



EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE IDENTITY CARD



European Cultural Heritage Identity Card

FP7-ENV-2008-1 n ° 226995

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Project duration: 36 months

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COORDINATOR



Prof. Dr. Roko Žarnić

The identity of a heritage asset can be observed and described on different ways and from different points of view. Human intention to preserve memory on their achievements beyond their material life that may be endangered by natural reasons or anthropogenic activities, left behind a vast of records that creates a history. The archaeological remains are the valuable reminders but written documents still are those that are the most important sources of knowledge. The traces of systematic data collection can be discovered even in ancient documents and documents of renaissance period in Europe. But, in the recent two centuries more complete information systems have been developed. Nowadays, when the tremendous development of informatics technologies and affordable instruments and devices, offer collection of enormous quantity of data, the question of efficient system of their preservation became one of the important questions. Can the information technologies offer as efficient preservation of data as carving on natural or artificial ceramics? But before dealing with this question is the question to be answered: are we able to organize data to be preserved on the way that enables their comparison in wider community and that are sufficient source for proper decisions related to heritage assets preservation, management and use in education of wider population. This question was a dominant motif for launching the joint efforts of experts from many countries that resulted in three-year coordinating action financed through EU FP7 Programme. It has started in September 2009 under title “EU Cultural Heritage Identity Card” (EU-CHIC).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE LEADER



Ingval Maxwell, OBE

To be fully effective in the conservation, repair and maintenance work on any structure requires the need to have appropriate information to hand upon which to guide the pragmatic decision-making processes.

The genesis of the FP7 EU-CHIC project stems from the Cooperation in Science and Technology programme “COST Action C5: Urban heritage-Building maintenance” that was launched, with 15 representative member countries, in 1996. In its Final Report, published in 2002 (EUR 20447; ISBN 92-894-4138-0; Office for Official Publications of the European Communities), Action C5 pointed out “Europe preserves the most important part of world built cultural heritage, but up to now no common criteria for its evaluation have been established”. In consequence, the Action established an ad-hoc working group that developed a ‘Framework of Evaluation Criteria’ that was systematically elaborated “for future use on the European level in the field of building maintenance”. The Action also recommended that this framework “needs to be explicitly and carefully defined and could perhaps best be endorsed through the mechanism of a Building Card, Passport, Maintenance Manual or Logbook for each appropriate property”.

On promoting the need for a ‘Building Identity Card’, the Action C5 report also stated, “To rehabilitate and restore the building, one must have a comprehensive understanding of individual building characteristics. It must also be possible to evaluate and assess ancient structures and materials within a standard procedure and according to quantifiable and objective criteria. The “Building Identity Card” project will create such an analytical framework, usable for several European countries”.



SUMMARY

The Coordinated Action »European Cultural Heritage Identity Card« (EU-CHIC) proposes a strategy and most efficient methods and tools for harmonisation of criteria and indicators to be addressed for tracking environmental changes and human interventions on the tangible cultural heritage objects across European and neighbouring countries. The project demonstrates a significant cost-benefit advantage for all owners, managers, authorities and conservators who are in charge to protect movable and immovable cultural assets and also have to monitor and systematically report all human and natural changes of state, to make the most appropriate knowledgeable and economic choice for an effective preventive conservation.



