to assess their condition and for liaising with landowners. Their reports form the basis of the Cadw record which is due to be computerized in the near future. Copies of these reports are circulated to the National Monument Record and the Sites and Monument Records of the regional Archaeological Trust. The Wardens, when they have completed the initial survey of a county, write an analytical report on the condition of scheduled ancient monuments within that county. Copies of these reports are circulated widely to interested conservation bodies in Britain.

The monitoring of the condition of scheduled sites is also carried out by a programme of aerial photography funded by Cadw and undertaken by the four regional Archaeological Trusts. Copies of these photographs are circulated to the Trusts, the National Monument Record and Cadw.

Any programme of work on privately owned monuments has to have an element of recording built into the project before approval is given; Cadw will grant aid this recording. The Ancient Monument Board Annual Report publishes a list of grants given for the repair of ancient monuments. Cadw grants funds to the Archaeological Trusts to compile Sites and Monuments Records as part of planning control in the absence of the English system of County Archaeologists in Local Authority Planning Departments. Cadw

funds the Trusts to excavate and publish excavation reports for sites which are threatened by development, and has encouraged the development of a monograph series for this purpose.

Cadw has produced a series of six information leaflets about field monuments which are distributed to the owners of scheduled sites. A series of four regional guides to field monuments is being produced with Cadw support and involvement, and other projects to advise and inform the public and the farming community about field monuments are being considered.

The Secretary of State's responsibility for the listing of historic buildings in Wales is implemented by the Historic Buildings Inspectorate. Cadw has embarked upon an urban re-survey, and in the last 3½ years, sixteen town surveys have been completed, twelve of which are now published. This has resulted in 1200 properties being listed. At the same time, ad hoc and emergency listing of buildings outside the main survey areas continues to be carried out. Grants for the repair of historic buildings are given by the Secretary of State via the Historic Buildings Council, and the grants are published in the HBC Annual Report. Such grants total about £1.3 million annually. An initial list of historic gardens and landscapes has been compiled by Cadw for reference use, and consideration is now being given to Cadw jointly funding research leading to the production of a Register of gardens of historic significance.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN NORTHERN IRELAND

DR A. HAMLIN

When the Royal Commissions were set up in 1908 to record monuments and buildings in Scotland, Wales and England no provision was made for Ireland, an unfortunate omission. First steps towards compiling an inventory were made in the 1930s, leading to the pioneering volume, A Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland in 1940.

In 1950 government assumed the task of survey with the setting up of the Archaeological Survey, with two staff within the Ministry of Finance. Survey was selective and was combined with a good deal of excavation to elucidate the field monuments. An Archaeological Survey of County Down, published in 1966, included monuments and selected buildings.

With the increasing pressures on archaeological sites in the later 1960s and 1970s energies were turned to rescue excavation, and survey became one aspect of a varied, integrated, archaeological work-load. Since 1976 this has been within the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland's Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch. Work on inventory volumes for the monuments (to 1550) of Counties Armagh and Fermanagh are well advanced, and survey is in progress in Antrim and Down.

Over the years since the 1950s there has been a move from selective survey to a comprehensive cover. There has also been a development from site-by-site study to a landscape-orientated approach. Examples from recent work in Antrim, Armagh, Fermanagh and Tyrone will be shown. The present policy is to produce smaller volumes, covering smaller areas, more quickly, but still within a county framework.

The survey information is put to good use. It is lodged in the NI Sites and Monuments Record and forms an invaluable basis for the work of scheduling monuments for protection and preserving other sites through contacts with landowners, developers and other government departments. The Record serves as an information source for research workers, school teachers and local historians.

The recording of historic buildings forms part of the county survey work but has fallen behind the archaeological recording, mainly because of the ever-growing need for recording threatened buildings. Systematic survey has been concentrated in Down and Armagh, but rescue recording has covered many buildings in the four other counties.

In 1965 a volume on The Industrial Archaeology of County Down was published, as a companion to the survey of monuments and buildings. This is now recognised as a pioneering regional study in what was a 'new' field. Survey was extended over the rest of Northern Ireland, but the resulting book, The Industrial Archaeology of Northern Ireland, was not published until 1980. An industrial record has been set up since 1982, and a survey of Belfast is under way at present, at a time of rapid change in the city. This is providing information for the planning service and will be valuable in helping to devise protection strategies.

Northern Ireland does not yet have a properly constituted, housed and

staffed, publicly-accessible 'National Monuments Record', and this is something we look forward to. In a small Branch, with a varied and demanding work-load, survey can obviously suffer from pressures from other directions, like rescue excavation, and the delay in bringing the results to publication remains a worry. Survey does, however, remain a core activity, contributing in a vital way to all aspects of the archaeological work of Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY EN IRLANDE DU NORD

DR A. HAMLIN

Lorsque les Délégations Royales furent mises en place en 1908 afin d'enregistrer les monuments et constructions, se situant en Ecosse, au Pays de Galles et en Angleterre, aucune clause n'avait été prévue pour l'Irlande; oubli fâcheux. Les premiers signes de la réalisation d'un inventaire furent aperçus vers 1930, conduisant, par la suite, à un premier livre: Une Etude Préliminaire des Monuments Anciens de l'Irlande du Nord (1940).

En 1950, le gouvernement se chargea de l'inventaire avec la mise en place de l'Etude Archéologique (Archaeological Survey), avec deux membres du Ministère des Finances. L'étude fut choisie puis, associée à de nombreuses fouilles afin de nous apporter plus d'informations sur les monuments. Une Etude Archéologique de County Down, publiée en 1966, présentait des monuments et des constructions sélectionnées.

Avec les dégâts grandissant sur les sites archéologiques, à la fin des années 60 et durant les années 70, l'accent fut mis sur la sauvegarde des sites, et l'inventaire prit l'aspect d'un travail archéologique spécifique, divers et intégré. Depuis 1976, ceci s'est réalisé au sein du Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland's Historic Monuments and Building Branch. Le travail des livres inventaires des monuments (jusqu'en 1550) des comtés de Armagh et Fermanagh sont bien avancés, et l'étude est en progrès à Antrim et à Down.

Depuis les années 1950, il y a eu un changement allant de l'étude sélective vers une étude complète. De même on va maintenant de la mise en valeur site par site vers une approche orientée sur le paysage. Des exemples provenant de travaux récents, faits à Antrim, Armagh, Fermanagh et Tyrone seront présentés. La politique actuelle vise à réduire l'étendue, en couvrant des zones de moindre importance, donc plus repaidement, mais toujours dans le cadre d'un comté. L'information provenant de l'Etude est utilisée à bon escient. Elle est enregistrée au NI Sites and Monuments Record et constitue une base inestimable pour l'inventaire des monuments, la protection et la conservation d'autres sites grâce aux contacts avec les propriétaires fonciers, et avec d'autres services gouvernementaux. La Record sert de source d'informations pour les chercheurs, les professeurs et les historiens locaux.

L'enregistrement des constructions historiques fait partie de l'étude du comté mais son fonctionnement est plus lent que celui de l'enregistrement archéologique, principalement à cause du besoin sans cesse grandissant de l'inventaire des constructions menacées. L'étude systématique a été concentrée à Down et à Armagh, néanmoins le service de l'enregistrement a de nombreuses informations sur les constructions dans les quatre autres comtés.

En 1965, un livre sur l'Archéologie Industrielle dans le Comté de Down, fut publié en tant que manuel pour l'étude des monuments et des constructions. Il est maintenant reconnu comme étant une première étude régionale en tant que nouveau sujet de Recherche. L'étude fut étendue au reste de l'Irlande du Nord, mais le livre qui devait en découler, l'Archéologie

Industrielle en Irlande du Nord, ne vit le jour qu'en 1980. Un registre industriel a été mis en place depuis 1982; ainsi, l'étude de Belfast est en cours tandis que la ville se transforme rapidement. Ceci fournit des informations pour le service de la planification et sera d'une grande valeur, en aidant à mettre au point des stratégies de protection.

Le "National Monuments Record" en Irlande du Nord n'a pas sa propre organisation, ses propres locaux (avec un accès réservé au public), son propre personnel ..., mais c'est ce à quoi il aspire. Dans un petit service, le travail varié et d'une réalisation difficile, rend l'étude vulnérable aux dommages de toutes sortes, tels que les fouilles, le retard dans la livraison des résultats pour la publication demeurent un problème. L'étude reste néanmoins une activité clé; en contribuant d'une façon décisive à tous les aspects du travail archéologique de Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch.

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THE RE-SURVEY OF LISTED BUILDINGS IN ENGLAND

MR M.A.L. ROSS

The recording of historic buildings in England got under way in 1882, when the first Ancient Monuments legislation was passed. There were incremental additions to this over the years, and new impetus was added by the creation of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, the sponsors of this conference, in 1908.

It became apparent that legislation was needed to protect not just ancient monuments but ordinary historic buildings, many of them quite humble, and so the concept of the listed building came about. However, it was the Second World War which provided the necessary thrust. Originating in the desire to identify which war-damaged buildings were worth salvaging, lists of historic buildings were compiled on an ad hoc basis. In 1947, for the first time, the relevant Minister was given a statutory duty to draw up lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. These lists were and are produced for the guidance of local planning authorities - that is to say locally elected councils - in carrying out their functions. In 1968, the discretionary controls which had hitherto applied to listed buildings were swept away and for the first time the act of listing brought with it automatic statutory protection from demolition, alteration or extension without a specific listed building consent. These consents are normally available from the local planning authority, and are quite separate from the scheduled monument consent that is given by central Government for works affecting an ancient monument.

The identification of listed buildings has proceeded by way of two nationwide surveys, unparalleled in their scope since William the Conqueror's Domesday Book of 1086. The first such survey took place between 1947 and 1969 and identified 120,000 buildings which were listed. Work was carried out by roving investigators from central Government and by volunteers. But by 1970 it was clear that these lists were highly defective. In the first place, they barely touched the rich architectural heritage of England's small towns and villages; and secondly, they did not reflect the changes in public taste that had taken place in the 1950s and 1960s which resulted in a much greater appreciation of 19th century and vernacular styles. These shifts had undoubtedly been encouraged by the rapid pace of redevelopment that characterised the urban scene in particular during these years.

In 1970, a national re-survey of listed buildings was launched, and fieldwork for it is now coming to a close. New lists of buildings for each area of the country - known colloquially from their covers as greenbacks - are being issued and this task will be completed by the end of this year. By that time, there will be some 450,000 listed buildings in England - about half a million in the whole UK. The lists will be unique in the world in size and scope. They range from the great castles, houses and churches to factories, artisans' dwellings and objects as apparently bizarre as telephone kiosks and milestones. The object has been to identify not only the great and glamorous but also the humble and familiar; to show that the heritage forms part of every community in Britain, however small.

The fieldwork for the re-survey was carried out by the Government's own investigators, who have since 1983 become part of a new and independent

public body, the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, better known as English Heritage. In the latter part of the re-survey, they have not only compiled lists themselves but have overseen fieldwork carried out by selected local authorities and private sector architectural practices on a fee-paid basis. This fusion of public and private enterprise has been very successful and has allowed the re-survey to be completed ahead of time. It has cost in total rather less than £10,000,000, a bargain price for such a massive achievement.

The criteria used in selecting buildings for listing are simple. We list

- all buildings from before 1700 which exist in anything like their original form;
- selected buildings between 1700 and 1840;
- buildings from between 1840 and 1914 which are of very high quality;
- buildings from the years 1914 to 1939 which are internationally outstanding;
- a very few buildings from the period 1939 to 1958.

In listing buildings, we have regard to their intrinsic architectural and historic value, and their special interest, where appropriate, in representing particular building types (such as railway stations, factories, hospitals or other specialist buildings); and also their group value with other listed buildings in forming a pleasing setting. Buildings are graded I (the top 2%), II* (the next 4%) and II (the remaining 94%).

The criteria are necessarily broad-brush and English Heritage are responsible for advising the Government about their interpretation. They recommend buildings for listing to the Department of the Environment and in the overwhelming majority of cases, this advice is accepted. Each listing comprises an address, a serial number, a grade and a map reference, followed by a full description of the building in question. The shortest descriptions are a single line. The longest is seven pages.

The lists are intended as a register. It is no part of our philosophy that buildings should be placed in aspic as a result of listing. The Government feels strongly that historic buildings should be kept in use. An empty building is prone to disrepair and dilapidation. The lists are produced for the guidance of the local planning authorities and the consent procedure permits the case for conserving a building to be assessed independently of the merits of any proposal for altering, extending or adapting it. Adaptation must be carried out sensitively and demolition is very much a last resort, and again the local planning authorities and the Department are advised by English Heritage on the merits of such proposals.

