International Training Project 2015/2017



 Methodologies for cataloguing cultural heritage

 Computerised cataloguing and multimedia documentation Cataloguing norms: general principles

In Italy, in the law on cultural properties and landscape (Legislative decree 42/2004 and amendments, Article 17), CATALOGUING is inserted at the beginning of TITLE I, on preservation. This is because cataloguing is an indispensible knowledge stage for the correct management and conservation of cultural heritage.

The Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism plays the central role in the definition of the operations for the execution of cataloguing.































sede: Roma, via di S. Michele 18

www.iccd.beniculturali.it

Under the existing legislation, and given the structure of the Ministry,

The Central Institute for Cataloguing and Documentation

serves as the coordinating agency for the definition of procedures and instruments for the cataloguing and documentation of the national archaeological, architectural and landscape, historic-artistic, and ethno-anthropological heritage.

Authorities active in cataloguing



- Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism
 - Superintendencies
 - Museum institutions
 - ICCD
- ☐ Local administrations
 - Italian administrative regions
 - Municipalities
- ☐ Religious institutions
 - Italian Episcopal Conference
 - Waldensian Evangelical Representation
 - Union of Italian Jewish Communities
- Universities and research institutes
- ☐ Other public and private agencies

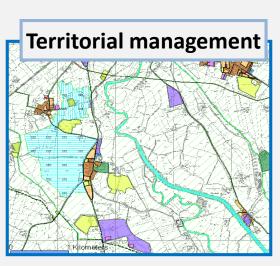
Uses of catalogue information



Conservation and restoration

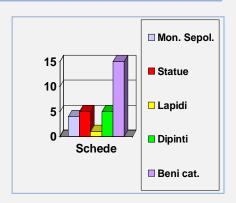








Statistical analysis



Preservation and development

The great variety of cultural properties and actors implies the need for agreement on



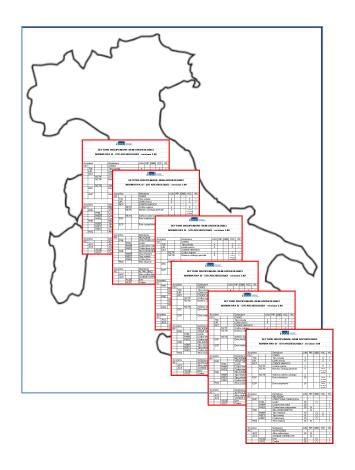
operational protocols

to organise the documentation of data and control the quality of input



shared and agreed rules

CATALOGUING PROCESS



- identification of properties to be catalogued
- organisation of cataloguing campaigns
 (assignment of UNIQUE NATIONAL CODES to properties)
- compile catalogue sheets
- scientific check of contents
- central monitoring by ICCD
- publish and communicate data via web (with protection of confidential data)

To support these procedures, ICCD scientific staff have led the development of specific methods and instruments, which serve as

NATIONAL STANDARDS

"Standards" are the shared rules for all cataloguing actions concerning Italy's archaeological, architectural, landscape, historic, artistic and demo-ethno-anthropological heritage.

















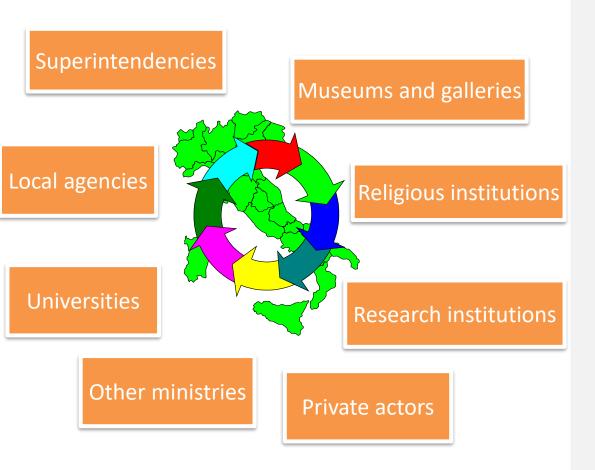






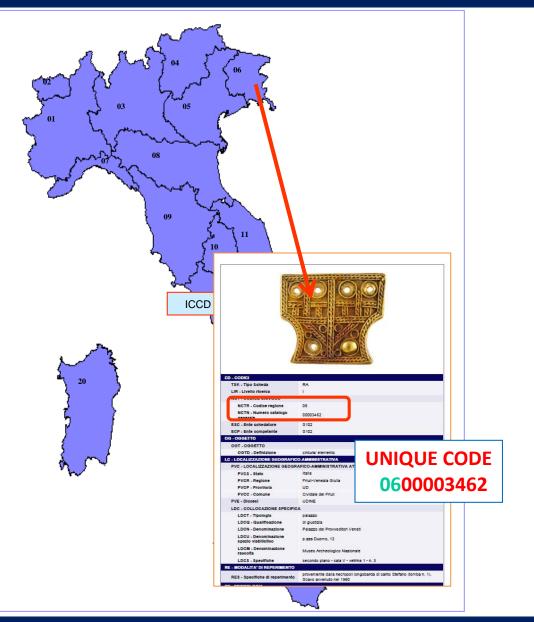


NATIONAL CATALOGUE OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES



The adoption of controlled operational processes and agreed national rules permits information exchange between the different public and private actors operating in the cultural heritage sector, for the development of the national catalogue of heritage as provided under the *Law for* cultural heritage and the landscape, (Legislative decree 42/2004, and amendments, Article 17).

Catalogue of cultural properties: unique national catalogue code



The national catalogue of cultural properties is organised on the basis of the Italian regions

The **UNIQUE CODE** identifying each property entered in the catalogue

consists of the following sequence of numbers

the national statistical **code** for the **region** (from 01 to 20)

the general catalogue number of eight digits, assigned progressively by the ICCD, identifying the property within the sequence of numbers for the region (00000001 to 99999999)

UNIQUE NATIONAL CATALOGUE CODE

The UNIQUE CODE provides unequivocal identification at the national level, and is recorded in the catalogue sheet describing each property.