 Israel

 Egypt

EU-CHIC COUNTRIES

 Coordinator

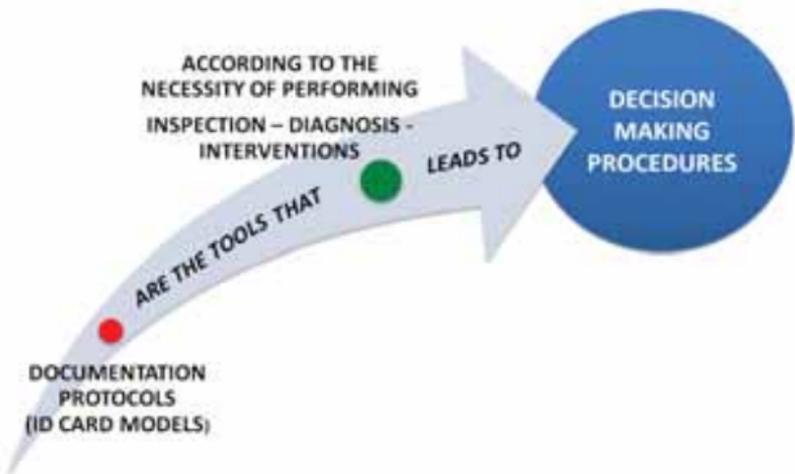
 WP Leader

 Partner

 Advisory Committee Member

OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUT

Main objective of the EU-CHIC was to develop and test guidelines, needed for efficient compilation and storage of data, pertinent to each monument under observation. The system of EU-CHIC supports sustainable maintenance, preventive conservation and rehabilitation of historic sites and monuments. It will assist an application of newly developed strategies, which are designed to evaluate efficiency and user-friendly approach, used for screening time-varying changes of heritage buildings, caused by human interventions and environmental impacts. Partners of the project will continue to promote and assist an introduction of the EU-CHIC system in their countries and further facilitate its use in neighbouring countries through their links with governmental authorities responsible for cultural heritage protection and preservation.



WORK PLAN

The progress of the project has been achieved through activities of four core work packages that are supported by the coordinative and dissemination work packages.

Main tasks of the project were:

- to review and document current methodologies and tools for data collection and assessment,
- to develop criteria and indicators for risk assessment,
- to develop guidelines for future development of methods and tools for collection and storing of data, required for evaluation of time-varying changes of heritage assets, and
- to consolidate recommendations and strategies, adjusted to the particular needs and heritage preservation strategies in different European and neighbouring countries.

The consortium consists of 12 partners from 11 countries, which are: Slovenia, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Poland, and Spain.

A significant aim of the EU-CHIC project is to stimulate and/or assist the creation of new initiatives for regular monitoring and inspections of historic buildings and monuments, which could be in a way similar to those implemented by the organisation “Monumentenwacht” in the Netherlands and in the Flanders Region of Belgium. Initiatives are to be set up in countries and regions of the project beneficiaries, with guidance and support of the project Advisory Network and Advisory Committee.

History

Complete overview of the development of historic assets, from their inception to the present day.

Restoration Work

Identification of all previous work activities, additions and interventions.

Structure

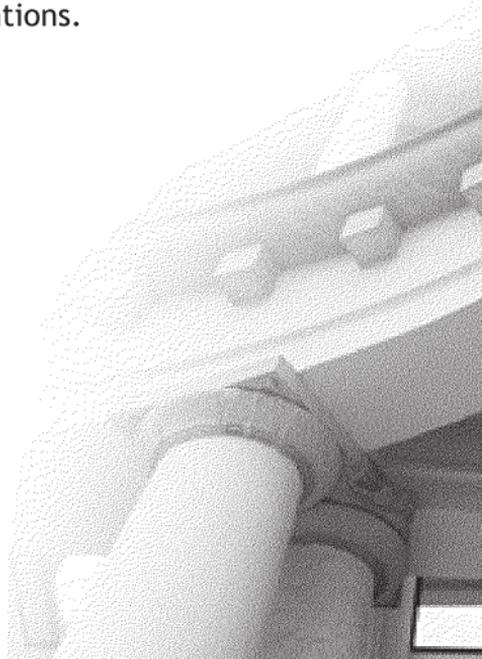
Investigation of the structure and any inherent problems.

Survey Techniques

Achieving a state-of-the-art awareness to enable a full appreciation of the asset and its evolution over time.

Guidelines

Protocols to support the correct analysis, and to determine the degree and extent of relevant interventions.



State of Conservation

Indication of the asset's current condition, including an analysis of pathologies.