Although the re-survey is coming to a conclusion, that will not be the end of the listing process. Even as the exercise has progressed, new developments in architectural scholarship (particularly in relation to late 19th century and vernacular buildings) have widened the number of buildings eligible for listing. English Heritage and the local planning authorities, and a very vigilant voluntary conservation sector in this country, ensure that the lists are kept abreast of developments and the individual listing of buildings - known as spot-listing - keeps the lists up to date as well as protecting buildings in areas to which the re-survey had not yet extended. It is hoped

that in due course the lists will be computerised, which will make the updating task much easier.

We now have to turn our attention to ancient monuments. There are some 50,000 of these scheduled in England, but this does not adequately reflect the numbers that exist. Again, new knowledge and in this case new techniques suggest that a revision to the schedules is necessary, and English Heritage and the Department are getting under way a Monuments Protection Programme to enhance the numbers.

In these ways, England is cataloguing its architectural heritage and ensuring that its value is considered as part of the statutory planning processes. The lists and the schedules are a treasure house of architectural scholarship available to professionals and amateurs alike. Our task in future years will be to keep them up to date to reflect both scholarship and public perception of what is best in the British heritage.

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THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND

MR D. SWEETMAN

The National Monuments Act, passed in 1930 established the National Monuments Advisory Council "for giving advice and assistance to the Commissioners of Public Works". At its first meeting it was decided that a complete inventory of all ancient monuments in the country was essential. However, it was not until 1963 that the National Archaeological Survey was established. In 1965 its staff consisted of a Director, two Archaeologists and two Draughtsmen. No suitably qualified person was recruited to undertake detailed architectural survey. By 1973 it was reported that fieldwork of the non-architectural monuments had been completed in three counties and preliminary work had started in four others. In 1980 the number of archaeologists was increased to six with an additional post of senior archaeologist. In 1983 a government decision was made to change the overall thrust of the survey because of its concern about the ever-increasing rate of destruction of sites and monuments, which was to a large extent caused by farm modernization. Another reason for the change of policy was that the government felt that the essential purpose of the National Survey which was to protect monuments was not being achieved mainly due to lack of publication. The new policy was to produce inventories of each county as rapidly as possible and in order to speed up this process, archaeological survey teams under contract to the Office of Public Works were established in the Cork and Galway Universities. In 1985 two archaeologists were contracted by O.P.W. to compile site and monuments records for the sixteen counties which had not been previously covered by fieldwork. The S.M.R. publications are a first step in recording our national monuments and the placing of basic information on them in a storage and retrieval system.

They are designed to be used mainly by local authorities etc. who need to have basic information easily available to assist them in the application of their planning decisions. The second stage in recording our national monuments is rapid preliminary fieldwork and the publication of inventories on a county by county basis. The information contained in the inventory publications will be added to the data base, according as the preliminary fieldwork progresses. The final phase of recording our national monuments is the production of detailed volumes. Only one county volume is envisaged in the immediate future that of County Louth which is the smallest county in Ireland.

It has been established recently that there are about 100 thousand Pre-1700 A.D. archaeological monuments in Ireland. From completed fieldwork we have destruction rates which vary from 10% to 50% of the known monuments. The use of aerial photograph has helped in locating a large number of new sites some of which are upstanding while others appear merely as cropmarks. The westernmost counties have the greatest number of monuments because they are the largest counties and the destruction rates do not appear to be as high as in the eastern counties.

ETUDE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE DE L'IRLANDE

MR D. SWEETMAN

La loi sur la préservation des monuments nationaux, passée en 1930, a créé le Conseil consultatif des monuments nationaux "pour donner conseil et aider les hauts dirigeants (les Commissaires) des Travaux Publics". A sa première réunion il a été décidé qu'un inventaire complet de tous les monuments anciens du pays était essentiel. Cependant ce n'est qu'en 1963 qu'un plan national d'étude archéologique a été établi. En 1965 son personnel consistait d'un Directeur, deux archéologues et deux traceurs de plan. Aucune personne convenablement qualifiée n'a été recrutée pour entreprendre une étude architecturale détaillée. En 1973 il a été rapporté qu'un travail de campagne des monuments non-architecturaux avait été complété dans trois comtés et que des travaux et que des travaux préliminaires avaient commencé dans quatre autres. En 1980 le nombre d'archéologues est passé à six en supplément un poste d'archéologue supérieur. En 1983 le gouvernement a pris la décision de changer la direction générale de l'étude, parce qu'il était concerné par la destruction toujours grandissante des sites et monuments, ce qui était causé en grande partie par la modernisation des fermes. Une autre raison pour son changement de direction a été que le gouvernement pensait que le but essentiel de cette étude nationale, qui était de protéger les monuments, n'avait pas été atteint par manque d'ouvrages publiés. Cette nouvelle politique consistait à inventorier dans chaque comté aussi rapidement que possible et, pour accélérer ce processus, des équipes d'étude archéologiques sous le contrat de Bureau des Travaux Publics ont été établies dans les universités de Cork et de Galway. En 1985 deux archéologues ont été engagés par le Bureau des Travaux Publics pour dresser les registres des sites et monuments dans les seize comtes qui n'avaient pas encore été couverts par le travail de campagne. Les publications S.M.R. sont un premier pas dans l'enregistrement de nos monuments nationaux et la mise en place d'informations de base sur eux dans un système d'accumulation et de recouvrement. Elles sont destinées à être utilisées principalement par les autorités locales etc ... qui ont besoin d'une information de base facilement disponible pour les aider à l'application de leurs décisions concernant l'aménagement.

La deuxième phase dans l'enregistrement de nos monuments nationaux est un travail de campagne rapide et préliminaire et la publication des inventaires sur une base de comté par comté. L'information contenue dans les publications d'inventaires sera ajoutée aux données de base selon les progrès du travail préliminaire. La phase finale d'enregistrement de nos monuments nationaux consiste dans la production de volumes détaillés. Un seul volume par comté est envisagé dans un futur immédiat, celui du comté de Louth qui est le plus petit comté d'Irlande.

Il a été établi récemment qu'il y a à peu près cent mille monuments archéologiques d'avant 1700 d'av. J.C. en Irlande. D'après un travail de campagne terminé, nous avons des taux de destruction des monuments connus qui varient de 10% à 50%. L'utilisation de photographie aérienne a aidé à localiser un grand nombre de nouveaux sites, dont certains sont remarquables, tandis que d'autres apparaissent seulement comme jalons de culture. Les comtés les plus à l'Ouest possèdent le nombre le plus

considérable de monuments parce que ce sont les comtés les plus grands et les taux de destruction n'y semblent pas aussi élevés que dans les comtés de l'Est.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOPOGRAPHY IN SWITZERLAND

(The Compass Tacheometry compared with other Recording Methods)

DR R. GLUTZ VON BLOTZHEIM

Summary

For fifteen years the Institute for the Preservation of Monuments at the Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich, Switzerland has been engaged in surveying for archaeology, among many other problems concerning the preservation of monuments and sites. The categories of work undertaken fall under three headings:

Firstly precise surveying with the latest electronic distance measuring instruments, adjustment by computer, automatic registering and drawing of contour lines.

Secondly advisory and educational assignments, e.g. courses in surveying for students of archaeology or architecture.

Thirdly an old-fashioned method, most suitable for archaeological mapping which includes surrounding areas. Apart from more recent methods the above mentioned one may be undertaken with simple instruments.

Not only are plans of fundamental importance in archaeology, but the purpose of topographical mapping also includes the search for all archaeological vestiges in the surrounding area. Constraints to such a survey at 1:500 are often imposed by dense vegetation, steep and rocky slopes, areas as varying from 0.25 acres (0.1 ha) to several sq km, barely visible archaeological features, restricted financial resources, and limited time.

In order to solve such problems compass tacheometry (a method originally known in Bavaria, Germany) was introduced and developed years ago. It combines the advantages of the plane table with the simplicity of tacheometry. A compass theodolite with four ranging rods will do, as no high accuracy in mapping is required. Distance-estimation of 0.1 metre is carried out by optical measuring (Reichenbach). The surveyor measures a few carefully chosen points in the area and plots them on a drawing sheet by a polar protractor in plastic. Then he draws the map outdoors with two-metre contours. Working alone he is forced to do a lot of walking from which he gains a thorough knowledge of the site and may thus discover all archaeological features on the surface. At the same time costs are lower than with photogrammetry, automatic tacheometry, and with plane table due to minimal organisational problems. First of all this holds true for sites in Switzerland with its areas of dense vegetation and rocky landscape.

Only direct plotting in the field forces the topographer into a close look at the surrounding areas and provides also such information as "missing archaeological features". Where measurements are missing (e.g. photogrammetry in dense vegetation, tacheometry in hardly accessible areas) or when measuring dates are superfluous (areas remote from the map centre without any relevant details or available catastral plans) the survey may be

completed freehand, as archaeology allows non-homogenous recording. Compass tacheometry is no longer economical for topographic mapping of larger areas; from 25 acres (10 ha) onward an air photogrammetric contour map forms the basis on which freehand completion or tacheometry follows. The latest self-registering tachymeter equipment followed by automatic plotting of contour lines is required for precise excavation surveying grids, preceded by detailed topographic recording.

The first sketch is drawn with ink as a working basis. It includes all measuring data. Normally this map has an orientation to the north, it is rectangular and - like any other map - filled completely with contour lines. The final draft of the map allows a high reduction, which may be used for publication.

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THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL-TOPOGRAPHICAL INVENTARISATION IN BADEN-WURTTENBERG

DR C. OEFTIGER

This project represents one main programme of the government of Baden-Wurttemberg for the state department of archaeology. For this a permanent team of one archaeologist, two land surveyors and one draftsman was established. We instruct experienced surveyors in order to record sites, and in the case of large sites we cooperate with Stuttgart Polytechnic and recently with Karlsruhe.

It is our aim to map all upstanding remains from prehistoric to early modern times, and to give an exact description of monuments based on the topographic record and outside observations. The maps will be completed by evaluation of archaeological finds and excavation data made on such sites. The so-called ATLAS is an actual inventory serving the purposes of conservation activities and future scientific research.

The inventarisation follows the different categories of monuments. In Baden-Wurttemberg these are mainly barrows from the neolithic period to Carolingian times; late Celtic enclosures - the so-called Viereckschanzen - prehistoric and early medieval earthworks, the great Celtic oppida, frontier lines and civil remains of Roman period like the limes, farmyards and villages; then numerous medieval castles and finally entrenchments of early modern times. It is, therefore, a long-term project.

The work on Celtic enclosures has just been finished. Because of their small number (about 80) a complete edition will be possible and will be published by the end of 1988. The volume contains maps of each site (scale 1:1000), their exact description and a historical evaluation. Compared to the Viereckschanzen the second group of monuments - the hillforts - is more problematic in its many relations (technically, scientifically). The greater number of these remains (about 200) demands also another method of organisation and publication. The topographic relation between the geological surroundings and the siting of the monuments and their structural elements is more important and significant.

We have to record, therefore, much more of the surrounding terrain than we did with the Viereckschanzen. That means more time and increasing costs, especially as most of the sites are situated in woody and mountainous areas. Therefore a topographic record can only be made in leafless and snowfree times.

The recording method is conventional. Only occasionally will the surroundings of the site be recorded photogrammetrically by air. The monuments are fitted into the national grid. The maps are recorded and plotted at 1:500 and later reduced to 1:1000, 1:1500 or 1:2000 for publication.

Only a few excavations have taken place, most of them in the early decades of this century, thus their scientific value is limited. New excavations or sondages are not planned. Because of this the dating and determination of their function is rather difficult.

The state of investigation in Baden-Wurttemberg differs from region to region and we do not have sufficient information on archaeological finds from enough sites. Even if we have evidence we cannot necessarily make out the age of the site, because some of these excavated sites were settled at different times throughout history. This means that the gathering of such finds is to some extent accidental.

In our present working situation it is very difficult to develop a typology of hillforts in order to date them. We know too little about the variation of types especially about the construction of the early medieval hillforts in our country (late Roman, Alamannian, Merovingian, Carolingian). For example we now know of early medieval walls which are constructed in the same way as prehistoric walls (simple timber-stone/- earth works), so that things have become more complicated. The only solution will be to excavate to modern standards to answer specific questions. Nevertheless the ATLAS is an important contribution to an archaeological inventory that records the present state of preservation, and will help us to protect these historical monuments. Exact mapping of the sites will enable us to excavate more systematically.

