Waarderingstools door de bril van onderzoekers

Marc Jacobs, VUB & FARO

1) VUB-studenten: inspelend op de waarderingscampagne in de cultureel-erfgoedsector in Vlaanderen in de jaren 2010

faro

Menu Kalender Publicaties Sector & beleid ErfgoedApp Erfgoeddag FARO

Met onderstaande waarderingstools helpen we u op weg bij de keuze van de meest geschikte tool voor uw specifieke waarderingstraject.

U vindt hier niet alleen de tools zelf, maar ook recensies en overzichten die u helpen bij het maken van de juiste keuze.

Erfgoed waarderen
Stand van zaken
De basisnormen
Waarderingstools
Inspiratie
Participatie
Communicatie
Praktijkvoorbeelden
FAQ

Wegwijs

- Criteria in het waarderen van erfgoed
- Criteria en hun plaats in de verschillende tools
- Schematische vergelijking *inhoud* tools
- Schematische vergelijking *aanleidingen* tools
- Schematische vergelijking *invuldocumenten / sjablonen* tools

Er bestaan heel wat methodes en handleidingen om een waardering uit te voeren. Als basis geldt de Australische handleiding *Significance 2.0.*

- *Significance 2.0. A Guide to assessing the significance of collections, management, and use*, Collections Council of Australia, 2009
Deze handleiding is tegelijk de basis waarop alle andere tools zijn gebaseerd en vertrekt van het Burra-Charter (en van *The Conservation Plan* ontwikkeld door het Getty Conservation Institute in 2002). In de tweede versie wordt een methode aangereikt om niet alleen op objectniveau, maar ook op (deel)collectieniveau en over de grenzen van de eigen collectie ('crosscollectie') heen te waarderen.

- Jayne DUNN en Subhadra DAS, *The UCL Collections Review Toolkit*
Deze toolkit werd uitgewerkt door de University College of London met als doel de eigen omvangrijke collectie (studiecollectie: accent op onderzoekswaarde en educatieve waarde) door te lichten in functie van het collectiebeheer. De toolkit bevat instructies en tips om de methode aan te passen aan uw eigen collectie en om een eigen toolkit samen te stellen.

- *Why do we have it? A Significance Process and Template*, CYMAL, Museums, Archives and Libraries Wales
Deze toolkit werd ontwikkeld door het Welsh Government met als doelstelling musea, archieven en bibliotheken te helpen bij het waarderen van hun archieven en collecties. Opzet van de toolkit is om eerst de *Significance Matrix* toe te passen voor de gehele collectie en aan de hand daarvan de deelcollecties en objecten uit te lichten die om een meer doorgedreven waardering vragen. Die kan vervolgens gebeuren volgens de tweede methode, de *Full Significance Assessment*, die steeds uitmondt in een '*statement of significance*', een waardenstelling.

- *Handreiking roerend religieus erfgoed. Praktisch hulpmiddel bij het waarderen en herbestemmen van religieuze voorwerpen*, Museum Catharijneconvent, SKKN
Dit stappenplan werd ontwikkeld om kerkbesturen in Nederland te helpen bij het waarderen en herbestemmen van religieuze voorwerpen. De handleiding is ontwikkeld door de voormalige Stichting Kerkelijk Kunstbezit Nederland en het museum Catharijneconvent. Focus ligt op het herbestemmen maar de handleiding kan ook worden gebruikt om het erfgoedbeheer te prioriteren.

Aan de Vrije Universiteit Brussel sinds 2016

-> Erfgoed op de campus voor de vijftigste verjaardag van VUB (2019) oefening in 2017-2018, 20 studenten, -> SOS archieven, gebouwen, feesten, collecties, …

-> Bachelorscripties (Wouter Vanderbist in het GROM; Sylvana Eichorn collecties van Beirendonck & R. Simons Modemuseum Hasselt, Jasmijn Cambier : vergelijking waarderingsmethodes)