Materials

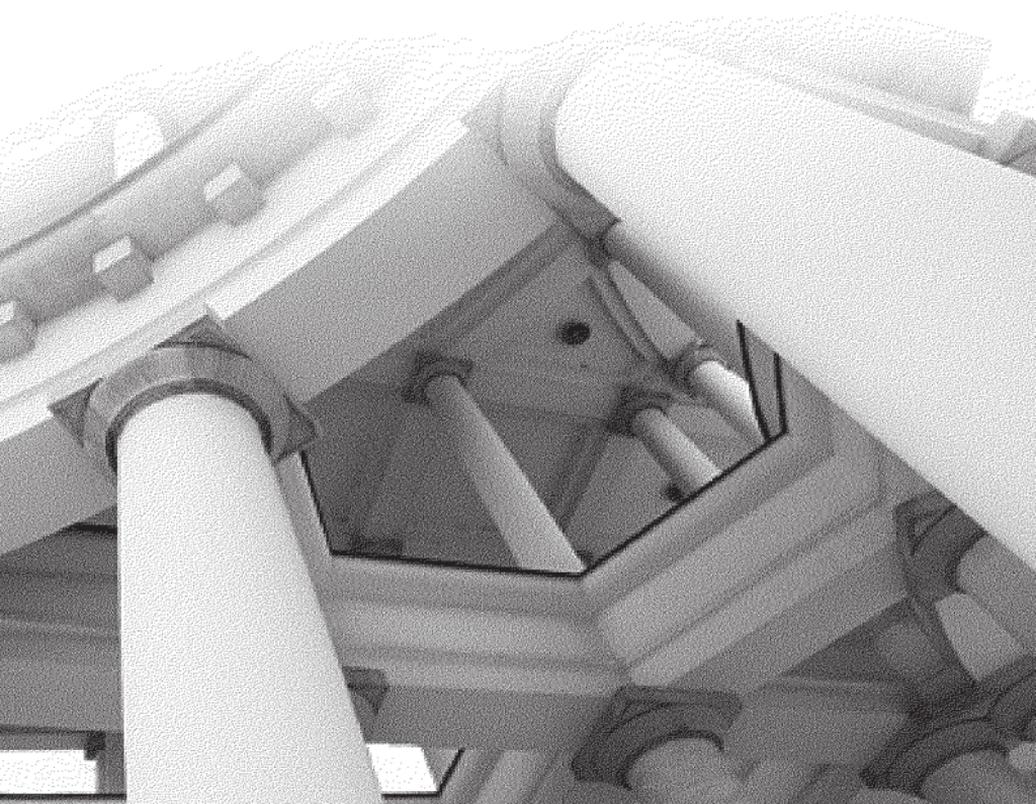
Understanding characteristics and typologies, related to historic developments.

Risks

Monitoring risk analysis to ensure the safety and security of heritage assets.

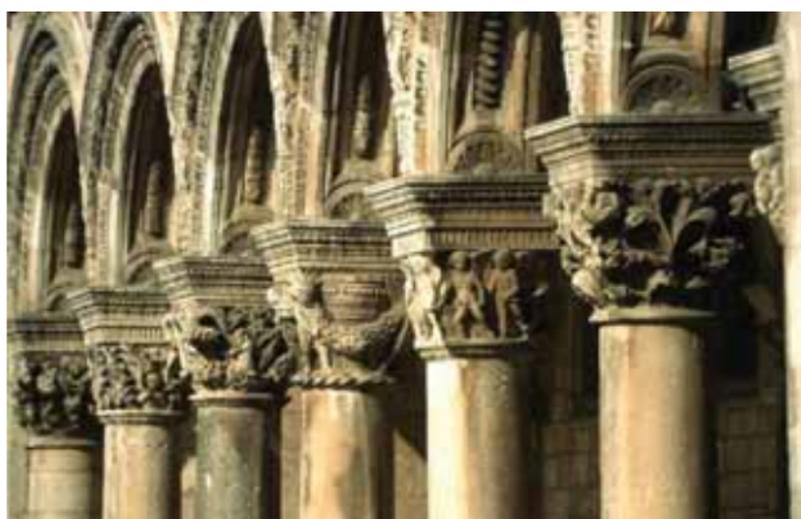
Knowledge Management

Comprehensive approach to managing heritage assets to determine levels of appropriate interventions, and preservation strategies.



ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The EU-CHIC Advisory Committee, having members from six countries: Egypt, France, Italy, Norway, United Kingdom (Scotland) and The Netherlands aims to lead the EU-CHIC Advisory Network. The Advisory Committee assisted cooperation with local authorities, responsible for safeguarding of the cultural heritage and with other stakeholders, involved in heritage protection. Participation of the Advisory Committee on the Steering Committee meetings has contributed to adaptation of the project goals and achievements to the real end-users needs.