090006753

Toscana



CODICE UNIVOCO
1800006753

Calabria



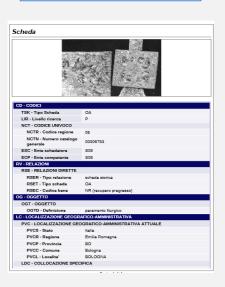
CODICE UNIVOCO
0600006753

Friuli-Venezia Giulia



CODICE UNIVOCO **080006753**

Emilia-Romagna



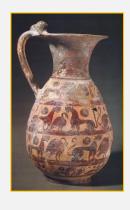
ICCD structures its operations according to the MIBACT areas of heritage preservation

Architectural and landscape





Archaeological







Art-historic





Ethno-anthropological







The Institute has developed a **SYSTEM OF STANDARDS**: rules and instruments for carrying out cataloguing according to **uniform national criteria**, for effective knowledge sharing and computerised management.

NORMS

forms for gathering data

TERMINOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS

formalised language, thesauruses

METHODOLOGIES

operational procedures, specific means of application

A system of conventions to govern the complex world of cultural properties

















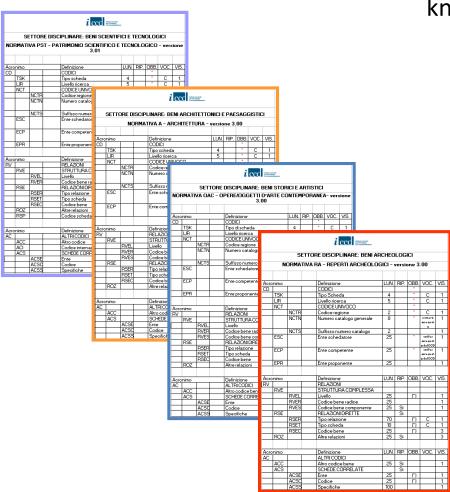


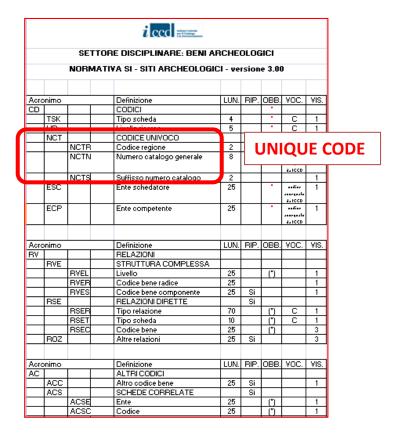




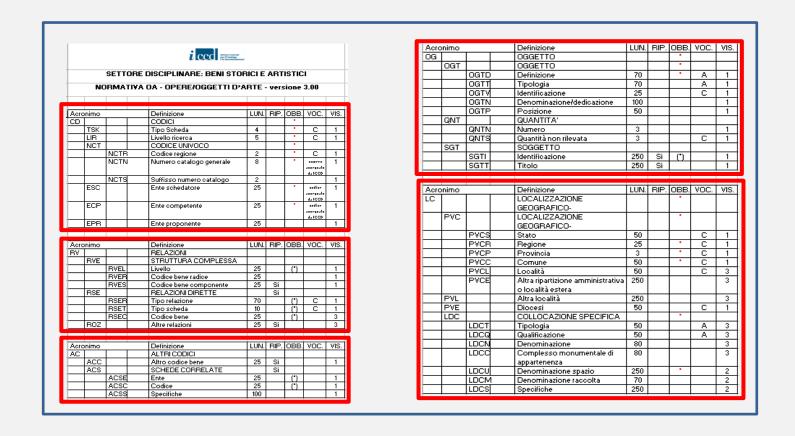


The **catalogue sheets** are the most widely known of the norms.





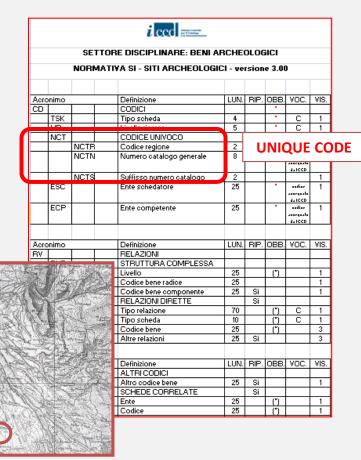
The catalogue sheets are forms for the gathering of information and organised description of the properties. The norms provide a "knowledge path" that guides the cataloguer in the controlled and codified acquisition of the data according to precise criteria.



Descriptive and technical information, indicating the cultural value of the property

Geographic information, relating the property to the territory

CATALOGUE SHEET

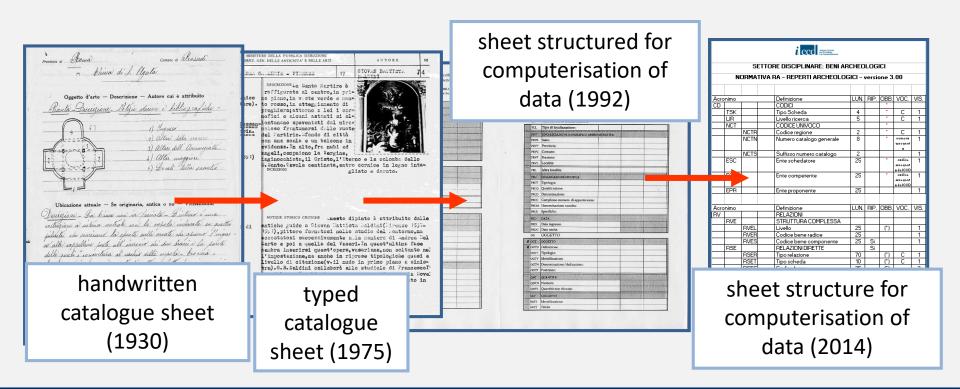


Documentary
information, describing
the documentation that
completes the
knowledge of the
property

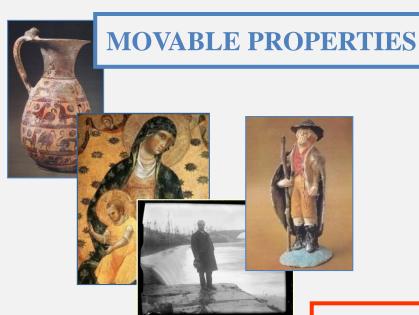
Administrative data:

serves in certifying the contents of the catalogue records

The catalogue sheets have **evolved** over the decades. Since the 1990s, the development of the instruments has followed the principles of "deconstructing" the information to permit full and effective data management, as well as development under an overall logical structure, permitting the uniform treatment of the knowledge regardless of the type of property.