-> Masterscripties (o.a. Luc Van den Broeck: weerstand tegen waarderings- en participatieve methodes; Wouter Vanderbist, waardering ICE, Niels Plas waardering in archiefsector cfr. FAROtijdschrift, …)
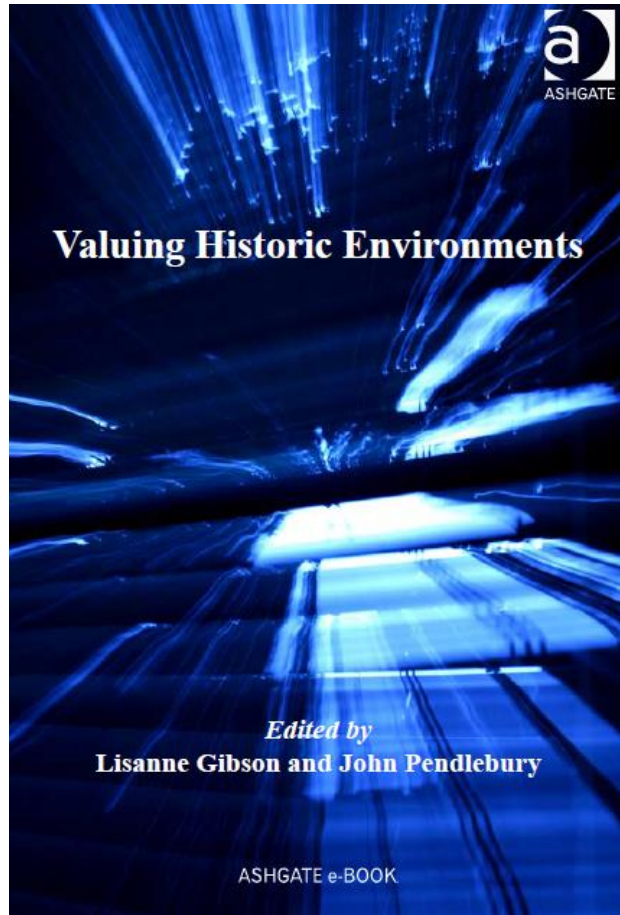
-

Gebruik van campagnetoolkit, participatieve luik?

Studenten kozen voor experimenten met ofwel Significance 2.0, ofwel Op de Museale Weegschaal, ofwel Reviewing Significance 2.0. (of 3.0)

2) "Waarde(re)n", *niet alleen in "axiologie",* ook in erfgoedgerelateerde disciplines, hedendaagse sociologie en economische wetenschap, met bijzondere aandacht voor kunst en erfgoed: *wetenschappelijke literatuur*

Internationale publicaties: bundels artikels met kritische reflecties over waarden en waardering

GIBSON (L.) & PENDLEBURY (J.) (eds.) *Valuing historic environments,* Ashgate, 2009.

H1 Patrons, Populists, Apologists: Crises in Museum Stewardship, *David Lowenthal, pp. 19-32*

H2 Deference and Humility: The Social Values of the Country House, *Laurajane Smith, pp. 33-49*

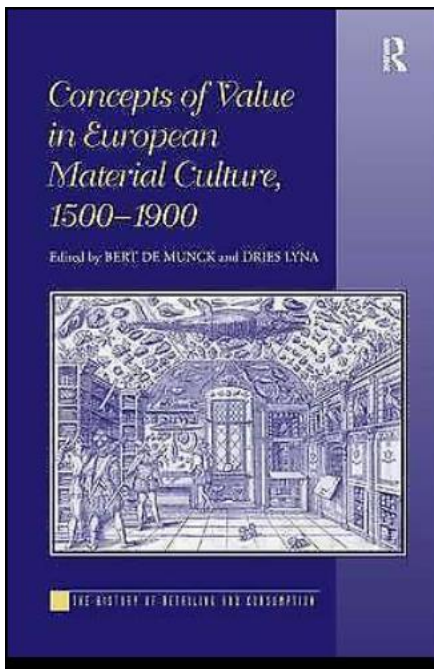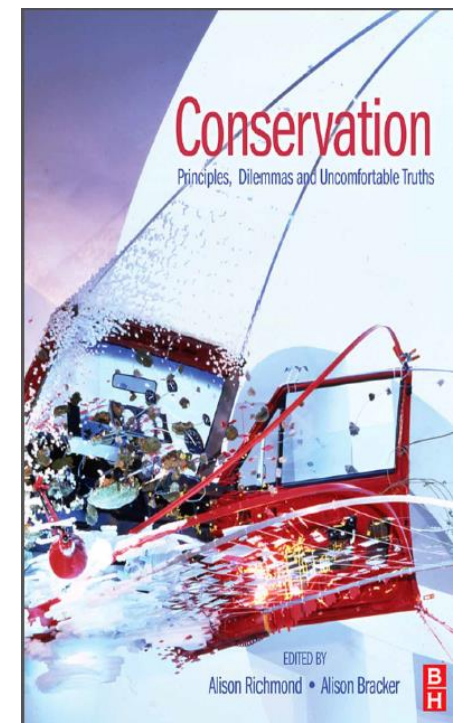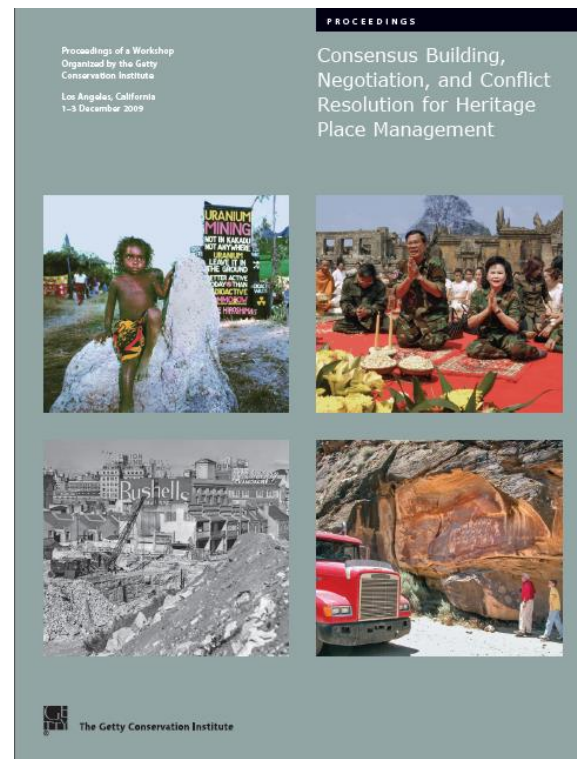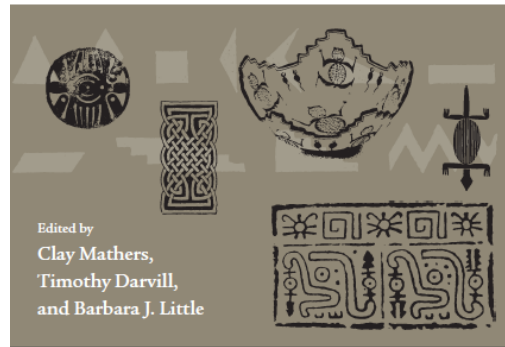H3 Historic Landscapes and the Recent Past: Whose History?, *Peter Howard, pp. 51-65*