ADVISORY NETWORK

Project partners established and maintain links and cooperation with local authorities responsible for cultural heritage safeguarding and also with stakeholders involved in heritage safeguarding through the Advisory Network, led by the Advisory Committee. The role of the Advisory Network members is very important for the project development and its further implementation, since they will strongly contribute to development of the EU-CHIC strategies and recommendations for future policy implementations. The involvement of all these relevant members, widespread distributed throughout Europe, could highly contribute to the overall dissemination and further implementation of the project results. Further on, this network, that was initiated during the project progress, will enable project beneficiaries and other involved partners to further promote and introduce the idea of EU-CHIC in local conservation schemes, tending to harmonise criteria and indicators for tracking environmental changes of cultural assets, especially buildings and monuments, including “natural” deterioration processes and human interventions.



LIST OF NON-PUBLIC DELIVERABLES

- Quality Assurance Plan
- Contacts with Advisory Network
- 1st Periodic Report
- Written Contact with Ministries / Corresponding Authorities at National/Regional Level
- Mid-Term Assessment /Review Report
- 2nd Periodic Report
- Exploitation Plan
- Final Periodic Report
- Collection and assessment on current Identity Card models
- Roadmap for future research priorities in IC models
- Risk indicators & roadmap for future research priorities
- Existing MTTs for data collection and presentation
- Assessment, evaluation and presentation of MTTs and establishment of criteria for their selection
- Integrated documentation protocols and harmonised criteria for IC models
- EU-CHIC Identity Card guideline
- Strategic planning for EU-CHIC guideline implementation with case studies included
- Awareness and Dissemination Plan - mid-term
- Awareness and Dissemination Plan -final

PUBLIC EVENTS

- Workshop 1, Vienna, Austria, April 2010
- Workshop 2, Ravenna, Italy, October 2010
- Workshop 3, Olimia Spa, Slovenia, May 2011
- Workshop 4, Athens, Greece, February 2012
- Final Conference, Split, Croatia, May 2012

PUBLIC DELIVERABLES

- EU-CHIC Portal
(October 2009)
- EU-CHIC Leaflet 1
(October 2009)
- Set of papers in Journals and Conference Proceedings
(from January 2010 to December 2012)
- Proceedings of Vienna Workshop
(May 2010)
- Proceedings of Olimia Workshop
(July 2011)
- Proceedings of Final Conference
(June 2012)
- EU-CHIC guidelines in several languages
(September 2012)
- Final EU-CHIC Report
(September 2012)
- EU-CHIC Leaflet 2
(September 2012)

chiceberg

Identification



Knowledge
Accumulation



Decision
Making



PUBLIC DATA

GENERAL DATA

Combination of *Core Data index*,
Core Data Standard and
EU-CHIC amendments

OWNER CONTROLLED DATA

POOL OF KNOWLEDGE

History
Spatial data
Architecture
Structure
Materials
Objects of artistic value
Previous interventions
Current condition
Energy efficiency
Risks
Survey Techniques

DECISION SUPPORT DATA

Knowledge implementation
Procedures
Management

- Usage
- Maintenance
- Alternations

EU-CHIC ICEBERG - CHICEBERG

PROPOSAL OF PROTOCOL FOR INTEGRATED DOCUMENTATION OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

The main objective of the EU-CHIC project (European Cultural Heritage Identity Card) was to develop and test guidelines, required for the efficient compilation and storage of data, pertinent to each monument and structure under observation. As a result, proposed EU-CHIC system supports sustainable maintenance, preventive conservation and the rehabilitation of historic sites and monuments. It may assist in the application of newly developed strategies that will be designed to evaluate efficiency, and may be employed to screen, and monitor over time, progressive changes to the physical heritage as a result of recurring human interventions and environmental impacts. Project partners promoted and assisted in the introduction of the EU-CHIC system proposal in their countries through translation and promotion of guidelines (www.eu-chic.eu), and will further facilitate its use in neighbouring states through developed links with governmental and other authorities responsible for heritage protection and preservation.

EU-CHIC data management proposal developed in several phases. First, the pyramidal approach to organize cultural heritage data evolved through discussions amongst project partners. However, in Athens project meeting in February 2012 the general opinion was that the pyramid format should be developed into the concept of the 'EU-CHIC iceberg' - the 'chiceberg'.