The catalogue sheets are organized in three macro-categories:





INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

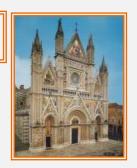


Norms - Catalogue sheets



ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE HERITAGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES





PHOTOGRAPHIC HERITAGE

MUSIC HERITAGE





DEMO-ETHNO-ANTHROPOLOGICAL HERITAGE

NUMISMATIC PROPERTIES





NATURAL HERITAGE



HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC PROPERTIES



SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL HERITAGE

SIGLA	DEFINIZIONE			
A	Architettura			
AT	Reperti antropologici			
BDI	Beni demoetnoantropologici immateriali			
BDM	Beni demoetnoantropologici materiali			
BNB	Beni naturalistici-Botanica			
BNM	Beni naturalistici-Mineralogia			
BNP	Beni naturalistici-Paleontologia			
BNPE	Beni naturalistici-Petrologia			
BNPL	Beni naturalistici-Planetologia			
BNZ	Beni naturalistici-Zoologia			
CA	Complessi archeologici			
CNS	Centri/nuclei storici			
D	Disegni			
F	Fotografia			
FF	Fondi fotografici			
MA	Monumenti archeologici			
MI	Matrici incise			
NU	Beni numismatici			
OA	Opere/oggetti d'arte			
OAC	Opere/oggetti d'arte contemporanea			
PG	Parchi/giardini			
PST	Patrimonio scientifico e tecnologico			
RA	Reperti archeologici			
S	Stampe			
SAS	Saggi stratigrafici			
SI	Siti archeologici			
SM	Strumenti musicali			
SMO	Strumenti musicali-Organo			
TMA	Tabella materiali archeologici			
VeAC	Vestimenti antichi/contemporanei			

Catalogue sheets: summary of organisational criteria

AREAS OF MIBACT HERITAGE PRESERVATION:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE

ETHNO-ANTHROPOLOGICAL

HISTORIC-ARTISTIC

CATEGORIES:

MOVABLE PROPERTIES

IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES

INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

DISCIPLINARY SECTORS:

Archeological heritage

Architectural and landscape heritage

Demo-ethno-anthropological heritage

Photographic heritage

Music heritage

Natural heritage

Numismatic heritage

Scientific and technological heritage

Historic and artistic properties

CATALOGUE SHEETS:

A, AT, BDI, BDM, BNB, ... NU, OA, OAC, PG, PST, RA, S ... ecc.

The catalogue sheets are the "focal point" of cataloguing activity, following the organisational principles just reviewed.

The catalogue sheets are the main ICCD standards for the description of the nation's properties. The other instruments serve in the support of the catalogue sheets, for the acquisition of knowledge on cultural heritage following a **coherent normative system**, **functional in computerised data management**, permitting the full integration and utilisation of all knowledge components.



















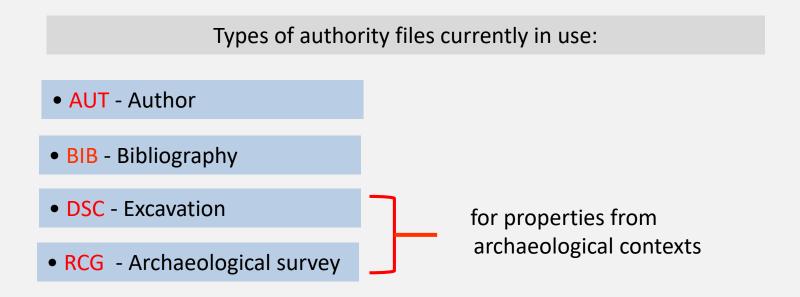




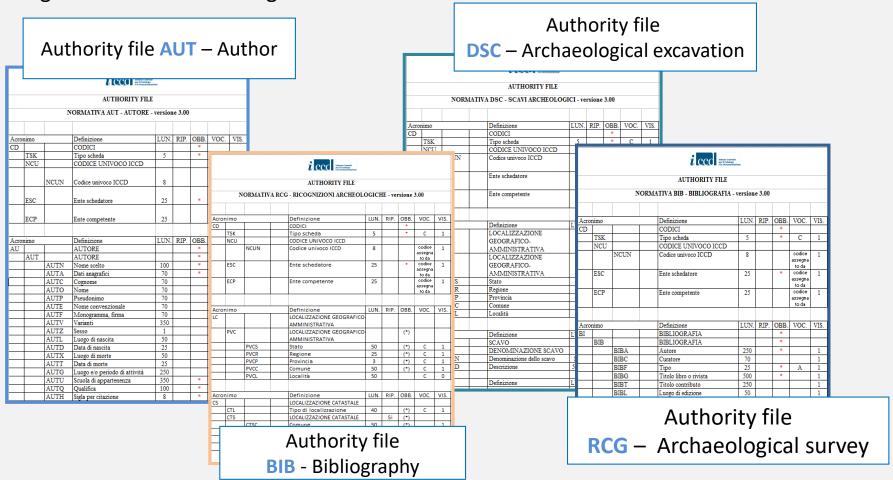


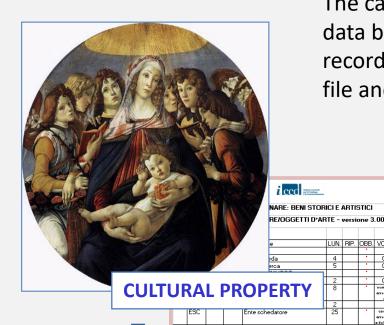
Authority files are the records for the description of the "entities" closely related to the cultural properties (bibliographic sources, authors, events such as excavations or archaeological surveys).