Cfr. AHD , werelderfgoedachtig

Cfr. Burra Charter (1979/2013), HUL (2011): participatie

Cfr. John Schofield : Kaderconventie van Faro (2005): waarde voor de maatschappij

HERITAGE OF VALUE, ARCHAEOLOGY OF RENOWN

Reshaping Archaeological Assessment and Significance

Edited by
Clay Mathers,
Timothy Darvill,
and Barbara J. Little

Assessing the Values of Cultural Heritage
Research Report
The Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles

PROCEEDINGS
Proceedings of a Workshop Organized by the Getty Conservation Institute
Los Angeles, California
1–3 December 2009

Consensus Building, Negotiation, and Conflict Resolution for Heritage Place Management

The Getty Conservation Institute

Conservation
Principles, Dilemmas and Uncomfortable Truths

EDITED BY
Alison Richmond • Alison Bracker

Concepts of Value in European Material Culture, 1500–1900

Edited by BERT DE MUNCK and DRIES LYNA

STRAATWAARDEN

STRAAT WAARDEN
: in het nieuwe speelveld
van maatschappelijke erfgoedpraktijken

RIEMER KNOOP MICHIEL SCHWARZ EN ANDEREN

Met bijdragen van
Nancy van Asseldonk Joost Beunderman
Henny Groenendijk Riemer Knoop Diana Krabbendam
Michiel Schwarz Steven ten Thije Martijn de Waal
Jaap Westbroek

SIGNIFICANCE International

"Your key to sustainable collections"

Home   About Us   News   Resources   Clients   Contact Us

YOUR KEY TO SUSTAINABLE COLLECTIONS

Significance International helps organisations manage their heritage attributes for the long-term.

Whether items and places are historical or contemporary, we can assist by assessing for significance and / or preservation needs, and by proposing appropriate management strategies. These approaches enable more accurate characterisations of collections and places, thereby helping organisations towards targeted collection and site development / rationalisation goals.

At launch in September 2010 our regional, national and international services included:

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANCE?
WHAT ARE COLLECTIONS?
WHAT IS RISK?
WHAT IS COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT?
WHAT IS COLLECTIONS MAPPING?

REQUEST A WORKSHOP

WORKSHOPS

We offer Significance Assessment and Risk Management workshops

Arjo Klamer: Wat is belangrijk (important)? www.doingtherightthing.nl/

Filip Vermeylen (EUR)

- BOLTANSKI (L.) & ESQUERRE (A.), « La « collection », une forme neuve du capitalisme : la mise en valeur économique du passé et ses effets », *Les Temps Modernes* 2014/3 , (n° 679) pp. 5-72.
- BOLTANSKI (L.) & ESQUERRE (A.) The Economic Life of Things. Commodities, Collectibles, Assets, *New Left Review*, 98 (2016), pp. 31-54.
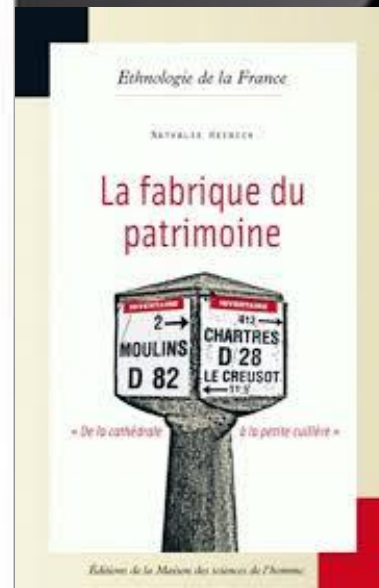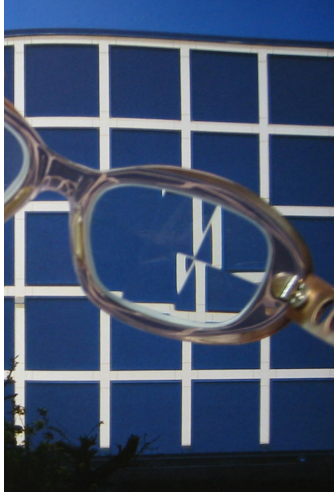
Bibliothèque des SCIENCES HUMAINES