The basic concept behind the EU-CHIC iceberg is to divide heritage asset data into the three levels. This presented an outline of the content and philosophy behind the European Cultural Heritage Identity Card. Protocol proposal also gives some information on the proposed methodology for the collection, presentation and application of data required for the identification, knowledge accumulation and scientific decision-making of cultural heritage assets.

ICEBERG LEVEL 1

BASIC DATA

The first level of information is represented by the upper, visible, part of an iceberg. This offers basic data on the heritage asset, and is available for a wide range of public uses, without restriction. By adopting the Core Data Index for architectural heritage, and the Core Data Standard for archaeological heritage, the structure of this data follows the Council of Europe 2009 Guidance on the inventory and documentation of cultural heritage. However, the public part of EU-CHIC will propose some additional elements. Although the amount of readily accessible data will be limited to that which describes the asset, this will not give access to the details of that collected for the two sub-levels of the Identity Card.

The main data fields to be recorded at this level comprise:

- 1.0 Names and References
- 2.0 Location
- 3.0 Functional Type
- 4.0 Dating
- 5.0 Construction
- 6.0 Current Physical Condition
- 7.0 Protection/Legal status
- 8.0 Major Risks

Each of the above Data Fields is further analysed into Sub-Fields to form part of the EU-CHIC identifiers.

NAMES AND REFERENCES

- 1.1 Type of heritage asset
- 1.2 Name of heritage asset
- 1.3 Unique reference numbers of asset
- 1.4 Dates of compilation
 - 1.4.1 Date of initial compilation
 - 1.4.2 Date of last update
- 1.5 Record originator
- 1.6 Cross-reference to related asset record
 - 1.6.1 Related record reference number
 - 1.6.2 Qualifier of Relationship
 - 1.6.3 Originator of Reference

DEFINITIONS OF NAMES AND REFERENCES

1.0 Names and references: A mandatory section, which identifies the heritage asset

1.1 Type of heritage asset: A predetermined-text field, which gives a first general description about the type of historic asset (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.2 Name of heritage asset: A free-text field, which informs about the name of a heritage asset, by which was or is national or worldwide know (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.3 Unique reference numbers of asset: A unique number or set of characters, which identifies the asset and is based on national or worldwide organizations' database (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.4 Dates compilation: A section, which refers to the heritage assets' compilation dates

1.4.1 Date of initial compilation: The date on which the database of each heritage asset was initially created, based mostly on ISO and EN Standards for dates (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.4.2 Date of last update: The date on which the asset was last recorded or amended based on ISO and EN Standards for dates (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.5 Record originator: The name of the individual or the organization responsible for the organization of the asset's record (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.6 Cross-reference to related asset record: Guidelines which relate a variety of records for a certain heritage asset

1.6.1 Related record reference number: A unique number or set of characters, which identifies the related record (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.6.2 Qualifier of Relationship: This sub-sector identifies and informs about the relationship between records of a certain heritage asset (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.6.3 Originator of Reference: The name of the individual or the organization responsible for the organization and diligence of the related record (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

NAMES AND REFERENCES

- 1.7 Cross-reference to records of fixtures, fittings collections and artefacts
 - 1.7.1 Reference number
 - 1.7.2 Originator of Reference
- 1.8 Cross-reference to documentation
 - 1.8.1 Reference number
 - 1.8.2 Type of documentation
 - 1.8.3 Originator of Reference
- 1.9 Cross-reference to archaeological records/events
 - 1.9.1 Reference number
 - 1.9.2 Originator of Reference
 - 1.9.3 Start date of recording event
 - 1.9.4 End date of recording event
- 1.10 Cross-references to environmental records

DEFINITIONS OF NAMES AND REFERENCES

- 1.7 Cross-reference to records of fixtures, fittings, collections and artefacts
 - 1.7.1 Reference number: A unique number or set of characters, which identifies the related record of fixtures, fittings collections and artefacts (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)
 - 1.7.2 Originator of Reference: The name of the individual or the organization responsible for the organization and diligence of the related record (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.8 Cross-reference to documentation: Cross-reference which enables the correlation between documentation (published and/or unpublished) and each heritage asset (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.8.1 Reference number: A unique number or set of characters, which identifies the related documentation (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.8.2 Type of documentation: The type of the documentation which is related to each asset (A unique number or set of characters, which identifies the related record of fixtures, fittings collections and artefacts; alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.8.3 Originator of Reference: The name of the individual or the organization responsible for the organization and diligence of the related documentation record (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.9 Cross-reference to archaeological records/events, such as excavations, surveys etc.