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THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF HUNGARY

DR B.D. JANKOVICH

General aims

The Archaeological Topography of Hungary was started at the beginning of the 1960s and ever since it has been the most significant undertaking of the Archaeological Institute of Budapest. Originally it aimed the grouping of archaeological sites known from literature according to the principles of topography and publish them with all the related data (from literature, museums, archives, cartography). The task demanded, of course, the identification and plotting of the site on the spot. The Hungarian undertaking is somewhat different from that of several countries in that one of its aims is the discovery of new sites, i.e. systematic fieldwalking has to be carried out on territories where settlements are suspected. The initiators of the undertaking aimed at completeness regarding time; all archaeological periods from the Palaeolithic to the end of the 17th century A.D. Starting with the fact that the survey of the whole country was planned, the units examined were based on the administrative ones - counties and districts.

Applied methods:

The processing of the archaeological literature of the whole country is carried out to a set of standardised principles. The teams formed for the project of the aimed territory do themselves the collection of further data and the fieldwalking separately from each other. Aerial photography being very expensive and difficult is rarely used. Geophysical prospecting is slow and costly suitable for the intensive examination of a site but not for the survey of wider areas. Fieldwalking (surface collection) on the other hand is facilitated by the large amount of ploughed land, the extensive areas suitable for human settlement, and the archaeological cultures providing rich ceramic material. To process and treat the collected data we have just started using computers.

Results:

Most of the new results come from the discovery of new sites. The quantitative increase, of course, differs by period and by geographical area; in certain cases it may be a twentyfold increase. This increase gives us qualitative change producing more exact, sometimes completely different, information concerning settlement history (new types of sites, average density of settlements in areas previously supposed to have been uninhabited). The results are published in the series titled above. Seven volumes have been published during the last 30 years, eight more are in press or being prepared for the press. They cover about 10% of the country and nearly all the geographical areas.

Difficulties:

The slowness of the work. The undertaking has been enriched by several new discoveries during the process of work; and unexpected problems have been encountered as it advanced. We do not want to narrow the original

approach, thereby devaluing the series; instead we endeavour to improve the volumes by making use of our experiences in the progress of work. The results of systematic fieldwalking have to be regarded as primary sources, further intensive site surveys or excavations have to be carried out to make our analysis of surface collections more precise. Publishing the results slows the process and makes them outdated. It is beyond question that the only solution is an up-to-date computerised data base.

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LA TOPOGRAPHIE ARCHEOLOGIQUE DE HONGRIE

DR B.D. JANKOVICH

Buts

La Topographie Archeologique de Hongrie a pris ses débuts dans les années soixantes et jusqu'au moment elle restait le projet le plus important de l'Institut Archeologique de l'Académie des Sciences. Son but original était de ranger tous les sites archéologiques connus de la littérature et de les mettre en oeuvre suivi par un recueil des données de la littérature archéologique, complété avec les dépouillements des collections des musées, des archives et des cartes anciennes. Ce travail exige à priori l'identification des sites sur place et de leur cartographie en détail. Le projet hongrois diffère des publications de même genre, parues dans plusieurs pays, par le rôle accordé aux prospections. Or, la Topographie Archeologique de Hongrie enregistre non seulement la présence des sites déjà connus, mais elle met l'accent surtout à la recherche systematique des sites nouveaux. Les initiateurs de ce travail ont prétendu de saisir la totalité en étendant le recueil des données sur toutes les époques archéologiques c'est à dire du paléolithique jusqu'à la fin du XVII^e siècle. Etant donné que le projet envisage de dépouiller les données de la Hongrie entière, la base du partage du terrain devait suivre les unités administratives (comitats et arrondissements).

Methodes

Le dépouillement de la littérature archéologique se déroule dans le centre de la Topographie en suivant des principes regourement identiques dans tout le pays. Pour élaborer une territoire désignée se forment des équipes qui font la prospection et le dépouillement des sources écrites. Pour des raisons mercantiles et administratives la photographie aeriennne se fait extrêmement rare. Les prospections géophysiques sont aussi lentes et couteuses, elles sont aptes plutôt à l'examen intensif d'un site qu'une grande unité administrative. Ce qui favorise la prospection archéologique en Hongrie, c'est la grande surface des labours et des territoires convenables à l'établissement humains, souvent riche en céramique dès le néolithique jusqu'au Moyen Age. Pour le dépouillement des données recueillies et pour le manœuvre des informations nous avons passé à l'ordinateur.

Resultats

Le résultat le plus attractif c'est la decouverte même de nouveaux sites dont le chiffre change par époque et par unités géographiques. Dans certain cas, leur nombre peut dépasser vingt fois plus des sites connue antérieurement. Cette augmentation quantitative apporte à la fois un changement qualitatif, en proposant quelque fois des tableaux tout à fait nouveaux dans l'histoire d'une population ou dans le système de l'établissement de différentes époques. (Indicateurs possible: nouveaux types de l'habitat, une densité accrue sur les territoires considérés inhabités auparavant etc.) Nous publions des résultats sous forme de volumes en suivant les unités administratives, jusqu'ici sept tomes sont parus et huit autres sont sous presse ou en préparation. Ces volumes embrassent dix pour cent du territoire du pays et ils représentent toutes les régions géographiques.

Difficultés

Le problème le plus aigre est la lenteur du travail. En plus, les buts généraux établis au début du projet se sont augmentés au cours du travail. Pourtant pour accélérer le rythme, nous ne projetons pas de réduire des objectifs originaux et pour éviter une diminution de la valeur de notre projet. Les résultats des sondages du terrain ne peuvent être considérés que comme sources primaires des fouilles et des prospections intensives des sites sont exigés pour mettre en évidence les données déjà obtenues. Dans la domaine informatique de l'archéologie, le traitement des données par ordinateur est sans doute le seul moyen de ne pas être dépassé par son propre époque.

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CREATING AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS RECORD:
THE BELGIAN SITUATION

DR G. DE BOE and DR F. VERHAEGHE

ABSTRACT

Although the importance of and the need for adequate centralised archaeological monuments records has already been demonstrated in most neighbouring countries, comparable ventures are still lacking in Belgium. There are many reasons for this, both archaeological and political ones. Up till now, only partial inventories of the archaeological monuments have been drawn up. Some of these are bibliographical, others are limited to particular geographical areas, still others concern special topics. Although all of these are very useful tools, the lack of a centralised record hampers both the adequate management and a more efficient scientific approach to our strongly threatened archaeological heritage. The total absence of any form of archaeological legislation compounds the problem.

The partial ventures mentioned above still continue, but steps are now being taken to complement them with an adequate computerised archaeological monuments record.

The present paper gives a survey of some of these partial inventories, as well as of the aims, characteristics and implementation of the planned Central Archaeological Archive.

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MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE ET DE LA COMMUNICATION

DIRECTION DU PATRIMOINE

8 AVRIL 1988

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**Les objectifs, les méthodes et les publications
de l'Inventaire Général en France**

Le Ministère de la Culture exerce en France des attributions étendues dans les domaines de la connaissance, de la protection, de la conservation et de la mise en valeur du patrimoine monumental.

La direction du Patrimoine créée en 1978 au sein de ce Ministère est plus particulièrement chargée de ces tâches. Elle comprend notamment trois sous-directions dont les compétences portent sur l'archéologie, les monuments historiques et l'inventaire général.

La sous-direction de l'archéologie étudie le passé à travers les vestiges enfouis dans le sol, elle en assure la protection et la conservation.

La sous-direction des monuments historiques préparent les mesures juridiques de protection (classement ou inscription à l'inventaire supplémentaire des monuments historiques. Il y a plus de 36.000 monuments protégés en France). Elle intervient dans leur conservation et leur mise en valeur.

La sous-direction de l'inventaire général des monuments et des richesses artistiques recense et étudie les édifices et les objets qui constituent le patrimoine national français et en particulier celui qui n'a encore fait l'objet d'aucune protection.

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La direction du Patrimoine comporte également une mission pour le patrimoine ethnologique et une mission pour la photographie. En revanche les problèmes d'architecture en dehors des monuments protégés sont de la compétence du Ministère chargé de l'Urbanisme et du Logement et les problèmes relatifs à la protection des sites sont traités conjointement par les deux ministères.

Dans l'ensemble que constitue la direction du Patrimoine je voudrais vous présenter plus en détail l'Inventaire Général et je vous parlerai, comme on me l'a demandé, de ses objectifs, de ses méthodes et des publications qu'il réalise.

I - Les objectifs.

L'Inventaire a été créé en 1964 par André MALRAUX alors Ministre de la Culture. Il voulait que la France dispose progressivement d'archives artistiques et d'une vaste banque de données sur les édifices et les objets mobiliers destinée à mieux connaître le patrimoine français, à en garder la trace et à la rendre accessible à un large public.

Trois orientations caractérisent l'Inventaire depuis l'origine et elles ont été confirmées au fil des années :

- une étude globale du patrimoine menée au niveau des cantons et des communes,
- une utilisation systématique de l'outil informatique,
- une volonté de rendre la documentation accessible.

1. Une étude globale du Patrimoine.

L'apport spécifique de l'Inventaire, l'originalité de l'entreprise c'est qu'il réalise une étude d'ensemble du terrain sur lequel porte son intervention.

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Les recherches ponctuelles ou à la demande peuvent être faites par d'autres services (services de documentation des monuments historiques, associations de bénévoles ou sociétés savantes) ce qui ne veut pas dire que l'Inventaire n'y consacre pas une partie de son temps et de ses moyens.

Les recherches thématiques peuvent être assurées par d'autres chercheurs venant de l'Université ou du CNRS en particulier. Ce qui ne veut pas dire là non plus que l'Inventaire n'y participe pas. Il a en particulier créé à cet effet un laboratoire avec le CNRS qui développe un programme de recherche sur le patrimoine français.

Mais ce qu'il réalise en propre c'est l'étude systématique et globale d'une zone géographique donnée (l'unité de base est le canton qui correspond en France en milieu rural à un espace englobant plusieurs communes ; en milieu urbain l'unité cantonale est plus difficile à manier c'est pourquoi on retient alors la notion d'aire urbaine qui permet de trouver dans chaque cas la délimitation la mieux adaptée).

Dans cette zone sont repérés, sélectionnés et étudiés à la fois les édifices et les objets mobiliers selon des méthodes qui ont été progressivement mises au point et appliquées sur le terrain.

Cet inventaire qui privilégie l'aspect topographique prend en compte les études archéologiques et s'étend jusqu'aux périodes les plus récentes. L'étude du patrimoine industriel et plus récemment du patrimoine du 20ème siècle se heurte toutefois à des difficultés méthodologiques qui sont souvent encore à peine abordées.

2. Une utilisation systématique de l'outil informatique.

Dès l'origine le recours aux techniques les plus modernes de traitement informatisé de la documentation avait été retenu.

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Un programme expérimental intéresse le patrimoine industriel pour lequel un repérage est engagé dans 10 régions. Les bordereaux sont en cours de saisie sur micro-ordinateur et il est prévu à terme qu'ils soient intégrés dans la base nationale architecture.

En sens inverse, des possibilités de téléchargement sur micro-ordinateur de certains éléments de programme de la base centrale seront expérimentées en 1988. Ils permettraient de répondre à des demandes émanant des services du tourisme, des collectivités locales ou des services éducatifs pour réaliser des programmes simplifiés et de procéder aux corrections et à des recherches sur des corpus réduits...

3. Une documentation accessible au public.

La documentation normalisée archivée par les services régionaux peut être consultée dans les centres de documentation du Patrimoine. Cette orientation est désormais prioritaire. Elle consiste à ouvrir dans chaque région un centre de documentation sur le patrimoine dont la responsabilité incombe au service régional de l'Inventaire et qui est situé dans chaque direction régionale des affaires culturelles.

Sur les vingt deux régions de France, dix disposent de centres de documentation ouverts au public, six devraient ouvrir en 1988 et les sept autres au cours des deux années suivantes. Un véritable réseau fournissant les informations de chaque région sur son propre patrimoine se met ainsi progressivement en place.

Ces centres comportent un fonds d'ouvrages et l'ensemble de la documentation qui peut être consultée sur les bases de données. A cet effet chaque centre dispose d'un ou plusieurs terminaux d'ordinateurs, d'un lecteur reproducteur de microfiches et d'un équipement permettant d'assurer au public un service de photocopie avec vente de reproductions de photographies ou documents cartographiques.

Une documentaliste est chargée de répondre aux demandes du public comportant pour une part des chercheurs spécialisés : universitaires, chercheurs, professionnels de l'aménagement et pour une part des amateurs cherchant des informations sur le patrimoine d'une région.

II - Les Méthodes.

La méthodologie développée par l'Inventaire concerne la description des édifices et des objets, la manière d'aborder le terrain, la forme des produits archivés.