The files are used to register supporting information in uniform, standardised manner, thus developing a **reference archive**.



Every reference entity inserted in the archives (e.g. an author, a publication) is described in the appropriate authority file and is assigned its own identificative code, used as a "key" for linking the data to the catalogue sheets.

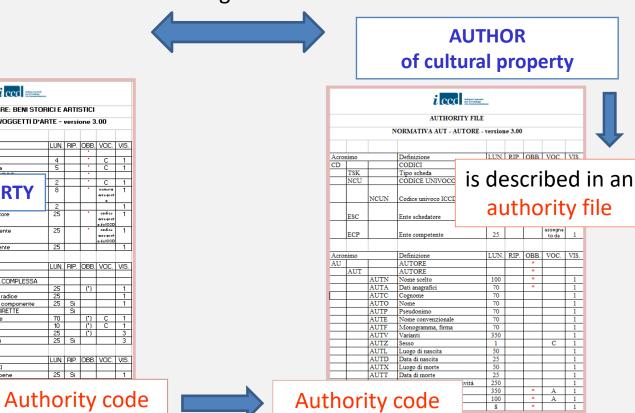




Ente competente

ALTRI CODICI

The catalogue sheets are linked to the relevant data by the authority file identification code, recorded in the appropriate field of the both the file and the catalogue sheet.



is described in a

catalogue sheet

Catalogue sheets and Authority files



CULTURAL PROPERTY

Suffisso numero catalogo

STRUTTURA COMPLESSA

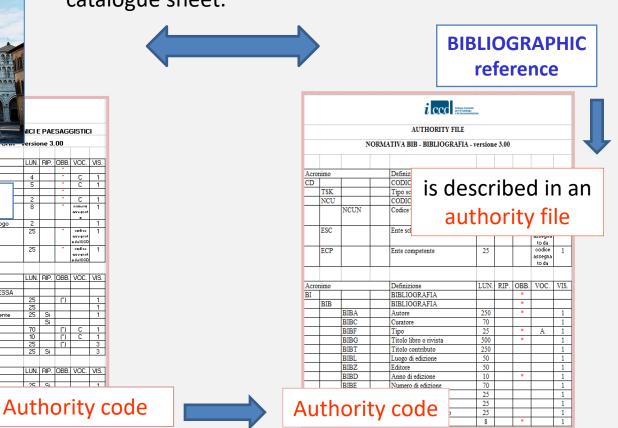
ODICI

SCHEDE COL

LUN. RIP. OBB. VOC. VIS.

Ente competente

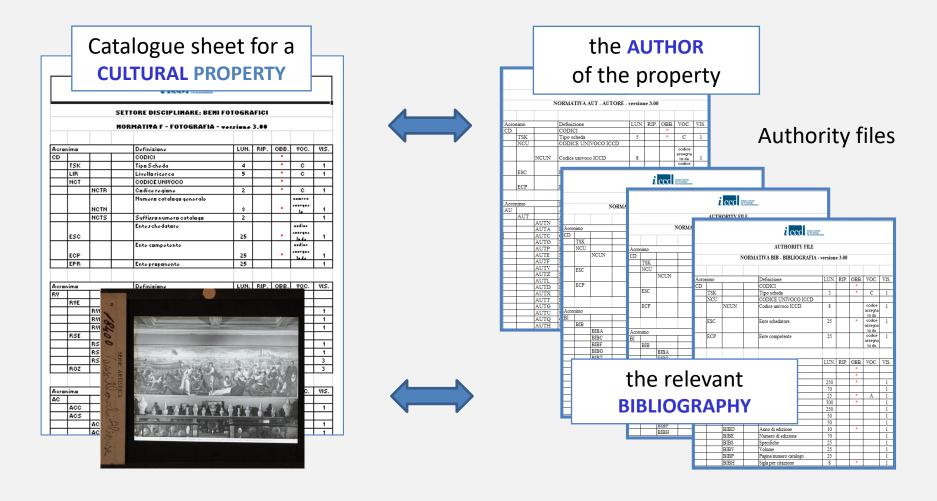
The catalogue sheets are linked to the relevant data by the authority file identification code, recorded in the appropriate field of the both the file and the catalogue sheet.



is described in a

catalogue sheet

The catalogue sheets and authority files are linked by the authority identification code recorded in the appropriate field of both norms.