1.9.1 Reference number: A unique number or set of characters, which identifies the related archaeological event/record (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.9.2 Originator of Reference: The name of the individual or the organization responsible for the organization and diligence of the related archaeological event/record (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

1.9.3 Start date of recording event: The date on which the event started

1.9.4 End date of recording event: The date on which the event ended

1.10 Cross-references to environmental records

LOCATION

2.1 Administrative location

2.1.1 Country

2.1.2 Geo-political unit

2.1.3 Administrative subdivision

2.2 Address

2.2.1 Postal name (if applicable)

2.2.2 Name of street/road

2.2.3 Number of the street/road

2.2.4 Locality

2.2.5 Town/city

2.2.6 Postal or location code

2.3 Cartographic reference

2.3.1 Spatial referencing system

2.3.2 Global coordinates (X, Y, Z)

2.4 Cadastral reference/land unit

DEFINITION OF LOCATION

2.0 Location: A mandatory section, which defines the location of a heritage asset according to geographical, postal, political and cartographic criteria

2.1 Administrative location: A sub-section, which describes the administrative location

2.1.1 Country: The name of the country, where the asset is located (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

2.1.2 Geo-political unit: Definition of the geographical or political subdivision, in which the asset is located (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

2.1.3 Administrative subdivision: Recording of further geographical or political subdivision (region) suitable to the asset (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

2.2 Address: The postal address of the heritage asset

2.2.1 Postal name: A postal name, which determines the location of an asset (especially when it is located within a built-up area)

2.2.2 Name of street/road: The name of the address, where the asset is located (alphanumeric, unique, optional)

2.2.3 Number of the street/road: Number of the asset in the street/road, where is located (alphanumeric, unique, optional)

2.2.4 Locality: It is used for non-administrative units (alphanumeric, unique, optional)

2.2.5 Town/city: Name of the town/city, where the asset is located (alphanumeric, unique, optional)

2.2.6 Postal or location code: Postal or location code of the area (alphanumeric, unique, optional)

2.3 Cartographic reference: Coordinates (two or three-dimensional, or spatial), with which an asset can be located in a mapping system

2.3.1 Spatial referencing system: Determination of the cartographic system that is used (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

2.3.2 Global coordinates (X, Y, Z): Identifiers of a referencing cartographic system (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

2.4 Cadastral reference/land unit: Details and determination of the land registry of a unit (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

FUNCTIONAL TYPE

3.1 Generic

3.2 Usage

3.2.1 Dates of usage

DEFINITION OF FUNCTIONAL TYPE

3.0 Functional type: This section determines the type of asset according to functional criteria

3.1 Generic: General elements about the function of the asset (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

3.2 Usage: Specific details about the function of the heritage asset (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

3.2.1 Dates of usage: The recorded dates on which the asset had a certain function (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

DATING

4.1 Date range

4.2 Method

DEFINITION OF DATING

4.0 Dating: A mandatory section, which allows the recording of precise dates, or date ranges

4.1 Date range: A period of time which includes the use or a particular phase of the asset (alphanumeric, unique, optional)

4.2 Method: Scientific methods with which the date is defined (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

CONSTRUCTION

- 5.1 Type of structure
 - 5.2 Structural material
 - 5.2.1 Foundation
 - 5.2.2 Walls/pillars
 - 5.2.3 Interstorey structure
 - 5.2.4 Roof
- 5.3 Finishing material
 - 5.3.1 Foundation
 - 5.3.2 Walls/pillars
 - 5.3.3 Interstorey structure
 - 5.3.4 Roof

DEFINITIONS OF CONSTRUCTION

5.0 Construction: A mandatory section, which defines the constructional methods used to create the asset

5.1 Type of structure: The type is a term that describes the structure (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory), defined according to typology proposed by FP7 project PERPETUATE (<http://www.perpetuate.eu>); see pages 34 to 43 of this publication

5.2 Structural material: Information about construction materials which, because of their ability to withstand external forces, are considered in the design of a structural framework (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