1. La description des édifices et des objets.

La tâche principale de l'équipe de conservateurs de la sous-direction (1) est de préparer des vocabulaires normalisés et de mettre au point des systèmes descriptifs. Ces travaux nécessitent une longue préparation. Ils sont soumis à la critique des équipes régionales et des spécialistes extérieurs au service avant de faire l'objet d'une publication dans la collection des principes d'analyse. Ils constituent alors le cadre de travail et l'outil à partir duquel se réalise le relevé du patrimoine architectural ou mobilier. Les systèmes descriptifs comportent l'élaboration de lexiques c'est-à-dire d'une organisation hiérarchisée de descripteurs permettant de transcrire les caractères d'une oeuvre. Ces travaux ont donné lieu à des livrets techniques sur l'architecture et les objets mobiliers régulièrement complétés et mis à jour.

2. Les opérations sur le terrain.

Les méthodes appliquées par les équipes régionales présentent deux caractéristiques communes : elles sont réalisées dans le cadre cantonal et font l'objet d'un programme soumis chaque année à l'examen de la Commission nationale de l'Inventaire (instance consultative placée auprès du Ministre de la Culture qui en est le président). Ce programme engage en fait les équipes régionales pour plusieurs années. C'est pourquoi il doit reposer sur un équilibre entre une couverture en inventaire fondamental et en préinventaire normalisé.

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(1) La sous-direction de l'Inventaire comprend à Paris une équipe d'une cinquantaine de personnes dont une trentaine de chercheurs. Dans chaque région (il y a en France 22 régions) un conservateur régional dirige une équipe d'une dizaine de personnes en moyenne (3 à 4 chercheurs, 2 photographes, 1 dessinateur, 1 documentaliste, 2 personnels administratifs).

La méthode d'inventaire fondamental, est la plus complète. L'enquête porte sur l'ensemble du patrimoine architectural et mobilier (sous réserve de l'autorisation des propriétaires en ce qui concerne la propriété privée). Elle comporte en particulier une enquête documentaire approfondie précédant le travail sur le terrain.

Cette méthode pratiquée de manière exclusive mobilisait une part trop importante du temps des chercheurs. Il est donc apparu nécessaire à partir des années 1973 - 1974 de la compléter par une approche plus légère celle du préinventaire normalisé qui se caractérise par l'absence de recherches d'archives, et une étude historique plus courte où les données sont plus restreintes et les relevés graphiques et photographiques réduits.

Au total sur environ 400 cantons en cours d'étude, une cinquantaine le sont en inventaire fondamental, les autres étant réalisés en préinventaire normalisé.

Un repérage du patrimoine industriel est par ailleurs entrepris selon une procédure proche de celle du préinventaire normalisé. Elle est réalisée au niveau des départements et devrait progressivement s'intégrer dans la documentation rassemblée dans les cantons au fur et à mesure de leur inventaire.

3. Les produits de l'Inventaire.

Les dossiers prennent la forme soit d'un dossier individuel comportant une fiche signalétique, des tables de l'illustration et l'étude proprement dite comprenant cinq parties : historique, description, conclusions, documentation et annexes, et l'illustration, soit de dossiers collectifs correspondant à l'étude des familles c'est-à-dire tous les individus de même genre(1) présents sur un territoire.

Ce système est relativement lourd. Le dossier archivé est l'aboutissement des étapes suivantes : repérage et étude, remplissage des bordereaux mais aussi relevés cartographiques et photographiques. Les dossiers s'archivent sont microfichés. Ils offrent une documentation homogène et normalisée, aisément accessible.

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(1) Le genre est défini par la fonction-destination de l'oeuvre.

L'objectif est désormais de rechercher moins la couverture complète et exhaustive du territoire national qui reste un but à long terme que de veiller à un choix très strict des terrains d'inventaire de manière à disposer tant au niveau national que régional d'un échantillon représentatif des domaines, terrains, matières, époques étudiés.

Les méthodes d'échantillonnage des terrains d'enquête et des individus se sont généralisées et affinées notamment pour répondre à des besoins spécifiques tels que l'étude des patrimoines récents (patrimoine industriel, patrimoine du 20ème siècle). Elles devraient faire l'objet d'une réflexion menée au niveau national à l'initiative de la Commission nationale de l'Inventaire et donner lieu à une confrontation avec les expériences et pratiques étrangères.

III - Les Publications.

Les publications de l'Inventaire doivent répondre à des utilisations variées, elles posent des problèmes de réalisation et de diffusion.

1. Leur utilisation.

Certaines publications ont d'abord pour objet de constituer un outil de travail pour les chercheurs du service. Tel est en particulier le cas de deux collections : celles des principes d'analyse et celles des répertoires des inventaires.

La collection des principes d'analyse comporte à ce jour cinq ouvrages parus : ils constituent des ouvrages de référence et proposent un vocabulaire normalisé et un tableau de connaissances utiles sur chaque technique architecture, sculpture, tapisserie, objets civils domestiques, mobilier domestique. Ces ouvrages intéressent également la communauté scientifique tout entière et même le grand public. C'est pourquoi elle est devenue la collection de prestige de l'Inventaire, bénéficiant d'une présentation soignée et d'une très abondante illustration.

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Elle connaît d'ailleurs un large succès puisque près de 30.000 exemplaires de l'architecture ont été vendus, près de 10.000 pour la sculpture, la tapisserie est épuisée et le mobilier domestique paru en décembre 1987 a été vendu à 2700 exemplaires.

La collection des répertoires présente pour chaque région une bibliographie critique des publications traitant de ses richesses artistiques. Treize régions disposent de cet ouvrage, la sortie des neuf autres régions devrait permettre une couverture complète du territoire national.

Trois autres collections ont pour objet de présenter les résultats des travaux menés en inventaire fondamental (collection des inventaires topographiques 15 ouvrages parus) en pré-inventaire normalisé ou pour des recherches thématiques (cahiers de l'Inventaire 11 ouvrages parus). La collection des indicateurs du Patrimoine (12 ouvrages parus) édite les informations disponibles dans les bases de données enrichies d'index, de cartes et de plans et constitue un répertoire de la documentation consultable dans les services régionaux de l'Inventaire.

La collection des Images du Patrimoine répond à un objectif différent. Elle propose à un large public les plus belles images recueillies à l'occasion des recherches menées pour le service (37 ouvrages sont déjà parus et la collection se développe à un rythme de 10 ouvrages nouveaux par an). Cette collection à vocation régionale rencontre également un grand intérêt auprès du public.

L'Inventaire intervient en outre dans la publication du recensement des vitraux anciens de la France avec l'aide du CNRS dans le cadre du Corpus vitrearum medi aevi. Enfin il réalise des catalogues d'exposition et des actes de colloques qui paraissent dans une collection réalisée par la Direction du Patrimoine.

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2. Leur réalisation et leur diffusion.

L'édition et l'impression des collections à vocation nationale (Principes d'analyse, Inventaires topographiques, Répertoires des Inventaires et Indicateurs du Patrimoine) sont assurées depuis l'origine en coédition avec l'Imprimerie nationale et cette collaboration fructueuse devrait se développer en particulier à la suite de l'effort réalisé par l'Imprimerie nationale pour renforcer sa capacité de diffusion.

Le problème de l'édition et de la diffusion des collections régionales (Cahiers de l'Inventaire et Images du Patrimoine) pose en revanche des problèmes plus difficiles. Dans un premier temps l'administration centrale s'est surtout préoccupée de fixer le cadre général et la présentation des ouvrages. Les conservateurs régionaux de l'Inventaire ont eu l'initiative de la réalisation et des négociations avec des éditeurs et diffuseurs locaux. Le plus souvent les collectivités locales étaient également saisies pour assurer une participation financière. Enfin le mécénat était également sollicité dans un certain nombre de cas.

Compte tenu du développement de ces collections il apparaît nécessaire de renforcer la coordination et aussi l'aide financière de l'échelon central tout en préservant l'initiative et le dynamisme des régions. Un système d'aide à des éditeurs locaux pour favoriser une meilleure diffusion des publications est actuellement à l'étude mais elle se heurte dans certaines régions à la faiblesse des structures éditoriales.

De même au niveau national une valorisation des "produits" de l'Inventaire sera recherchée pour permettre une meilleure diffusion de la gamme complète des publications.

Cette activité éditoriale de l'Inventaire doit être appuyée par toutes les activités développées dans les centres de documentation du Patrimoine ainsi que par les expositions organisées par le service. Elle se situe enfin dans un mouvement plus vaste de valorisation des publications réalisées par l'ensemble des services ou établissements publics relevant du Ministère de la Culture.

INVENTORYING HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN BAVARIA

Principles and Programme

An Introduction

DR HANS-WOLFRAM LÜBBEKE

Precursors to inventories were the historical and topographical surveys from Bavaria begun in the 17th century. Another source was the stocktaking of church property after secularisation. Topographical description of historic buildings and registration of art monuments became a state task as preparation for protection. In 1835 Sulpiz Boisseree, a famous art collector, was installed as the first General Conservator but registration did not really begin until a petition was submitted by the Bavarian Association of Architects and Engineers in 1881. The unsuccessful method of questionnaires given to untrained teachers, engineers, officers etc. had to fail before specialised architects and art-historians really began the work in 1887. Only in 1904 were principles established formulating the method and threefold aims of inventories: 1. they were to be scholarly studies of ancient monuments and art works, 2. they were to have the administrative function of guiding protection, and 3. they were to be educational in order to solicit public acceptance and support for protection. According to the Bavarian Law for the Protection and Care of Monuments (1973) the administrative function is now served by monument lists (published in eight volumes) rather than inventories. The law thus defines the preparation and continuation of inventories and the monument lists as one of the legal responsibilities of the State Conservation office.

The inventory is an exact record of the history and appearance of individual buildings, as well as a learned evaluation of their significance. An inventory written according to scholarly principles by an individual author simultaneously has to obey official instructions. Therefore the State Monument Advisory Board discusses the scholarly principles as part of protection policy. Principally every ancient monument, whether in public, ecclesiastical or private possession, can be defined according to monument values as an achievement of the past. Historical furnishings are included, so far they are integral parts of a building and its use. But when a published inventory is used as a guide by thieves and is misunderstood as an official stocktaking of private and ecclesiastical property the scholarly principles have to compete with political arguments. An inventory should really try to achieve a utopian completeness, that is according to given principles it presents descriptions even of the destroyed buildings so far as they help to explain the history and topography of the historic site. The thorough scrutiny of a monument demands a persistent method of local inspection and research work in archives, which is done through the cooperation of art historians and architects.

The illustrated text, without any devaluating judgements, conveys the actual state of the ancient monument and tries to reconstruct its different historic appearances. The practice of building research, with the goal of complete knowledge of the historical development of a building, through exact recording by means of plans and very detailed drawings, is in Bavaria a method for protection, but for the inventories it is just one historical method.

Actually we continue the work we started a century ago, without the possibility of a systematic and consistent programme. In the past the Bavarian State Conservation Office published over 100 large volumes ("Art Monuments of Bavaria") and about 30 abridged versions ("Bavarian Art Monuments"), but still there are blanks on the map. Currently inventories of four cities and the cathedral of Augsburg are in preparation. The special exception of a church monograph contradicts our own concept of topographical integration of the object into its historic surroundings.

The inventory of Bamberg was begun decades ago as an individual work of one author, but with the help of co-authors we hope to publish soon the first volume of six. In the world renowned city of Rothenburg ob der Tauber the secular buildings are still largely unresearched. To fill this serious gap of knowledge of medieval secular architecture, research work was begun before World War II but later discontinued; just two years ago one art historian started again, but because financing for a team could not be obtained he has to work alone.

The inventory programme in Landberg am Lech is more successful, because funding through the Urban Development Law of 1971 is possible. The programme is incorporated in an actual planning process; therefore the results are integrated immediately in planning and before publication. A team of ten art historians, architects and historians - supervised by one member of the State Conservation Office - hope to do the work within four years. They thoroughly study the archives, record the buildings by means of on-site building research, describe and study the ecclesiastical furnishings and the tombstones of the cemeteries. All this work is traditionally done as scholarly description by historians without use of electronic data processing. Only for text editing is a computer used.

Such a programme can strengthen our utopian aim to record Bavarian historic buildings and art monuments. We try to work calmly, because we hope the 110,000 registered historic monuments are covered by legal protection. Knowing however, that real protection needs the profound knowledge gained through inventoring and study we hope that our publications might have this effect everywhere. Publication of inventories is a tradition which creates by itself a lasting tradition of historic monuments and art works.