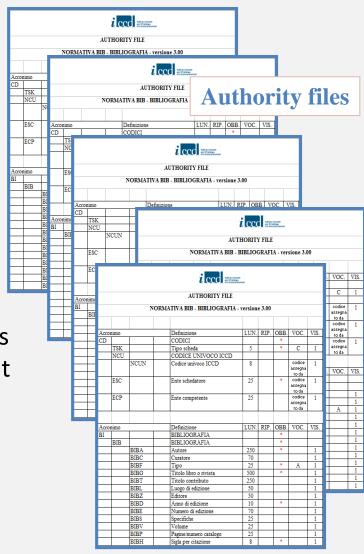
Catalogue sheets and Authority files

Catalogue sheet under preparation

SETTORE DISCIPLINARE: BENI ARCHEOLOGICI NORMATIVA RA - REPERTI ARCHEOLOGICI - versione 3.00																			
											Acre	onimo		Definizione	LUN.	RIP.	OBB.	VOC.	VIS
CD			CODICI																
	TSK		Tipo Scheda	4			С	1											
	LIR		Livello ricerca	5			С	1											
	NCT		CODICE UNIVOCO																
		NCTR	Codice regione	2			С	1											
		NCTN	Numero catalogo generale	8			arroquat	1											
		NCTS	Suffisso numero catalogo	2				1											
	ESC		Ente schedatore	25			cadice arregnat a da ICCD	1											
	ECP		Ente competente	25		١.	azzognat a da ICCD	1											
	EPR		Ente proponente	25				1											
	omimo		Definizione	LUN.	RIP.	OBB.	VOC.	VIS											
RV			RELAZIONI																
	RVE		STRUTTURA COMPLESSA																
		RVEL	Livello	25		(1)		1											
		RVER	Codice bene radice	25				1											
		RVES	Codice bene componente	25	Si			1											
	RSE		RELAZIONI DIRETTE		Si														
	1	RSER	Tipo relazione	70		(*)	С	- 1											
		RSET	Tipo scheda	10		(*)	С	1											
		RSEC	Codice bene	25		(*)		3											
	ROZ		Altre relazioni	25	Si			3											
	<u> </u>		D.C.	LUN.	BIP.	OBB.	Voc.	VIS											
Acronimo			Definizione ALTRI CODICI	LON.	RIP.	JUDD.	VUC.	VIC											
AC	ACC	+		25	-	-	<u> </u>	1											
	ACS	+	Altro codice bene SCHEDE CORRELATE	1 25	Si	-	_	Н-											
	ALS	ACSE		25	51	(1)	_	Η.											
	-		Ente	25		(1)		1											
	-	ACSC	Codice		-	(1)	_	1											
		IMCSS	Specifiche	100				_1											



The cataloguer searches the archives for relevant Authority files, already prepared with standardised data



NORMS: DETAILED STUDY NORMS

Forms for detailed technical and specialist information – These can be used for additional information on certain properties. They are attached to catalogue sheets, and avoid weighing down the main record:

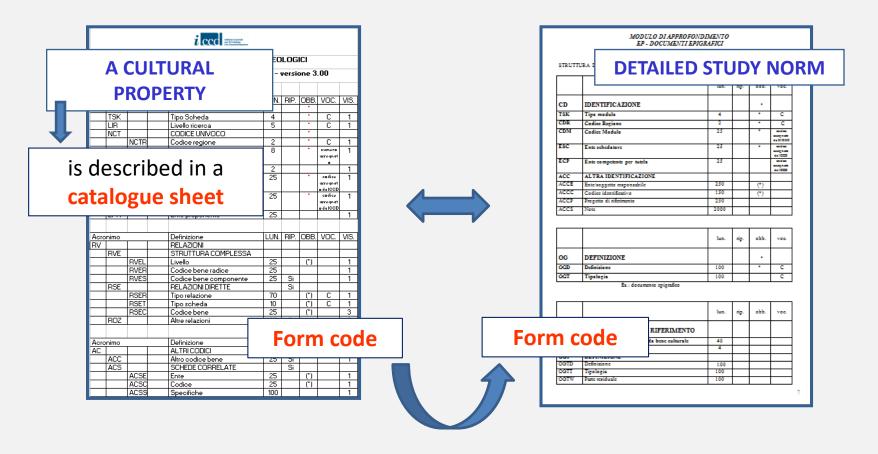
Detailed study norms, in development:

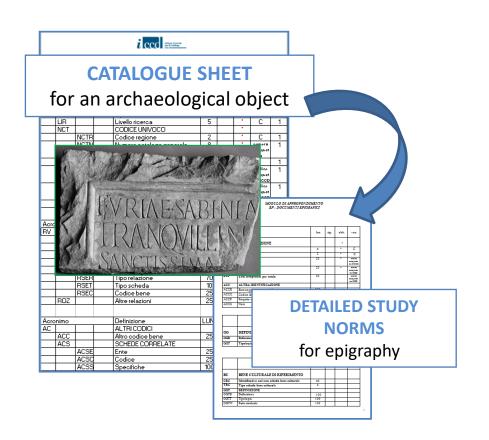
EP - Epigraphy (currently in testing)

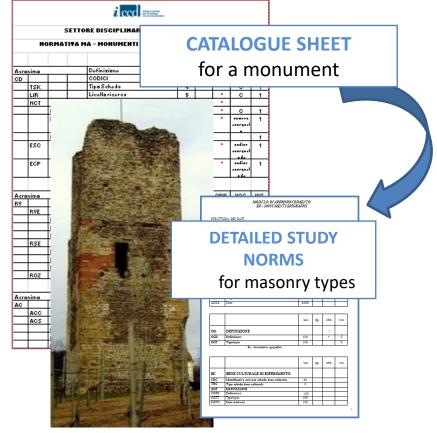
TM - Masonry type

US - Stratigraphic unit

Each detailed study norm has its own identificative code, serving as the "connecting link" to the catalogue sheet (beginning with the new 4.00 versions).



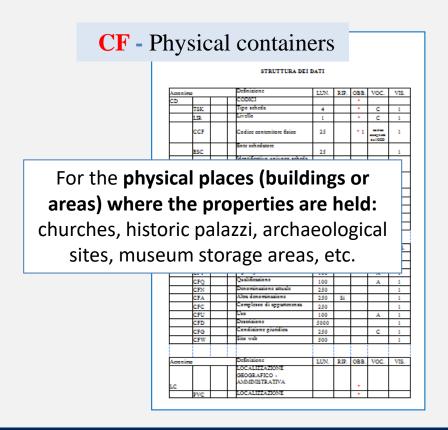


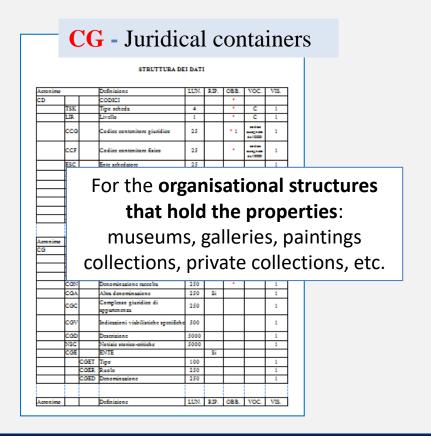


NORMS: "CONTAINER" RECORDS

The ICCD has developed record sheets for managing information on CONTAINERS: the places of custody for properties.