5.2.1 Foundation: Information about the construction materials used in the foundation (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

5.2.2 Walls/pillars: Information about the construction materials used in the walls/pillars (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

5.2.3 Interstorey structure: Information about the construction materials used in the interstorey structure (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

5.2.4 Roof: Information about the construction materials used in the roof (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

5.3 Finishing material: Information about the materials used to improve the service and decorative qualities of the structure, as well as to protect structural elements from atmospheric and other effects (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

5.3.1 Foundation: Information about the finishing materials used in the foundation (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

5.3.2 Walls/pillars: Information about the finishing materials used in walls/pillars (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

5.3.3 Interstorey structure: Information about the finishing materials used in the interstorey structure (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

5.3.4 Roof: Information about the finishing materials used in the roof (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

CURRENT PHYSICAL CONDITION

- 6.1 Date of assessment
- 6.2 Assessment originator
- 6.3 General condition
- 6.4 Condition of critical elements

DEFINITIONS OF CURRENT PHYSICAL CONDITION

6.0 Current physical condition: This section records the current physical condition of the asset and the date of an assessment

6.1 Date of assessment: The date on which the condition of the monument was assessed (alphanumeric, unique, optional)

6.2 Assessment originator: The name of the individual or the organization responsible for the organization and diligence of the assessment (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

6.3 General condition: Description of the general physical integrity of the heritage asset (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

6.4 Condition of critical elements: Details about the condition of the critical elements of the heritage asset (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

PROTECTION/LEGAL STATUS

7.1 Type of protection

7.2 Grade of protection

7.3 Date of protection granted

7.4 Reference number

7.5 Originator of reference number

DEFINITION OF PROTECTION/ LEGAL STATUS

7.0 Protection/legal status: This section informs if the asset is legally protected

7.1 Type of protection: If the monument is protected this field defines the protection category (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

7.2 Grade of protection: This sub-sector defines the category of the protection (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

7.3 Date of protection granted: The date on which the asset's protection was legally granted (alphanumeric, unique, optional)

7.4 Reference number: Record of the protection's reference number (alphanumeric, unique, optional)

7.5 Originator of reference number: The name of the individual or the organization responsible for the reference number (alphanumeric, unique, optional)

MAJOR RISKS

8.1 Long-term environmental impact

8.2 Sudden environmental impact

8.3 Anthropogenic impact

DEFINITION OF MAJOR RISKS

8.0 Major Risks: This section determines the most significant risks that affects the asset

8.1 Long-term environmental impact: Clarification of the environmental factors, which affect the asset and the results appeared after a long period of time (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

8.2 Sudden environmental impact: Environmental factors, which affect the asset in a short period of time and could not be foreseen before (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

8.3 Anthropogenic impact: Information about the impact caused by human activities to the asset in a long or short period of time (alphanumeric, unique, mandatory)

ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

A. Long term Influences

A1: Bio-attack

A2: Climate conditions fluctuations

A3: Aeolic impact

A4: Water (Ground, Atmospheric)

A5: Solar radiation

A6: Particle matter& aerosols

A7: Long term loading

A8: Geological conditions (including local particularities)

B: Sudden events

B1: Wind storm

B2: Fire

B3: Flood

B4: Earthquake

B5: Landslide

B6: Avalanche

B7: Tsunami

B8: Volcano

ANTROPHOGENIC-SOCIAL RISKS

C1: Economic activities

C2: Accidental events

C3: Improper decisions

C4: Vandalisms

C5: Riots

C6: Wars

BUILD HERITAGE ASSETS TYPE A

Architectonic assets with two main bearing structural elements: vertical walls and horizontal floors. If they are properly connected, mutual cooperation between the structural elements allows the building to behave as a single box.



A1 PALACE



A2 CASTLE



A3 RELIGIOUS HOUSE



A4 CARAVANSERAI

BUILD HERITAGE ASSETS TYPE B

Architectonic assets, which are characterized by wide spaces without intermediate floors and few inner walls. An independent damage mechanism occurs in the different parts of the building, and it is often possible to recognize specific structural macro elements (façade, triumphal arch, apse, dome, transept).



B1 CHURCH



B2 MOSQUE



B3 HAMMAM

BUILD HERITAGE ASSETS TYPE C

Architectonic assets in which the vertical dimension prevails on the other ones. Since usually, these buildings are characterized by significant slenderness, their seismic response may be assumed as a global flexural behavior.