RECORDING THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN FINLAND

DR A. VIKKULA

INTRODUCTION

In Finland the protection of ancient monuments and sites is regulated by the Ancient Monuments Act. This act protects every ancient site automatically without any separate decision made by the state authorities. However, dozens of monuments are destroyed partly or completely every year. The main reason is lack of an efficient way to inform the landowners, planners and others involved in land development. Theoretically, according to the law a monument is protected even though the state or local authorities are unaware of its existence.

INVENTORY

Several methods have been used in the inventory of ancient monuments. Basic inventory concerns a single parish and is made by one or two inspectors checking the known sites and looking for new ones in potential terrain. Partial inventory is made in a limited area influenced by land exploitation plans. Quick inventory usually concerns a whole commune, but only the known find places can be inspected due to lack of time. Archive inventory does not involve fieldwork and is not recommended in any circumstances as a final method.

So far about 40% of all communes have been surveyed using the basic inventory method and about 15% have not been surveyed at all. In the other communes the data is insufficient. This concerns the prehistoric sites - historical sites are surveyed mostly using the archive inventory method and are not known well enough.

PROBLEMS IN RECORDING THE SITES

About 10,000 ancient and 10,000 historical monuments and sites have been discovered in Finland and the number of stray-finds is similar. The stationary remains can be divided into two groups: 1) places with no visible signs of the remains, such as most dwelling sites and inhumation graves, and 2) places with visible constructions, such as cairns and hillforts. The monuments in category 2 are also often surrounded by invisible remains. The most common monuments are Stone Age dwelling sites, which cannot be discovered without excavation or other disturbance of the soil.

Even during basic inventory work no excavations can be made, and as a result the limits of a site are usually not known. However, the Ancient Monuments Act protects the site even though its total area is unknown. This is a basic problem for both the state or local authorities and the landusers, and can only be solved with time and money.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

A preliminary solution is to improve information. This has been done by publishing catalogues on all ancient monuments inside a Regional Planning Association area. The data in these catalogues are limited and consist of the locality (usually also the map), the owner and a brief description of the

site including the protection class, monument type and dating. The catalogues are usually concerned only with prehistoric sites.

Publishing catalogues is not a sufficient way to spread information, as it is not guaranteed that the landusers are aware of the publication. Even the protection announcements sent directly to the landowner are not very effective in case the land changes hands.

Therefore plans to create a more efficient information system using automatic data processing methods have been made during the last five years.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS REGISTER

The Ministry of Justice, the National Board of Survey and the Ministry of Environment are creating a data system to improve communication between the administration and the public concerning land property - the so called Real Estate Information System - is being developed and will be in use by the beginning of the 1990s. The Plan Section of the system is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and consists of all the data relating to the existing regional, master and town plans, to areas protected by law (both nature and cultural areas) and to other limitations on the use of land; also to permissions given for development e.g. on the basis of the Extractable Land Resources Act.

The Real Estate Information System has been shown to act as an effective intermediary in informing landusers about ancient monuments. The National Board of Antiquities began to create a register of information about the monuments to avoid duplication and to be able to use the data transmission equipment. The first version was designed to test the links and is briefly described below, even though the final solution may be very different.

The test version is divided into five files. The basic or leading file includes information about the locality, condition, protection class, research history and description of the site and its surroundings.

Other files are linked to the leading file by a monument code. The owner file consists of the real estate code as well as the owner's name and address. The data in the monument type file are the monument type, dating and number - one site can include several monument types. The decision file includes data concerning the type of decision, date, name of the authority and code. The find file so far includes only the numbers of the finds from the site but in the future will link with the Find Material Register.

The first version works in a micro-computer and was constructed using a database program (dBase III). The hardware used by the Real Estate Information System is an IBM mainframe computer. Problems in data transmission are not yet resolved and during the test it was necessary to do the data input twice. In any case, the test showed that several difficulties still exist in using data planned for archaeological purposes in a more general system. Much work is needed in checking the real estate codes - the test showed that only 30% of these are correct. The next task is to solve all these problems in order to create a useful system.

FUTURE VISIONS

In 1986-1987 a Data Processing General Plan was made, concerning the

whole National Board of Antiquities and Historical Monuments. Research proved that the various departments and sections in fact deal with very similar data. The Ancient Monument Register resembles the Register of Finnish Historic Architecture especially concerning information on locality, real estate codes and owners. Another feature in common is the same kind of connection between the photos, drawings, maps and artefacts in archaeological as well as ethnological and historical research.

In future all the data concerning ancient monuments and artefacts are going to be in one large data base, from which it can be used for different purposes.

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**INVENTORY AND DOCUMENTATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY - ACTUAL PRACTICE AT WORK
AND CURRENT DISCUSSION IN METHODS**

DR W. WULF

SUMMARY

To gain some impression and understanding of the facts of preservation of monuments in general and inventory in particular in the Federal Republic of Germany, it is essential to know and understand the importance of federalism in the inner affairs of our country. According to this fact the ten Bundeslander (federal states) and West-Berlin have a legal and executive authority of their own in many affairs. Among others all matters of culture and education are regulated by the administrations of the federal states.

The preservation and protection of monuments is regarded as part of cultural life and therefore the responsibility of the federal states. Here the Landesdenkmalamt (Board for Preservation of Monuments) and regional offices for protection are cooperating in the task of preserving monuments. In all federal states inventory is one of the duties of these Landesdenkmalamt, for preservation and protection are essentially dependent on the knowledge about the monuments. Therefore inventory is considered as a basic requirement for qualified scientific work in all Landesdenkmalamt.

The survey of the heritage of prehistoric and protohistoric monuments is registered either by special departments of the Landesdenkmalamt or by their own Landesamt für Vor- und Frühgeschichte (Board for Pre- and Protohistory). Often there is no definite line between the two disciplines. It can be said however, that objects above the surface of earth from the ninth century up to some thirty years ago are of interest for the inventory of monuments and are generally observed.

As a rule the inventory is organised as a department of its own within the Landesdenkmalamt.

Since the early twentieth century monuments are no longer identified only with objects of art but more generally with objects that are of value for their historic, artistic, scientific or urbanic qualities. This includes cathedrals and palaces, patrician and farm houses, objects of industrial and transport history and folklife.

The so-called Grobinventar (the elaborate, scientific inventory) was begun in the late 19th century, and a great tradition in compiling them was established in Bayern, Hessen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Rheinland, Westfalen, Berlin, Baden-Württemberg, Schleswig-Holstein and Niedersachsen. This tradition continues to the present.

When the federal states began to legalize preservation and protection of monuments in general during the seventies, the emphasis was on the registration of monuments in the form of lists. New forms of publication were developed to present the results.

Examples are the "Stadtkernatlas" (Atlas of Town Centres) 1975 from Schleswig-Holstein, "Kurzinventare" (Short Inventories) and "Baualtersplane" (Age of Building maps) since the late seventies from Bayern and the "Denkmaltopographie Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Topography of Historic Monuments of the Federal Republic of Germany). This last form of publication was proclaimed a common project of all Bundesländern. Niedersachsen, Hessen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Bremen, Bayern and Hamburg have published twenty-four volumes up till now.

The topography survey is intended to comment not only on the quality and importance of individual sites and monuments but also on their relationship to each other and to their surroundings and on their structural affinities. The interpretations are supported by maps and a lot of illustrations.

The importance of the inventory is at present principally determined by the urgent need to provide the record of monuments which in turn provides the necessary administrative support for executing the protection laws. So the necessity to complete the record dominates other activities. Bayern has just presented the complete record of its monuments, the first of the Bundesländer.

Although the records got dominance of work the Grobinventare were written further in some volumes in Rheinland-Pfalz, Rheinland, Westfalen and Bayern. These activities inspired a discussion in methods about new forms and contents of this important documentation, a discussion that continues. Critics mention the large size, length of editing and revision and high costs.

Alternative proposals suggest, for example, a filing system capable of continuous revision and addition, into which all known facts about a monument can be put; this can then serve as a source for further publication such as monographs, topographical or corpus editions.

As a rule the departments of inventory have their own technical equipment and staff to carry out their work: photographers, draughtsmen, photogrammetric technicians and specialists for scientific work on monuments.

Some Landesämter are about to make use of electronic data processing as an appropriate means for the solution of many problems in inventory and documentation.

INVENTORIES AND SURVEYS: FICTION OR NECESSITY!

DR R. DE JONG

The compilation of inventories and surveys has its own history and tradition in the Netherlands. Since the beginning of the century it has been worked on regularly. Interpretations and opinions correspond to those of neighbouring countries.

From the second half of the seventies onward the preservation of monuments seems to have been shaken to its foundations.

European Architectural Heritage Year 1975 increased public and political interest, not only in monumental buildings but also in the renovation of towns and villages. Since then subjects like industrial archaeology and the architecture and urban development of the second half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century have become of interest, alongside the decline in private ownership of historical country estates and the complex question of environmental^a planning. Of immediate influence were governmental reforms, the growth of population, diminishing material wealth and the increase of leisure time. The fast developing information technology and the need for information exert a heavy influence.

The idea of obtaining a complete record by means of inventories and surveys - a typically 19th century view - has proved to be a fiction. The preservation of monuments has itself developed into a science. It has written its own definitions, has outlined the fields of research and formulated its social interests.

The organisation and the impact of surveys, re-surveys and inventories, defined by the continuously developing science of preserving monuments, will never, by definition, be complete by any given time. Depending on the historical evolution results will differ from one country to another.

As instruments for practising this science they can be linked methodologically to each other at an international level.

The need for inventories and surveys is shown by daily practice. In the Netherlands the third survey will take place at the end of the eighties and the beginning of the nineties.

Within five years a nationwide survey will be compiled of monuments and sites, dating from the middle of the 19th century up till now. A re-survey of the monuments already under protection is also in preparation. The re-survey of conservation areas will be compiled this year.

Since 1983 a great change has taken place in the planning and execution of the inventories. The aim is not to describe all monuments, but to analyse and characterize those groups and types of monuments which are important or exceptional for a region, town or village. If the scheme is to search for the meaning of a type or group, then it will also have to consider the history of occupation and settlement, as well as to the relevant characterization of the history of building.

By way of knowledge acquired from surveys, re-surveys, inventories and architectural publications, the preservation of monuments is expanded and deepened as a science. It also serves as a basis for the protection and conservation of monuments and sites, and needs therefore to be published as a source of information. In turn it will be influenced by changing social and cultural views, making it necessary to keep it up to date. It is also

essential that these instruments are put to use there where the state of the research indicates a void.

Maybe some day the intended and desired overview will come into being; in the meantime, however, it is essential that the necessary insight is acquired that makes dealing with environmental planning and historical monuments possible.

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THE SURVEY IN THE PROVINCE OF UTRECHT; TOWARDS A REGIONAL
ORGANIZATION AND AN INTEGRAL SURVEY OF MONUMENTS AND
SITES IN THE NETHERLANDS

DR R.K.M. BLIJDENSTEIN

Although at this European meeting the discussion on survey of historic buildings concentrates at a national level, it will be useful to show the activities of local authorities in this matter. In The Netherlands the contribution of the provinces is essential because of the decentralisation of the preservation of monuments.

In the next four or five years the provinces have to execute a national survey programme of buildings and sites dating between 1850 and 1940. As a representative of the provincial authorities I will read a paper on the activities of the provinces in The Netherlands in relation to the new survey programme and on the objectives and the methodology of the survey.

Probably next year a new Historic Building and Ancient Monuments Act will become operative. The compiling of statutory lists of historic buildings remains a task of the national government, but the statutory control over listed buildings will, under certain conditions, rest with the local authorities. Since 1986 it is the local authorities which establish priorities in granting money (provided by the national government) to the owners of listed buildings. So the preservation of our national heritage will in the future depend more and more on the capability and willingness of the local authorities. Simultaneously the quality of statutory lists will depend on the surveys executed by the provinces.

The national survey 1850-1940 must be finished within five years. The twelve provinces and the four cities Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht will carry out the survey. For the entire project six million guilders have been appropriated. The provinces will contribute about a third.

When the survey is finished, a selection of some 150 - 200,000 buildings is designated for statutory listing. At the same time a re-survey of the 40,000 buildings already listed will take place. Proposals for selection are to come from the local authorities. After this, attention will be given to the publication of the survey results, province by province.

Mr R. de Jong of the Government Service for the Preservation of Monuments and Historic Buildings (RDMZ) will give you further information about the objectives and methodology of this national survey programme 1850-1940. There are reasons why the national government delegates the execution of the survey to the provinces. Firstly because the RDMZ does not have sufficient capacity, secondly because the provinces already have the know-how on this subject and thirdly because the province is the obvious authority for a regional approach to the survey.