Des valeurs

Une approche sociologique

par

NATHALIE HEINICH

nrf

Éditions Gallimard

Ethnologie de la France

NATHALIE HEINICH

La fabrique du patrimoine

INVENTAIRE
2 → MOULINS
D 82

INVENTAIRE
912 → CHARTRES
D 28
LE CREUSOT

« De la cathédrale   à la petite cuillère »

Éditions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme

Nathalie Heinich: systematische 'sociologische'/'pragmatische' verkenning

- Weinig directe linken met de net vermelde literatuur (behalve <> B&T) of significance-genealogie
- "axiologische grammatica"
- Van waarde naar evalueren, waarderen, ….

- onvervreemdbaarheid
- Opiniepeilingen, enquêtes, expertenmeningen, peer reviews,
- Oordelen over kunsten en erfgoed, studie discussies in jury voor subsidies kunstprojecten, discussie over inschrijven van monumenten in een lijst, …
- Observaties nationale en regionale erfgoedinventarissen

Gedifferiënteerde benaderingen

-> Op welke manieren wordt waarde gemarkeerd?

- Meetsystemen

 (prijs, …)

- Oordelen (met woorden)

- Hechting ("attachement"; lichamelijk)

-> Valeurs/anti-valeurs/non-valeurs

-> Drie hoofdbetekenissen van "waarde"(valeur)

1) ("la") valeur-grandeur

"ce que valent les choses"

2) Valeurs-objets / un bien
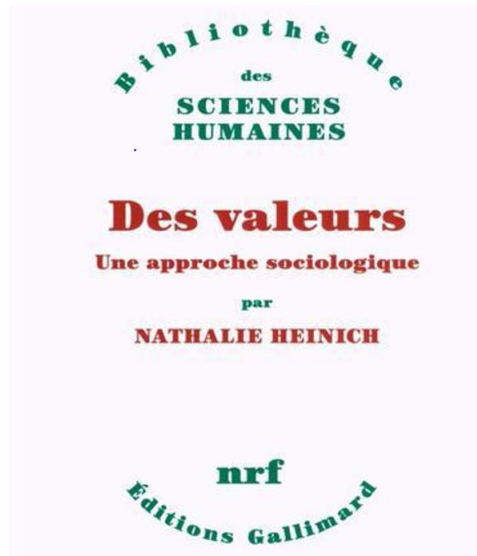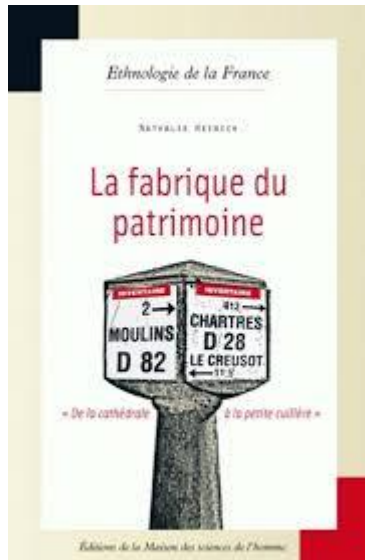
"ce que les gens valorisent"

3) Valeurs-principes (van evaluatie) *"au nom de quoi l' on valorise"*

Werken met (groepen van) (tientallen)"waarden"

- "Prises" / Inschattingen
- Criteria of kwaliteiten
- Valeurs
- "Registres de valeurs"
- "Valeurs cardinales ou amplificateurs de valeur"
- "Regimes de qualification"

- Conflicten en argumentatie
- "Grensobjecten"/Boundary objects/Objets frontières
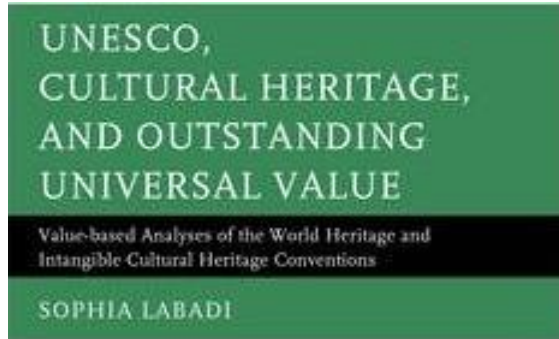- Frames en kaders