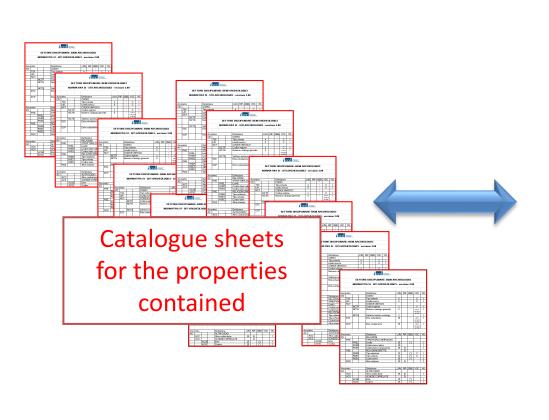
There are two different sheets, for "physical" and "juridical" containers:

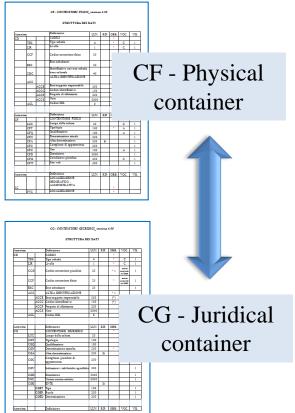




Every container, physical and juridical, has its own *unique identifying code*, recorded in its record sheet.

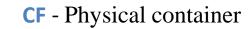
The code is the connecting link between the containers and the catalogue sheets for the properties; it also links the physical and juridical containers.











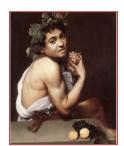


CG - Juridical container

GALLERIA BORGHESE



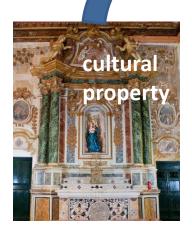
Villa Borghese Pinciana





Roma, piazzale Scipione Borghese, 5











CF - Physical container



Chiesa di Santa Maria delle Grazie

Settefrati (FR) ex strada provinciale Settefrati-Canneto

Norms - Container records

CG – Juridical container

CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR CATALOGUING AND DOCUMENTATION

National Photographic Bureau











Conservatorio delle Zitelle, Ospizio Apostolico, San Michele di Ripa Grande

Roma, via di S. Michele, 18



CF – Physical container







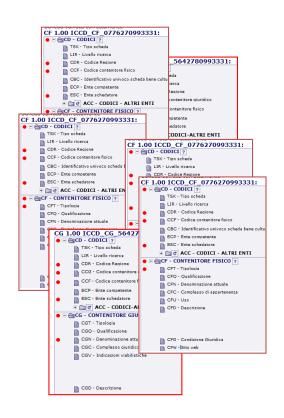
temporary storage

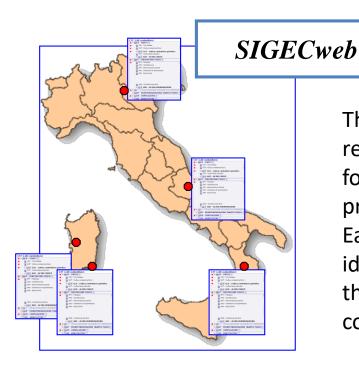






The objective is develop a controlled archive of data on the locations, as well as the administrative identification of the physical and juridical containers, serving in particular for the management of movable properties (preservation, movement, rapid intervention in case of disasters, etc.).





The "container records" serve as foci for the aggregation of properties.
Each "container" identification leads to the list of properties contained

MODI - Notation form



A FORM FOR RAPID DATA ACQUISITION

offering a minimum set of compulsory fields, which can be used in different preliminary and preparatory activities prior to full cataloguing:

- censuses
- notifications
- organization of lots of materials
- heritage inventories
- application of radio-frequency identification (RFID)
- salvage or impact assessment archaeology
- etc.

The *MODI* forms can be used to identify and provide notes on both material and intangible entities (objects of different kinds, structures, sites, events, etc.), which can later be catalogued as cultural properties.



The MODI is a **single form** for all types of heritage entities (compared to the 30 types of ICCD catalogue sheets)

























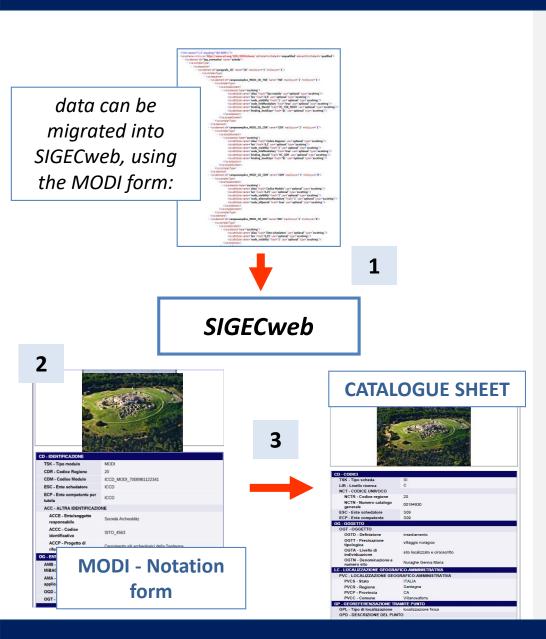
Type of information	MODI – obligatory fields
IDENTIFICATION	Type of form
Of the form and the agency	Region code
carrying out the cataloguing	Identificative code
	Responsible agency
DEFINITION Of the entity being catalogued	MIBACT preservation area
or the chitty being tutalogueu	Definition
LOCATION	Region
Of the entity	Province
	Municipality
DATING	Dating reference
Of the entity	
CERTIFICATION AND DATA	Responsible for contents
MANAGEMENT	Year of compilation
For the form	Access profile

The *MODI* form features a compulsory minimum dataset, providing the minimum information for the identification, definition and localisation of the entity in question.