Ever since the listing of buildings in The Netherlands began in the sixties there have been some thematic surveys of building types (neo-gothic churches, railway-stations, houses of the International Style). In the seventies and early eighties there was a spate of publications and exhibitions on modern Dutch architecture and industrial monuments and many private organizations began research and survey. The political

discussion on decentralization intensified. More and more local authorities were engaged in preparing their own preservation acts and in listing buildings in their area. At present 146 of the 725 Dutch parishes have their own preservation acts and about 7500 buildings are listed locally. In the next few years this still small number will increase markedly. In 1980 three of the twelve provinces started a survey of historic buildings. The province of Utrecht followed in 1983 with a survey programme. Generally the provinces advise the Minister for Cultural Affairs on applications for the demolition or alteration of listed buildings. They also subsidize restoration or repair of specific buildings like windmills (about 30 million guilders in total for last year). Beside that, the provinces have the power to give grants or to refuse applications from local authorities concerning town and country planning, particularly when conservation areas are involved. The provinces subsidize and support archaeological excavations and private organizations. A private provincial organization, unique in Europe, is the Monument-Watch, which engages in minor repairs on historic buildings in order to prevent further damage and costly restorations.

The Dutch provinces pursue different policies on preservation of monuments; also the objectives and methodologies of their survey activities differ. Consequently the national survey 1850-1940, which has just begun, will be interpreted differently by the various provinces. The RDMZ is currently developing a manual, a thesaurus of architectural terms and a software program. This year all the provinces and the four cities are expected to start the survey. The thematic surveys of the last decade by the RDMZ will give way to an integral survey by the provinces for the period 1850-1940.

The Province of Utrecht will incorporate the national survey in its existing programme in order to obtain a complete inventory for each parish. In fact the pace of our programme will increase. In order to achieve a real integral survey we include also a survey of buildings dating before 1850 and a survey of archaeological sites and historic-geographical structures. Beside that we make a preselection on the basis of developed criteria. Lastly for each parish we prepare a low-priced publication of the survey results for a wide audience at a modest cost in cooperation with a commercial editor. Because of such an ambitious approach we work together with the local authority of each parish. Only by means of teamwork can we achieve the acceptance of our aim - the care of monuments and historic buildings.

**APPLIED HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION;
SOME REMARKS ON THE SURVEY OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS
IN THE NETHERLANDS**

DR J.A.J. VERVLOET

The Netherlands is a densely populated country with very intensive land use. Since World War II the villages, towns and cities have become extremely extensive and between the different residential and industrial areas a huge network of motorways has developed.

Also in the agricultural sector fundamental changes have taken place. Great areas of the traditional cultural landscape have been reconstructed. Nowadays, each year between 30,000 and 40,000 ha are reserved for land consolidation. All these interventions threaten the quality of our National Heritage. Information on our past is diminishing at an increasing tempo.

Until recently, protection by law was only possible for a part of the most valuable buildings and archaeological sites, the Historic Building and Ancient Monument Act being the most important instrument for conservation. This act embraces not only individual elements but also collections or ensembles, such as valuable historic villages. Nevertheless, the effect of the act is still rather limited. The law of precedent prevents a broad enforcement. Moreover, the implementation is mainly controlled by art historians, whose field of interest is focused on architectural styles rather than on the historical background of the cultural landscape as a whole.

During the last decade, some historical-geographers have tried to develop methods of landscape inventory and valuation, with the intention of filling this gap. In my contribution some applied historical-geographical inventory techniques are presented: two inventories of Dutch landscapes on a national scale, an inventory on a provincial scale, and some examples of inventories for the purpose of land consolidation projects. In conclusion, some additional information about the legal framework and the future possibilities will be given. The contribution will be accompanied by approximately five posters to be displayed elsewhere in the congress-hall.

LA CONSERVAZIONE IN AREZZO, FONDAMENTI TEORICI E APPLICAZIONI PRATICHE

DR M. LENZINI AND DR L. MARCHETTI

La legislazione italiana costituisce il quadro di riferimento normativo delle operazioni di conservazione e restauro dei beni culturali, la legge fondamentale è la n° 1089 del 1 giugno 1939 che fornisce il quadro disciplinare della tutela ancora oggi in vigore con aggiustamenti e correzioni contenuti nelle leggi n° 1552 del 1961 e n° 512 del 1982, essenzialmente sul versante economico e delle incentivazioni all'intervento privato che attualmente ha raggiunto livelli di partecipazione abbastanza interessanti. Nel 1974 venne costituito il Ministero per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali riunendo in esso competenze in materia di beni culturali appartenenti a diversi Ministeri, l'operatività di tale Ministero è assicurata dai suoi Organi Periferici: Le Soprintendenze.

Il quadro di riferimento teorico dell'Amministrazione Statale è dato dalle "Carte del Restauro" di Atene del 1931 e di Venezia del 1964, tradotte in Circolari Ministeriali vincolanti gli Uffici dipendenti nel 1932 e nel 1972, ma il dibattito culturale sempre vivo nel nostro paese ha evidenziato e superato in alcuni punti le prescrizioni di queste sintesi programmatico-normative.

In effetti sia la legge n° 1089/39 sia le carte del restauro appaiono tese alla salvaguardia dei valori estetico formali del manufatto con scarsa preoccupazione per i valori di questo come organismo strutturale omogeneo, valori che la cultura attuale tende ad evidenziare condannando unanimemente la sostituzione di strutture originali con altre eseguite con tecnologie moderne ed il rafforzamento di elementi portanti con l'inserimento di elementi non reversibili o non sufficientemente sperimentati. Altro limite culturale è dato dalla carenza di ricerca storica e di analisi architettonica e scientifica richiesta prima dell'intervento di restauro e, anche in questo caso, il dibattito culturale ha inteso ovviare a tale limitazione fornendo i presupposti per un ampliamento dell'attività di ricerca volta a conoscere il manufatto e le sue vicende storiche prima di procedere a qualsiasi tipo di intervento di restauro utilizzando tutte le tecniche di indagine non invasiva messa a disposizione dalla attuale tecnologia e strumenti di lettura delle indagini anche mutuati da altre discipline, come il metodo di lettura per unità stratigrafiche murarie che l'Università di Siena sta mettendo a punto per l'analisi delle murature in elevazione mutuandole dalle indagini archeologiche.

In questo vivace dibattito culturale la Soprintendenza per i Beni Ambientali, Architettonici Artistici e Storici di Arezzo intende esemplificare alcuni interventi di ricerca e restauro volti alla conservazione e alla tutela di opere di interesse storico-artistico.

Il più importante di tali interventi riguarda l'opera di Piero della Francesca in San Francesco di Arezzo, il ciclo di affreschi ispirato alla leggenda della "Vera Croce". L'opera è per la prima volta oggetto di una ricerca approfondita ed ampia, quasi tridimensionale, che i mezzi scientifici e tecnici, sofisticati e no, oggi a nostra disposizione, hanno consentito di condurre al solo scopo di individuare, ove possibile, quel complesso di cause e concause che degli affreschi di Piero hanno determinato il complessivo

degrado prima di ipotizzare qualsiasi intervento di restauro. Il programma di indagini, proposto dalla Soprintendenza e quasi completato sotto la direzione e responsabilità dei funzionari direttivi tecnici dell'Ufficio, con la finalità di rendere pubblici i risultati delle indagini ancora prima di procedere alla definizione di un eventuale nuovo intervento di restauro si è articolata su cinque settori di ricerca:

- a) - SETTORE STORICO: analisi dei documenti di archivio sia delle evoluzioni urbanistiche del "sito" e delle trasformazioni architettoniche dell'edificio, che della storia dei restauri e dei danni e dissesti sofferti dalle pareti dipinte del Coro.
- b) - SETTORE STRUTTURE: si è proceduto allo studio dello stato funzionale e di integrità delle strutture che costituiscono il supporto naturale degli intonaci dipinti con la sua vasta e articolatissima storia dei dissesti e dei relativi provvedimenti intrapresi nel corso dei secoli che hanno messo in luce le centralità del problema strutturale come potenziale fattore di rischio.
- c) - SETTORE AMBIENTE: nell'ambito del riconoscimento delle possibili cause di degrado delle superfici dipinte ha una fondamentale importanza lo studio delle condizioni microclimatiche delle superfici e del grado di umidità delle murature sottostanti.
- d) - SETTORE SUPERFICI DIPINTE: è la ricerca più delicata che tiene conto dei risultati delle analisi degli altri settori, di analisi negli intonaci con esami granulometrici, mineralogici, chimici e stratigrafici e si sono elaborate delle mappe tematiche in grado di visualizzare e localizzare gli elementi disponibili per la conoscenza dei fenomeni.
- e) - SETTORE DELLA DIAGNOSTICA ARTISTICA E ARCHITETTONICA: L'apporto di notizie fornito dalla investigazione scientifica condotta organicamente su tutte le pareti affrescate, sulla volta e su tutte le altre parti costituenti l'ambito fisico-spaziale della tribuna è stato inesauribile e preziosissimo.
Per le superfici dipinte si è proceduto ad una campagna fotografica esaustiva sia a luce diretta che radente, riflettografica a raggi infrarossi, fotografica a fluorescenza da ultravioletti, fotografica ad infrarossi in falso colore, termografica magnetometrica, fotogrammetrica e morfologica sulle pareti. Il tutto ha fornito informazioni preziose anche al di là degli obiettivi più immediati della ricerca finalizzata alla conoscenza per il restauro.

Insieme alla ricerca preordinata al restauro di una superficie dipinta la Soprintendenza di Arezzo ha realizzato degli interventi di restauro su edifici collegati a attività specifiche di ricerca.

Nel caso del Palazzo Casali di Cortona una ricerca presso l'Archivio di Stato di Firenze condotta dal Dott. Gianluca ha posto in luce l'esistenza di rilievi e progetti di trasformazione riferibili all'edificio seicentesco e al suo assetto ottocentesco. Sulla scorta di questa documentazione sono stati eseguiti due interventi, il primo nella cappelladelle carceri ottocentesche volto a conservare e consolidare la pavimentazione che reca le tracce della suddivisione in cellette dell'area destinata ai detenuti, l'altro volto a recuperare l'antico passaggio che collegava con rampe il cortile con i sotterranei e il vicolo posteriore al palazzo.

Nel caso del Castello dei Conti Guidi a Castel San Niccolò, non essendo state reperite fonti documentarie attendibili, si è proceduto ad un delicato lavoro di scavo di un piccolo terrapieno individuando le tracce della originale rampa di accesso al torrione principale e si è proceduto ad una riproposizione di questa con il materiale recuperato dello scavo e con strutture moderne atte a denunciarne l'origine attuale.

Nel caso del chiostro del Convento di S. Agostino a Monte S. Savino, opera attribuita al Sansovino, l'intervento ha seguito una logica volta a ottenere il ripristino dell'esistente eliminando superfetazioni funzionali di epoca recente e indagando sulla possibile esistenza di decorazioni originali celate dai nuovi intonaci.

Nel caso di Badia Subcastelli a Sansepolcro ci si è trovati di fronte ad una struttura realizzata con absidi contrapposte e con cripte contrapposte.

In questo caso la Soprintendenza ha proceduto, in collaborazione con l'Università di Siena e con la Soprintendenza Archeologica di Firenze ad effettuare uno scavo stratigrafico del rinfiacco delle volte delle due cripte al fine di tentare una datazione delle stesse per integrare il materiale documentario disponibile.

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"THE USE OF THE COMPUTER IN ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY"

DR R. STENVERT

In this contribution I will discuss some points concerning the use of relatively new techniques such as the computer, as an aid to research in architectural history. My main topics are: is it possible to use commercial software for architectural history and, if so, how; what are the major drawbacks, and do the new techniques have any methodological impact on research techniques?

Let us distinguish between the two major techniques. First there is the descriptive approach; "translating" a building into a piece of text. And secondly there is the direct approach of "capturing" a picture into the computer.

"Translating" a building into text is a very common practice, especially in inventories, where photographs are accompanied by a prose description. It is there that we meet the shortcomings of formal language; a picture is worth more than a thousand words. Problems of terminology arise when describing a picture and placing it in some sort of database, but concentration on this one problem could deter us from other possibilities of the use of the computer.

In industry the automation of technical drawings has already a history of more than three decades. Curved shapes in aircraft and automobile construction have resulted in specially designed software - Computer-Aided Design (CAD). Architectural firms use it at present for designing and drawing new buildings. Some years ago a huge computer with special terminals for these applications was necessary, but nowadays it is possible to use this kind of software even on a personal computer.

At the University of Utrecht a survey is in progress for the Government Service for the Preservation of Monuments and Historic Buildings (Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg) to investigate the use of CAD as a tool for capturing architectural history and reconstructing old buildings.