Erfgoed: vooral monumenten, landschappen, archeologie, roerend erfgoed

- Niet digitaal erfgoed
- Nauwelijks immaterieel, geen borgen, geen discussie over de problemen met UNESCO definities
- Geen linken met kritische erfgoedstudiesliteratuur of met "toolboxes" (buiten de "Inventaire")
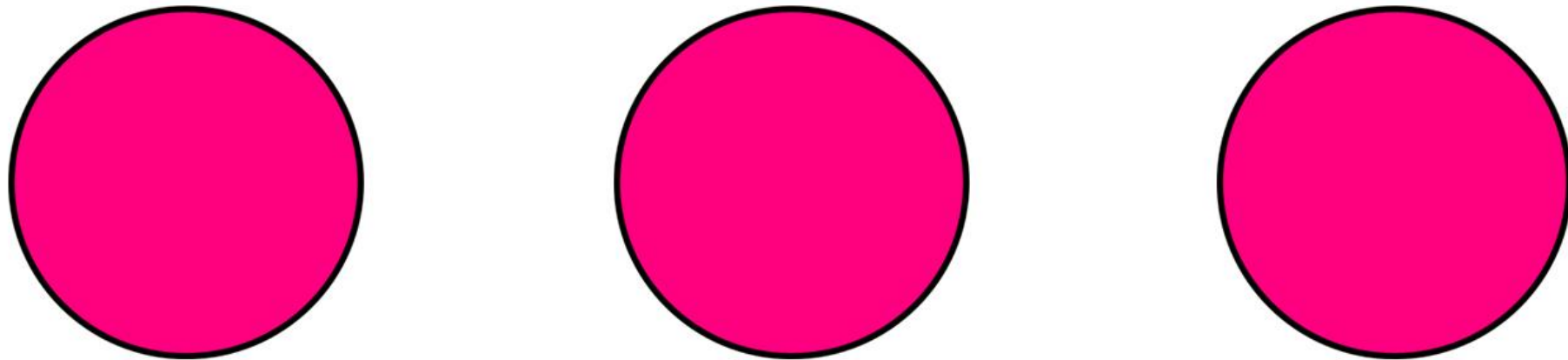- Discussies over "authenticiteit" en uitgewerkt als waarde

Waarden in beweging…

Een pleonasme eigenlijk…

- Laurajane Smith and Gary Campbell, The tautology of 'Intangible values' and the misrecognition of intangible cultural heritage, in: *Heritage and Society*, 10, 2017, https://doi.org/10.1080/2159032X.2017.1423225

Deze ronde cirkels zijn identiek hetzelfde.

pleonasme   tautologie

TΛΛLUILEN

L. Harald Fredheim & Manal Khalaf, The significance of values: heritage value typologies re-examined, in: International Journal of Heritage Studies, 22:6, 2016, pp. 466-481,

Prof. dr. Manal Khalaf (University of Bahrain), architecte en onroerend erfgoedspecialiste, PhD in Urban Conservation Planning.

- Harald Fredheim (University York), Heritage Futures Project,conservatiespecialist, doctoraatstudent "the ways in which heritage organisations work to increase public participation in caring for heritage places in the UK during austerity"

- + kleine musea

Harald Fredheim & Manal Khalaf, The significance of values

From a position of relative obscurity in the early 1990s, values-based approaches to heritage conservation have come to dominate academic and professional discourses (Clavir 2002, 42–44). Values-based approaches have been adopted to an increasing range of categories of cultural heritage including archaeological and historic objects (Muñoz Viñas 2005; Appelbaum 2007; Cane 2009; Russell and Winkworth 2010), modern art (Schädler-Saub and Weyer 2010), archaeological sites (Teutonico and Palumbo 2002; Australia ICOMOS 2013), historic buildings (Clark 2001; Feilden 2003; Orbaşlı 2008; Stubbs 2009) and urban and rural landscapes (Mason 2006; English Heritage 2008; Stephenson 2008; Worthing and Bond 2008).

Harald Fredheim & Manal Khalaf, The significance of values

For the purpose of this discussion, a values-based approach is defined as one that seeks to identify, sustain and enhance significance, where significance is understood as the overall value of heritage, or the sum of its constituent 'heritage values'. Common to all these approaches is the emphasis on understanding how the heritage in question is valued, often formalised in a statement of significance, in order to manage, use and conserve it appropriately (…) Values-based theory thereby calls into question the notion that what is valuable about heritage is self-explanatory and uncontested.