C1 TOWER



C2 BELL TOWER



C3 MINARET



C4 LIGHTHOUSE

BUILD HERITAGE ASSETS TYPE D

Architectonic assets in which the main structural element is an arch or a vault. Both single arches and much more complex constructions based on this basic structural element are included.



D1 TRIUMPHAL ARCH



D2 CLOISTER

BUILD HERITAGE ASSETS TYPE E

Massive constructions in which the wide thickness of walls, if compared to other dimensions, doesn't allow the idealization as plane structural element. Local failure occurs as detachment of external leaf.



E1 FORTRESS



E2 CITY WALLS, RAMPARTS

BUILD HERITAGE ASSETS TYPE F

Single, isolated architectural assets, which does not delimit an interior space.



F1 COLUMN (S)



F2 TRILITH (S)



F3 OBELISK

BUILD HERITAGE ASSETS TYPE G

Historical centers composed of ordinary buildings' aggregates, which assume the relevance of cultural heritage asset as whole in the urban context. Seismic response considers the interaction among adjacent buildings.



G HISTORICAL CENTRE



G HISTORICAL CENTRE

ICEBERG LEVEL 2

POOL OF KNOWLEDGE

The second level of data entitled “Pool of Knowledge” is the core of Identity Card. It consists of detailed and extensive information on asset including results of research and analysis of response of asset to different influences. Division in subgroups enables clear distinction between different areas of observations and easy combination of information needed for various purposes, where the management of cultural asset is only one of them. Categories of “general data” section refers to detailed data collected in this core section as for instance photo documents, drawings, structural analysis, material properties, level of damages and deterioration of materials, structural elements or objects of artistic value. Through the ten subgroups of data, that in some cases are further divided, the entire picture of asset can be composed. Some of needed data can be collected in form of datasheets as for instance architectural and structural properties of buildings. On the other hand, some data can be presented only in descriptive form as, for instance, history of assets with all events that influenced its’ current condition. Part of the data can be assessment of the structural resistance of building what is often a case when it is located in the earthquake prone area. However, the system EU-CHIC will remain opened for further development following the future needs and knowledge. Thus it has to be considered as an opened framework rather than closed database. One of the important segments of knowledge related to heritage asset is applicability of surveying and monitoring methods and techniques. The appropriate selection can influence lowering of costs of investigations and limitation of potentially harmful effects of investigations.

ICEBERG LEVEL 3

DECISION SUPPORT DATA

One of the key targets of EU-CHIC Protocol is its' support to decision making procedures. The third part of Iceberg is oriented to exploitation of knowledge collected in the core of Identity Card. It is well known that improper decisions due to lack of knowledge and information may lead to harmful consequences. Therefore, available data collected in the second section should be organized in forms that makes them suitable for various purposes of management as are: usage of heritage asset, its maintenance and alternation of use during its' lifetime. A good example is usage of data for the regular monitoring and inspection of historic buildings and monuments as developed and applied by the "Monumentenwacht" organization in the Netherlands, and Flanders Region of Belgium.

Decision making can be easier if experiences gained from succesfull cases can be exchanged and compared. The EU-CHIC aims to contribute to simplification of comparison of general data on heritage assets and to international exchange of knowledge and experiences gained from heritage preservation. It may be also a basis for development of pan-European system of regular monitoring, inspection and maintenance of historic buildings, monuments and sites. The partners of EU-CHIC will need to attract the responsible stakeholders in own and neighboring countries to concern using of EU-CHIC Protocol in everyday practice of heritage preservation and management of historic assets. In this effort the relevant organizations and project teams will be contacted and asked for cooperation in further development of EU-CHIC idea and its implementation. In particular, the UNESCO, ICOMOS and EUROPA NOSTRA organizations as well as HEREIN and EUROPEANA project teams will be addressed.

PROJECT PARTNERS

BENEFICIARIES



Schloss Schönbrunn Kultur- und Betriebsges mbH (SKB)
Austria



Centre Scientifique et Technique de la Construction (WTCB-CSTC-BBRI)
Belgium



Zagora Zagorje d.o.o.

Zagora-Zagorje (Z-Z)
Croatia



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