Although techniques have been developed for scanning a picture into a "bitmap" (using CD-Worm and Interactive Video) and thereby to "grab" the picture into the computer, software is not yet available for the manipulation of these bitmaps (image-processing) for the specific goals of architectural history.

At the present time two-dimensional drawings of a building in its present state are used as a starting point for three-dimensional Computer-Aided reconstructions. With the aid of the additional information obtained from research into the construction of the building itself it is possible to reconstruct earlier phases in a very interesting way. Drawing all possible alternatives by hand was exacting and painstaking work and thus not a very frequent practice. The capability to add and subtract elements from a three-dimensional model of the building in its present state, with the aid of CAD, gives us the possibility of visualizing all required alternatives relatively easily.

In the long run it may be possible for CAD to help us understand better how architects designed their buildings, and even about the way

architectural historians construct their images of the past. Maybe CAD could lead the way to a better understanding of the historical process, with methodological notions like the evolution of shape and morphology, type and typology and even the intended meaning of the building, the iconology.

The above mentioned survey is basically a scientific survey, built upon some pilot-projects to investigate the aims and limits of this new approach regarding specific architectural historical problems. The expected spin-off will be a customised CAD-software package (for use in a commercial CAD program), with a digital library of historical elements usable for daily reconstruction problems.

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"L'EMPLOI DE L'ORDINATEUR POUR DES RECHERCHES DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'HISTOIRE DE ARCHITECTURE"

DR R. STENVERT

Dans cette contribution je voudrais bien parler de quelques points ayant trait à l'emploi de l'ordinateur comme outil dans les recherches dans le domaine de l'histoire de l'architecture. Mes sujets principaux seront:
Est-il possible d'utiliser du logiciel commercial pour des recherches dans le domaine de l'histoire de l'architecture?

-Quelles sont les possibilités?

-Quels sont les problèmes les plus importants?

-Ces nouvelles techniques ont-elles des conséquences méthodologiques pour l'histoire de l'architecture?

Pour une bonne compréhension il est nécessaire de faire la distinction entre deux techniques importantes. Premièrement l'approche descriptive: la "traduction" d'un bâtiment par un texte. Deuxièmement: l'introduction directe d'une image dans l'ordinateur.

La traduction d'une image par un texte se fait fréquemment, surtout pour des inventaires, où des photos sont accompagnées d'un fragment de texte avec d'une description de bâtiment. C'est justement là que nous atteignons les limites de la langue formelle; puisqu'une seule image exprime plus qu'un millier de mots. Le processus de la traduction d'une image pas un texte et de son stockage dans une base de données a provoqué surtout des problèmes d'ordre terminologique. Pourtant, si nous nous occupons exclusivement de ce problème, les autres emplois potentiels de l'ordinateur resteront hors considération.

Dans l'industrie, l'automatisation de dessins techniques se fait depuis 30 années déjà des formes courbées provenant de l'industrie aéronautique et de l'industrie automobile ont fait naître un logiciel spécifique: Computer-Aided Design (CAD).

Il y a quelques années seulement qu'il fallait avoir - pour l'utilisation de ce logiciel spécifique - un ordinateur énorme avec des "terminals" spéciaux, tandis qu'aujourd'hui un "Personal Computer" suffit. Le logiciel en question est employé déjà par des cabinets d'architectes pour la conception et le plan de nouveaux bâtiments.

A présent le Service des Monuments Historiques (Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg) a confié à l'Université d'Utrecht la mission de rechercher les possibilités d'emploi de CAD comme un outil pour des recherches dans le domaine de l'histoire de l'architecture et pour la reconstruction de bâtiments.

Si le scanning d'une image aboutissant (à l'aide de CD-WORM et d'un vidéo-disque à un "bitmap" est une possibilité d'introduire l'image directement dans l'ordinateur, il paraît que - par manque de techniques de logiciel correctes - la manipulation des "bitmaps" (traitement d'image) n'est pas encore développée à un tel point qu'elle puisse être employée dans la domaine spécifique de l'histoire de l'architecture.

Des dessins à deux dimensions d'un bâtiment dans sa condition actuelle constituent le point de départ pour les reconstructions CAD à trois

dimensions. A l'aide de l'information additionnelle fournie par des recherches relatives à l'histoire de l'architecture sur place (donc dans l'edifice même) il est possible de reconstruire - de façon très vive - des stades plus anciennes. Le dessin à la main de toutes les alternatives possibles a toujours été un travail précis, prenant beaucoup de temps. Par conséquent il ne fut guère exécuté.

L'analyse de modèle à trois dimensions de la situation actuelle à l'aide de CAD crée la possibilité de traduire de façon relativement simple toutes les alternatives possibles.

A la longue il serait même possible que les techniques CAD apportent leurs contributions à une meilleure analyse et à une meilleure compréhension même de la façon dont les historiens de l'architecture créent leur image du passé.

Peut-être les techniques CAD peuvent-elles contribuer à obtenir une meilleure compréhension du processus historique. Dans ce cadre des notions comme évolution de la forme et morphologie, type et typologie et même le sens profond - l'iconologie - du bâtiment jouent un rôle important.

Les recherches susmentionnées sont en premier lieu des recherches scientifiques. A l'aide de quelques enquêtes pilote les possibilités et les limites de cette nouvelle approche mis en relation avec les problèmes spécifiques relatifs à l'histoire, seront explorés.

A part de cela, ces recherches auront comme sous-produit important un "software package" confectionné (supplémentaire au "paquet" CAD commercial) pourvu d'une bibliothèque digitale d'éléments historiques, dans la pratique quotidienne de l'historien de l'architecture.

"HET GEBRUIK VAN DE COMPUTER IN ARCHITECTUURHISTORISCH ONDERZOEK"

DR R. STENVERT

In deze bijdrage wil ik een aantal punten aansnijden met betrekking tot het gebruik van de computer als hulpmiddel bij architectuurhistorisch onderzoek. Mijn belangrijkste punten zijn: is het mogelijk om commerciële software te gebruiken bij architectuurhistorisch onderzoek, wat is er mogelijk, wat zijn de grootste problemen, en hebben deze nieuwe technieken methodologische consequenties voor de architectuurhistorie?

Voor een goed begrip is het nodig om een onderscheid te maken tussen twee belangrijke technieken. Ten eerste de beschrijvende aanpak; het "vertalen" van het gebouw in een stuk tekst. En ten tweede is er het direct "invoeren" van het beeld in de computer.

Het vertalen van beeld in tekst is een zeer gewoon gebruik, met name bij inventarisaties, waar foto's vergezeld gaan van tekst met een beschrijving van het gebouw. Juist daar bereiken we veelal de grenzen van de formele taal; een afbeelding zegt immers meer dan duizend woorden. Vooral terminologische problemen hebben hun oorsprong in deze vertaalslag van beeld naar tekst en de opslag daarvan in een of andere database. Fixatie op alleen dit probleem zou ons evenwel afleiden van ander mogelijk gebruik van de computer.

In de industrie heeft de automatisering van technische tekeningen al een geschiedenis van meer dan dertig jaar. Gebogen vormen in de vliegtuigbouw en autoindustrie resulteerden in speciaal hiervoor ontworpen software: Computer-Aided Design (CAD). Nog voor enkele jaren was een enorme computer met speciale terminals nodig, maar momenteel is het zelfs mogelijk om deze software op een personal computer te gebruiken. Architectenbureaus gebruiken het al voor het ontwerpen en tekenen van nieuwe gebouwen.

Op dit moment wordt er bij de Universiteit van Utrecht een onderzoek gedaan in opdracht van de Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg in Zeist, naar de mogelijke toepassingen van CAD als een hulpmiddel bij architectuurhistorisch onderzoek en reconstructies van gebouwen.

Hoewel het scannen van een afbeelding in een "bitmap" (met gebruikmaking van CD-Worm en de Beeldplaat) ook een mogelijkheid is om het beeld direct in de computer in te voeren, blijkt dat, als gevolg van een gebrek aan de juiste software technieken, het manipuleren van bitmaps (beeldverwerking) op het moment nog onvoldoende ontwikkeld is om dit goed in relatie tot specifiek architectuurhistorische vraagstellingen te gebruiken.

Twee-dimensionale tekeningen van het gebouw in zijn huidige toestand worden als uitgangspunt gebruikt voor drie-dimensionale CAD-reconstructies. Met behulp van de extra informatie verkregen van bouwhistorisch onderzoek in het gebouw zelf is het mogelijk om oudere historische fasen op een zeer aansprekende wijze weer te geven. Het met de hand tekenen van alle mogelijke alternatieven was een erg nauwkeurige en tijdrovende zaak en werd daarom vaak achterwege gelaten. Het ontleden van het drie-dimensionale model van deze huidige toestand met behulp van CAD scheidt

de mogelijkheid om alle mogelijk alternatieven op een relatief eenvoudige manier af te beelden.

Op langer termijn zou het zelfs mogelijk kunnen zijn dat door CAD-technieken een bijdrage geleverd kan worden om het ontwerpproces van architecten beter te kunnen doorgronden en zelfs om een beter inzicht te krijgen in de manier waarop architectuurhistorici hun beeld van het verleden construeren. Misschien kunnen CAD-technieken zelfs helpen om een beter begrip te krijgen van het historische proces, waarbij methodologische noties als vormontwikkeling en morfologie, type en typologie en zelfs de betekenis van het gebouw - de iconologie - op de voorgrond treden.

Het bovenvermelde onderzoek is in eerste instantie een wetenschappelijk onderzoek, waarbij door middel van enkele pilot-projects, gekeken wordt naar de mogelijkheden en de grenzen van deze nieuwe benadering met betrekking tot de specifiek architectuurhistorische problematiek. Daarnaast zal een speciaal toegesneden CAD-software pakket (als toevoeging aan het commerciële pakket) een belangrijk bijproduct van dit onderzoek zijn, voorzien van een digitale bibliotheek van historische elementen, bruikbaar voor de dagelijkse praktijk van de bouwhistoricus.

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COLLOQUE - OXFORD

18-22 Avril 1988

LA GESTION DU PATRIMOINE ARCHEOLOGIQUE EN LORRAINE - FRANCE

Abstract

This statement about the administration of the archaeological patrimony in Lorraine is to present, at once, thanks to many statistical data, how we have improved in the domain of the archaeological map since 1985.

Then to expose the programm of urban archaeological maps. In Lorraine such a document has been finished for Sarrebourg (Moselle) since 1986. Another one is about to be effectuated for Metz since 1987.

Lastly, to show the project of investigations-inventories, which has been begun since 1987 on the "pagus of Scarpone" (Lorraine centrale say 142 "communes"), with more particularly the case of the "regional airport" of Lorraine by way of example, to take into account the archaeological patrimony before the beginning of very big public works.

X. DELESTRE

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Historiques et Préhistoriques
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6, Place de Chambre
57045 METZ CEDEX 1