Harald Fredheim & Manal Khalaf, The significance of values

- Deconstructie van "cultural significance discours"
- Verwijzen naar Burra-charter (1979), pas echt in 21ste eeuw
- Understood as efforts to maintain and enhance significance, all conservation decisions are the product of a series of value judgements. It is because conservators rarely make these value-judgements explicit that conservation decisions often are difficult to rationalise and communicate. The promise of values-based theory is that by assessing perceived values, implicit conservation decisions can be made explicit, enabling informed and strategic decision-making that can be communicated and interrogated effectively (p. 466)

Table 1. An overview of a selection of published value typologies for cultural heritage

Riegl ([1902], 1982)	Australia ICOMOS (1979)	Lipe (1984)	Darvill (1995)	Carver (1996)
Age	Aesthetic	Economic	Use	Market
Historical	Historic	Aesthetic	Archaeological Research	Capital/Estate
Commemorative	Scientific	Scientific	Scientific Research	Production
Use	Social	Associative/Symbolic	Creative Arts	Commercial
Newness		Informational	Education	Residential
			Recreation and Tourism	Community
			Symbolic Representation	Amenity
			Legitimation of Action	Political
			Social Solidarity and Integration	Minority/Disadvantaged/ Descendant
			Monetary & Economic Gain	Local Style
			Option	Human
			Stability	Environmental
			Mystery & Enigma	Archaeological
			Existence	
			Cultural Identity	
			Resistance to Change	

Frey (1997)	Ashley-Smith ([1999])	Pye (2001)	Throsby (2001)	Mason (2002)
Monetary	Economic	Historic	Aesthetic	Historical
Option	Informational	Artistic	Spiritual	Cultural/Symbolic
Existence	Cultural	Scientific	Social	Social
Bequest	Emotional	Cultural	Historical	Spiritual/Religious
Prestige	Existence	Contextual	Symbolic	Aesthetic
Educational		Condition	Authenticity	Market
		Economic		Existence
				Option
				Bequest

Feilden (2003)	Keene (2005)	Appelbaum (2007)	English Heritage (2008)	Orbaşlı (2008)
Emotional	Social	Art	Evidential	Age and Rarity
Wonder	Aesthetic	Aesthetic	Historical	Architectural
Identity	Spiritual	Historical	Aesthetic	Artistic
Continuity	Historical	Use	Communal	Associative
Spiritual & Symbolic	Symbolic	Research		Cultural
Cultural	Authenticity	Educational		Economic
Documentary		Age		Educational
Historic		Newness		Emotional
Archaeological, Age & Scarcity		Sentimental		Historic
Aesthetic & Symbolic		Monetary		Landscape
Architectural		Associative		Local Distinctiveness
Townscape, Landscape & Ecological		Commemorative		Political
Technological & Scientific		Rarity		Public
Use				Religious & Spiritual
Functional				Scientific/Research/ Knowledge
Economic				Social
Social				Symbolic
Educational				Technical
Political & Ethnic				Townscape

Stubbs (2009)	Gómez Robles (2010)	Szmelter (2010)	ICOMOS New Zealand (2010)	Lertcharnrit (2010)
Universal	Typological	Cultural	Aesthetic	Informational
Associative	Structural	Identity, Emotive	Archaeological	Educational
Curiosity	Constructional	Artistic/Technical, Evidence	Architectural	Symbolic
Artistic	Functional	Rarity, Administrative	Commemorative	Economic
Exemplary	Aesthetic	Contemporary Socio-Economic	Functional	Entertaining/Recreational
Intangible	Architectural	Economic, Resource	Historical	
Use	Historical	Functional, Usefulness	Landscape	
	Symbolic	Educational, Tourism	Monumental	
		Social, Awareness	Scientific	
		Political, Regime	Social	
			Spiritual	
			Symbolic	
			Technological	
			Traditional	

(Enlarged detail of the highlighted columns:)

Feilden (2003)
Emotional
Wonder
Identity
Continuity
Spiritual & Symbolic
Cultural
Documentary
Historic
Archaeological, Age & Scarcity
Aesthetic & Symbolic
Architectural
Townscape, Landscape & Ecological
Technological & Scientific
Use
Functional

Economic
Social
Educational
Political & Ethnic

Keene (2005)
Social
Aesthetic
Spiritual
Historical
Symbolic
Authenticity

Appelbaum (2007)
Art
Aesthetic
Historical
Use
Research
Educational
Age
Newness
Sentimental

Monetary
Associative
Commemorative

Rarity

Harald Fredheim & Manal Khalaf, The significance of values

- Overzicht van "value typologies" onder "heritage significance": brede waaier, soms zeer uitgebreid, soms eerder beperkt

"The sense that a comprehensive, universally applicable value typology is an impossibility is increasingly evident in the literature, though few are as brash as Rudolff, who suggests the range and disparity of proposed typologies 'illustrates that any attempt to categorise all values is determined to fail' (2006, 60)."