Unlike the catalogue sheets, MODI forms are not assigned a unique national catalogue (NCT) code. While still included in the overall ICCD system, the MODI form permits simpler administrative procedures. The minimum required identificative data is sufficient that the form can be entered into the SIGECweb General Catalogue Information System.



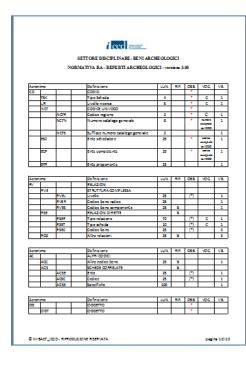
The MODI form can be used by individuals and agencies generally external to the cataloguing system (e.g. universities, companies, various professions). The form is also suited to other cultural heritage agencies not engaged in detailed cataloguing (e.g. Association of Historic Parks and Gardens; National Numismatics Portal).



recording or "notation form"

(MODI), with protocols for transfer into SIGECweb (1). These permit registration of information (2) so that MIBACT administrations can use it in managing knowledge and protecting heritage distributed over the territory.

The information recorded using the MODI notation form can later be used to prepare catalogue sheets (3): SIGECweb uses specific functions to automatically migrate the MODI data towards the different kinds of catalogue sheets.



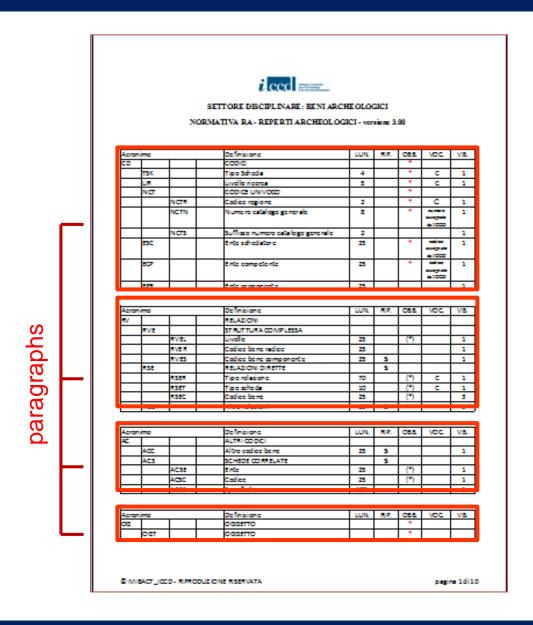
Data structure



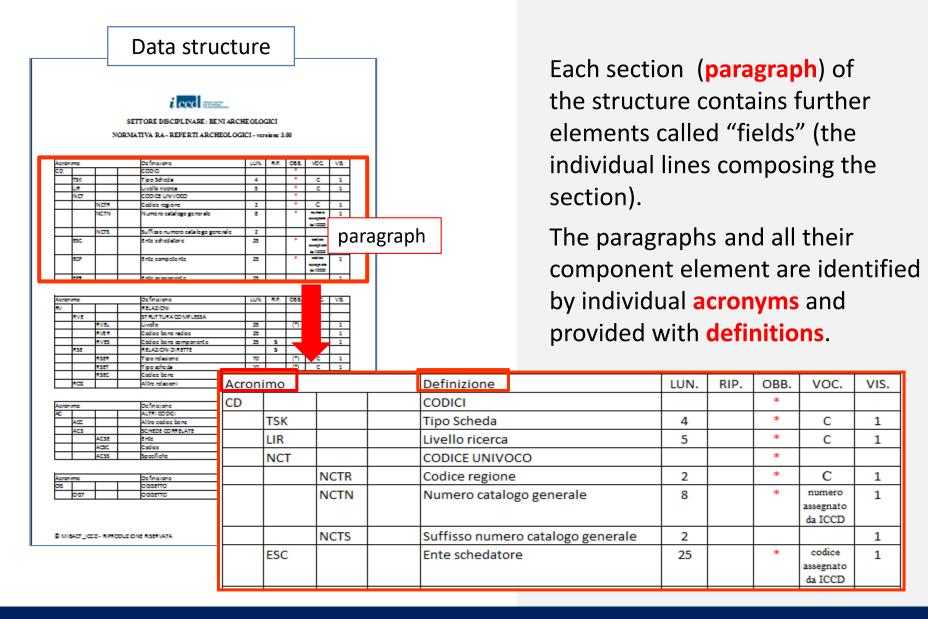
Every cataloguing norm (Catalogue sheet, Authority file, Containers, Notation form, etc.) consists of two essential components:

- the layout (technically the "data structure") meaning the sequenced organisation for the information
- the compilation norms,
 providing the detailed
 directions for its
 compilation

Norms for compilation



The data structure is organised in groups of <u>uniform</u> <u>information</u> called <u>paragraphs</u>, which can be graphically indentifiable as distinct sections of the form: the paragraph for identification codes; one for relation management; another for the definition of the property; and one for the localization data, etc.



The elements composing a **PARAGRAPH** can be **simple fields** or **STRUCTURED FIELDS**. The structured fields contain further elements or subsets of elements, called **subfields**.

The elements are developed following rules for **acronyms** and **definitions** (number and format of characters; composition of the subfield acronyms, etc.), according to a hierarchical logic for ICCD data.