MINISTERE DE LA CULTURE ET DE LA COMMUNICATION

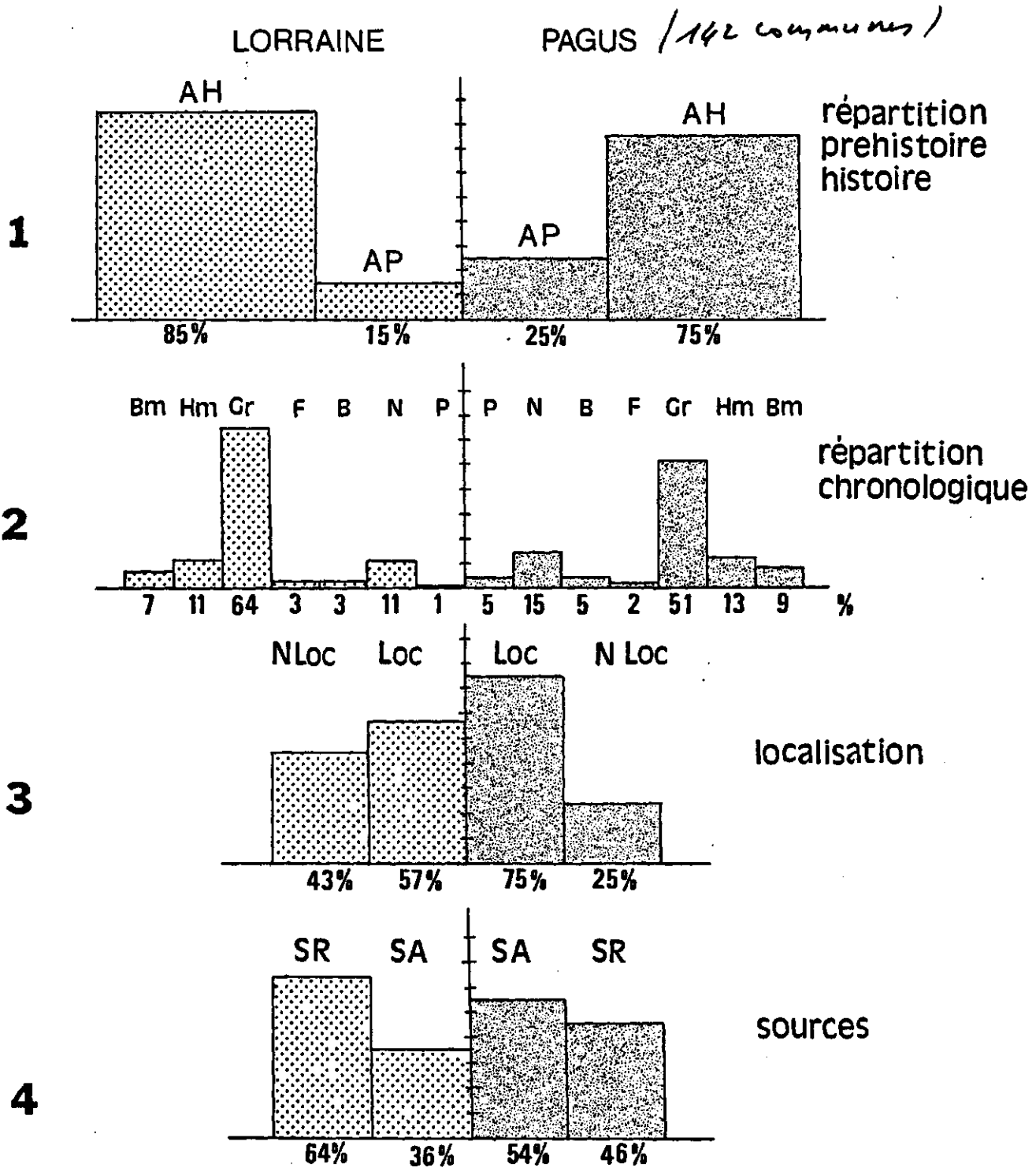
Sous-Direction de l'Archéologie

REPARTITION DES GISEMENTS PAR ARRONDISSEMENT

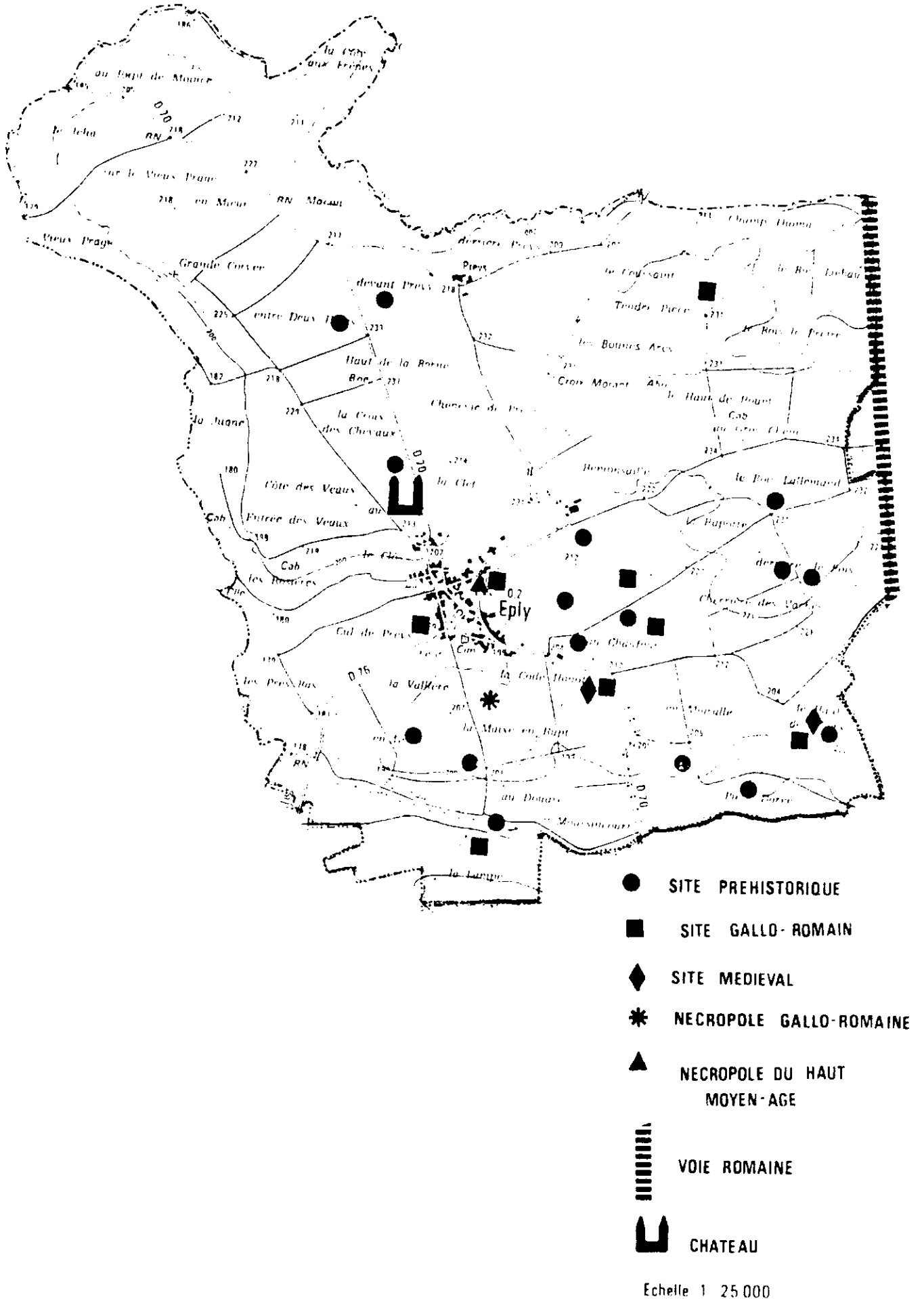
| Dépt. | Arrondissements | Nombre de sites | Nombre de Correspondants |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Moselle | Boulay | 329 | 1 |
| | Château-Salins | 484 | 4 |
| | Forbach | 280 | 6 |
| | Metz-Champagne | 477 | 8 |
| | Sarrebourg | 487 | 4 |
| | Sarreguemines | 355 | 4 |
| | Thionville-Est | 410 | 4 |
| | Thionville-Ouest | 181 | 4 |
| | Metz | 157 | D.A.H.P.L. |
| Meurthe et Moselle | Briey | 298 | 6 |
| | Lunéville | 328 | 9 |
| | Nancy | 1 311 | 12 |
| | Toul | 638 | 4 |
| Vosges | Epinal | 513 | 14 |
| | Neufchâteau | 289 | 7 |
| | Saint-Dié | 69 | 4 |
| Meuse | Bar-le-Duc | 253 | 3 |
| | Commercy | 358 | 5 |
| | Verdun | 782 | 13 |

DENSITE DES SITES PAR DEPARTEMENT

| Département | Commune | Superficie | Nombre de sites |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Meuse | 485 | 6 220 km ² | 1 393 |
| Meurthe et Moselle | 587 | 5 235 km ² | 2 575 |
| Moselle | 719 | 6 214 km ² | 3 160 |
| Vosges | 516 | 5 871 km ² | 871 |



EPLY - MEURTHE ET MOSELLE
(exemple de commune prospectée à vue exhaustive)



ICHIER

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|------|-------|--------|---------|-------------|--|
| | | | | | | |
| Région | Dpt. | Arrt. | Canton | Commune | n° gisement | |
| CLASSEMENT INSEE | | | | | | |

Département :

Arrondissement :

Canton :

Commune :

Carte IGN – Zone :

Feuille :

n°

Echelle

Coordonnées Lambert – X :

Y :

Z :

Lieu-dit :

Cadastre – Ancien année :

section :

parcelles (s) :

Récent année :

section :

parcelles (s) :

Micro-toponymes :

Textes :

Micro-toponymes :

Documents graphiques divers :

| | origine | année | mission | passé | échelle | classement |
|------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|------------|
| Photographie verticale | | | | | | |
| Photographie oblique | | | | | | |
| Photographie au sol | | | | | | |

Fouilles et Recherches antérieures :

Informations orales :

Bibliographie :

Géographie

Géomorphologie :

Hydrologie :

Climat :

exposition :

ensoleillement :

Occupation du sol – paysage :

habitat :

voirie :

**Géologie
Pédologie**

Géologie :

Pédologie :

Description

Site :

Mobilier :

**Interprétation
Datation**

Interprétation :

Datation :

Conservation

Site – Propriétaire :

Locataire :

Correspondant :

Etat :

Accès :

Mobilier – Propriétaire :

Rédacteur :

date :

REPUBLIQUE HELLENIQUE
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DIRECTION DES ARCHIVES DES MONUMENTS
10, Pl. Karitsi
105 61 ATHENES
Tel. 32.29.820 -
32.25.323
Le Directeur: A. Choremis (Archéologue)

PROJET : INVENTAIRE
INFORMATISÉ ET CARTE
ARCHÉOLOGIQUE DE
LA GRÈCE.

LE PROJET

La Direction des Archives des Monuments du Ministère Hellénique de la Culture est en train d'établir un projet en vue de répertorier les sites et les monuments, pour la création de l'Inventaire Informatisé et de la Carte Archéologique de la Grèce.

Tous les sites archéologiques ainsi que les monuments de valeur culturelle jusqu'aux plus récents sont susceptibles d'être pris en compte.

Le but du Ministère et par conséquent de la Direction des Archives des Monuments est de procéder de façon conforme aux normes des États membres de la Communauté ainsi que de l'UNESCO.

O B J E C T I F S E T P R O G R A M M A T I O N

1. Coordination avec d'autres archives des monuments grecs, outre ceux qui sont déposés en Grèce.
2. Création d'une banque des données administratives et scientifiques concernant les sites et les monuments.
3. Collecte des bases des données multiples (documentation, bibliographie, littérature archéologique, sources historiques, cartes, plans, photos etc.).
4. Formation du Registre National des Sites et Monuments.
5. Création des lexiques des termes et des vocabulaires normalisés et hiérarchisés (Thésaurus).
6. Création des bordereaux normalisés pour la saisie des données.
7. Etude et avant-projet du système cartographique (cartographie thématique, topographique, statistique etc).
8. Création du système informatique : étude, choix ou création du support logistique nécessaire et choix du matériel électronique conforme.
9. Projet-test sur une première acquisition des données.
10. Acquisition des données : a) enregistrement sur bordereau, b) traitement informatique.

BIJLAGE

LIST OF DELEGATES

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| BELGIUM | Dr G. De Boe - Service national des Fouilles |
| | Suzanne Van Aerschot - Ministerie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap |
| BULGARIA | Dr M. Rousseva - Ministry of Culture |
| DENMARK | Dr H. Johannsen - Danmarks Kirker Nationalmuseet |
| ENGLAND | Mr B. Anthony - Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England |
| | Mr W. Startin - " " " |
| | Mr M.A.L. Ross - Department of the Environment |
| | Mr T.G. Hassall - Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England |
| | Mr D.J. Bonney " " " |
| | Mr D.W. Black " " " |
| | Mr C.C. Taylor " " " |
| | Mr C.J. Dunn " " " |
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| | Mr F.A. Aberg " " " |
| Mrs S. Pearson " " " | |
| Mr P. Everson " " " | |
| Miss H. Hobhouse " " " | |
| Miss V.A. Smith " " " | |
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| | Dr A. Vikkula " " " |
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| | Dr. X. Delestre - Direction des Antiquites Prehistoriques et Historiques de Lorraine |
| | Dr A. Ferdiere - Circonscription des Antiquities Historiques |
| | Dr A. Josephsson - l'Inventaire Archeologique: celle de Rhone-Alpes a Lyon |
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| | Dr H.W. Lubbeke - Bayer. Landesamt fur Denkmalpflege |

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| PORTUGAL | Dr M. Alcada - Ministerio do Equipamento Social Obras Publicas Habitacae e Urbanismo |
| SCOTLAND | Mr J.G. Dunbar - Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland Mrs A. Riches - Historic Buildings and Monuments Directorate for Scotland |
| SPAIN | Mrs S. Fernandez - Miniserio de Cultura |
| SWITZERLAND | Dr R. Glutz von Blotzheim - Institute for the Preservation of Monuments ETH Dr B. Glutz von Blotzheim " " " |
| WALES | Mr P. Smith - Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales Mr J. Douglas Hogg - CADW Welsh Historic Monuments Dr S.E. Rees " Mr J. Hilling " |