- In her book, Uses of Heritage, Smith introduces the concept of the Authorised Heritage Discourse (AHD), which exposes the predisposition of heritage professionals for tangible, elite 'heritage' and the associated widespread belief that heritage can only be properly interpreted by experts (2006). While the AHD is much discussed within Heritage Studies, it is not a familiar concept to most practicing conservators, whose professional literature remains largely concerned with technical and scientific issues. Conservation is one of the few heritage processes by which heritage is deliberately modified and changed, thereby facilitating selected future uses of heritage, often inevitably at the expense of others. Conservation seeks to enhance that which is valued; conversely, interpretations that are not 'authorised' may be delegitimised. Performed within the AHD, conservation thereby operationalises implicit professional preference and may cause the impoverishing of heritage. As heritage continues to be recognised as increasingly complex and traditional tangible/ intangible and cultural/natural heritage divides regarded as artificial and untenable, value typologies must capture the complexity of holistic interpretations of heritage if they are to facilitate appropriate heritage management.

Harald Fredheim & Manal Khalaf, The significance of values

For the conservation of urban heritage, the ability of a typology to effectively capture and communicate the view of both professionals and non-professionals is especially important, due to the range of stakeholders affected by conservation decisions. The ways in which different stakeholders consider and express values is likely to vary considerably. An effective typology for urban heritage must therefore have the capacity to 'symmetrically' (Schofield 2009) group similar values that are expressed differently in order to create common expressions of significance for all stakeholders. The urban environment is continuously changing, both physically and socially; a value typology for urban heritage must reflect and respond to this changing nature (p. 470)

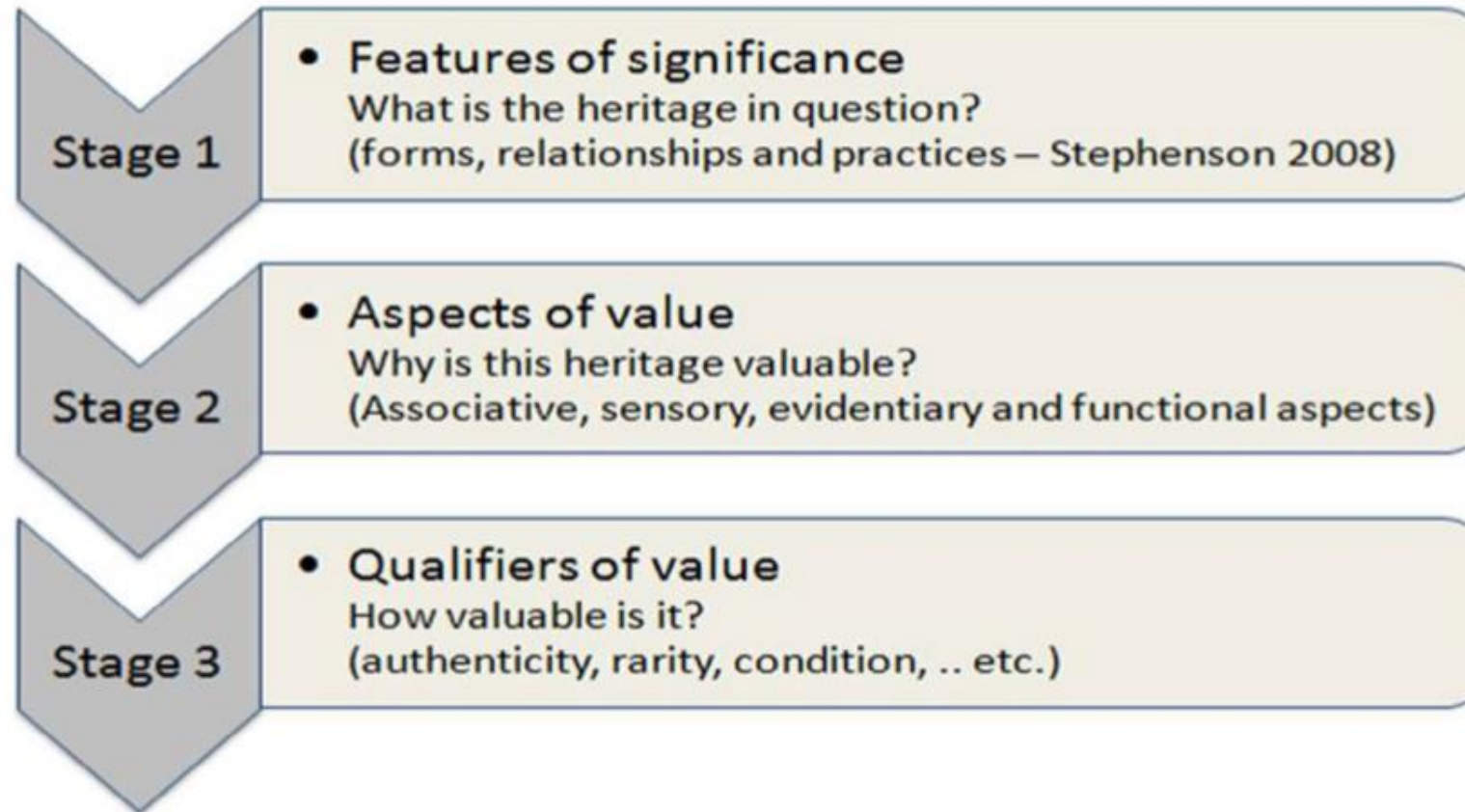# Harald Fredheim & Manal Khalaf, The significance of values

Neither typology provides a framework for dealing with time and change, which are embedded qualities in urban heritage. For example, if the values of a certain historic area were identified today and again in twenty years, and certain differences were reported, what do each of these value sets mean to the value of the place? Would they stand together or would the new overwrite the old? Given the subjective and mutable nature of heritage values, assessments of significance must be recognised as time- and context-specific. Typologies must therefore address how past assessments of significance relate to those made in the present.

The requirements identified for urban heritage above also apply to objects in collections.(p. 470)

- Although the range of stakeholders may be less obvious, connecting with communities and demonstrating relevance is becoming increasingly important, especially for collections in public institutions. Within objects conservation, identified values are often 'potential' values. Archives are often established based on the assumption that something will be valuable in the future. Conservators are therefore not only tasked with facilitating use according to present values, but also potential future uses in light of potential future values. Typologies implicitly elevate those values that feature prominently and marginalise those that do not. It is therefore vital that typologies are flexible, as heritage values change it is unlikely that making longer typologies will be sufficient; furthermore, longer lists are impractical, overly complicated and ultimately unsuccessful at inclusivity

- To summarise, a value typology should be short, yet inclusive, use accessible language, minimise overlap between values and provide a mechanism for reviewing and integrating past assessments of significance. The value typologies used in assessing significance have implications for how significance will be recorded. Even where statements of significance are not formalised, perceptions of what should and should not be recognised as significant will influence decision-making. Rudolff suggests that 'the immense variety of value categories offered in academic and non-academic writings in the heritage field, illustrates that any attempt to categorise all values is determined to fail' (2006, 60). If this is the case, the values-based paradigm is fundamentally flawed. Conservation theory must therefore either come to grips with values, or, as has been suggested by Walter (2013), move on (pp. 470-471)

3 fases van "significance assessment (volgens Fredheim en Khalaf), op basis van Nieuw-Zeelands model voor zorg voor landschappen

Stage 1
- **Features of significance**
  What is the heritage in question?
  (forms, relationships and practices – Stephenson 2008)

Stage 2
- **Aspects of value**
  Why is this heritage valuable?
  (Associative, sensory, evidentiary and functional aspects)

Stage 3
- **Qualifiers of value**
  How valuable is it?
  (authenticity, rarity, condition, .. etc.)

- The examination of published heritage value typologies in this article suggests that values-based theory rests on an incomplete understanding of values. New value typologies continue to be proposed without thorough consideration of their implications for information gathering, synthesis and communication, or the actual requirements placed on statements of significance by conservation practice. The growing body of value typologies is symptomatic of a discipline increasingly concerned with critical reflection and introspection, but which rarely gives typologies the critical attention they deserve. Currently, established value typologies are under-fire for favouring out-dated Western expert interpretations of heritage; a critical review and reframing of the values-based heritage discourse is therefore necessary.

- Furthermore, if, as Harrison suggests (2013, 2015), heritage exists in dialogue between human and non-human actors, practices and relationships may be considered the vehicles by which human and non-human actors dialogue; it is not difficult to imagine that if heritage features are estranged, dialogue will break down and heritage lose its meaning. This suggests that the application of typologies designed within the AHD (Smith 2006), which invariably are based on an understanding of the primacy of 'fabric' (Emerick 2014), can lead to unsustainable heritage practices where tangible forms of heritage become disconnected from 'practices', 'relationships' and the communities that value them.

- Definitions are exclusive by nature; due to concerns with making heritage more inclusive, the creation of formal definitions and broader conceptual frameworks to guide conservation practice is often avoided. However, the lack of an effective language to identify and communicate heritage is inhibiting practice and damaging the reputation of the discipline. This has been identified by Poulios (2010, 2014) with regard to 'living heritage' contexts and by Walter (2013) in religious heritage contexts where non-professionals are involved in decision-making processes.

Significance assessment? onderzoekswereld kijkt op(zij) en…

- Diverse recente pogingen tot meer algemene waarden en waarderingstheorieën en modellen: "economie" en "sociologie"
- Uitgebreide reflecties over "significance assessment" in bundels en case-studies
- Blijvende uitdagingen rond "intangible heritage" & participatieve methodes
- Impact van "futures" project (UCL, etc.)
- onderzoeken UK, Frankrijk, Australië, VS, Nederland en … België
- Nood aan een synthese en combinaties literatuur, pilootprojecten en casestudies
  - Theorie, praktijk beleid: kritische erfgoedstudies
  - Niet Europese systemen/erfgoed: hoe aanpakken?
  - Linken aan andere praktische tools zie Collections Trust
- Experimenten met de tools: momenteel vooral Reviewing significance 3.0 en collectiemanagement