Acronimo			Definizione	Tipo elemento			
CD	CD TSK		CODICI	PARAGRAFO			
			Tipo Scheda	Campo semplice			
LIR			Livello ricerca	Campo semplice			
	NCT NCTR NCTN		CODICE UNIVOCO	CAMPO STRUTTURATO			
			Codice regione	Sottocampo			
			Numero catalogo generale	Sottocampo			
		NCTS	Suffisso numero catalogo generale	Sottocampo			
	ESC		Ente schedatore	Campo semplice			
	ECP		Ente competente	Campo semplice			
	EPR		Ente proponente	Campo semplice			

The data structure for each element (PARAGRAPH, simple field, STRUCTURED FIELD, subfield) includes the specification of its properties:

LENGTH

REPEATABILITY

OBLIGATION

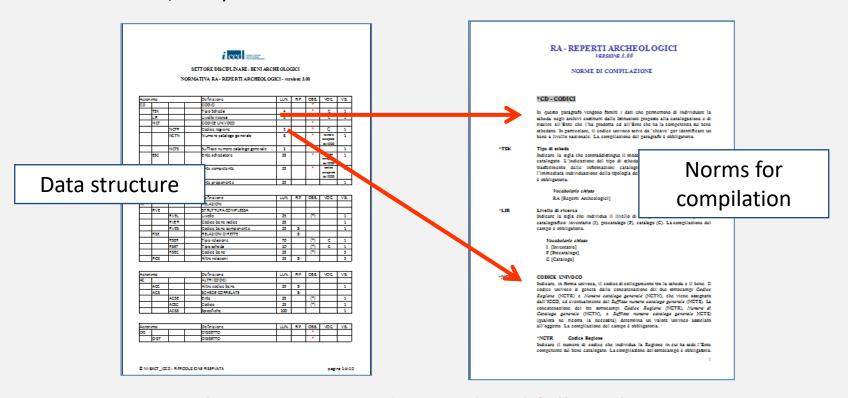
VOCABULARY

VISIBILITY

properties

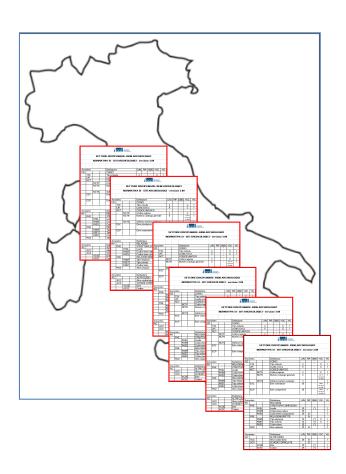
Acronimo			Definizione	LUN.	RIP.	OBB.	VOC.	VIS.
DT			CRONOLOGIA			*		
	DTZ		CRONOLOGIA GENERICA			*		
		DTZG	Fascia cronologica di riferimento	50		*	Α	1
		DTZS	Frazione cronologica	25			С	1
	DTS		CRONOLOGIA SPECIFICA					
		DTSI	Da	15		(*)		1
		DTSV	Validità	25			С	1
		DTSF	A	15		(*)		1
		DTSL	Validità	25			С	1
	DTM		Motivazione cronologia	250	Si	*	С	1
	ADT		Altre datazioni	250	Si			1

The **norms for compilation** of each element of the data structure offer precise directions (obligation, repeatability, syntactical rules, reference vocabularies, etc.).



Cataloguers must understand and follow the norms for correct compilation of the cataloguing norms.

CATALOGUING PROCESSES: DATA QUALITY



The data structure, and the ICCD norms for compilation of catalogue records, are the rules that control and maintain uniformity in data acquisition, for a high quality databank.

The data structure of some norms includes **obligatory elements** (paragraphs, fields, subfields), indicated with a red asterisk => *. When the element must be compiled in absolutely all contexts, this is called "absolute obligation".

Failure to compile these elements results in an invalid norm.

						<u></u>		
Acronimo Definizione				LUN.	RIP.	OBB.	VOC.	VIS.
CD			CODICI			*		
	TSK		Tipo Scheda	4		*	С	1
	LIR		Livello ricerca	5		*	С	1
	NCT		CODICE UNIVOCO			*		
		NCTR	Codice regione	2		*	C	1
		NCTN	Numero catalogo generale	8		*	numero assegnato da ICCD	1
		NCTS	Suffisso numero catalogo generale	2				1
	ESC		Ente schedatore	25		*	codice assegnato da ICCD	1

As well as **absolute obligation**, there is also **obligation depending on the context**, indicated by the symbol (*). This indicates that compilation of the field is **NOT** compulsory for the validity of the norm, but only in *the context* that certain other fields in that section of the norm have been compiled.

Acro	nimo		Definizione	LUN.	RIP.	OBB.	VOC.	VIS.	
DT			CRONOLOGIA			*	Absolute obligation		-
	DTZ		CRONOLOGIA GENERICA			*			
		DTZG	Fascia cronologica di riferimento	50		*			ווכ
		DTZS	Frazione cronologica	25			С	1	
	DTS		CRONOLOGIA SPECIFICA						
		DTSI	Da	15		(*)	OŁ	Obligatory	
		DTSV	Validità	25			11	_	- 1
		DTSF	A	15		(*)	depending o		_
		DTSL	Validità	25					t
	DTM		Motivazione cronologia	250	Si	*	С	1	
	ADT		Altre datazioni	250	Si			1	

In the case that only the **absolutely obligatory** of the **catalogue sheet** are compiled, this is termed an **inventory level** (I) of investigation for the property.

Where optional elements are also compiled, the level of research is termed either pre-cataloguing level (P) or catalogue level (C).

The **cataloguing level** is "declared" by inserting the relative letter in the (LIR) field of the norm.

sigla da inserire nel	note esplicative
campo LIR	
I	livello di inventario
P	livello di precatalogo
C	livello di catalogo

For all ICCD norms, failure to compile all of the absolutely obligatory fields would result in an invalid norm. Only valid norms can be entered in the National Catalogue of Cultural Heritage (and so also in SIGECweb).

In the **catalogue sheets**, the set of obligatory information ("inventory level") represents the <u>essential data</u> for the identification of the property and the administration of its protection and preservation.

"Inventory level" information



institutional functions of the Catalogue of Cultural Properties, coordinated by the ICCD

In cataloguing cultural heritage, the provision of terminological instruments is essential for achievement of *shared*, *agreed language*, both in data acquisition and in the subsequent consultation and use of the information.

CLOSEDVOCABULARIES

are predefined lists of terms (the cataloguer can use only the terms provided)

OPEN VOCABULARIES

are lists to which the cataloguer can add terms while completing the relative norm

























The existence of vocabularies serving in the compilation of the norm is indicated in the "VOC" column of the data structure:

A => open vocabulary

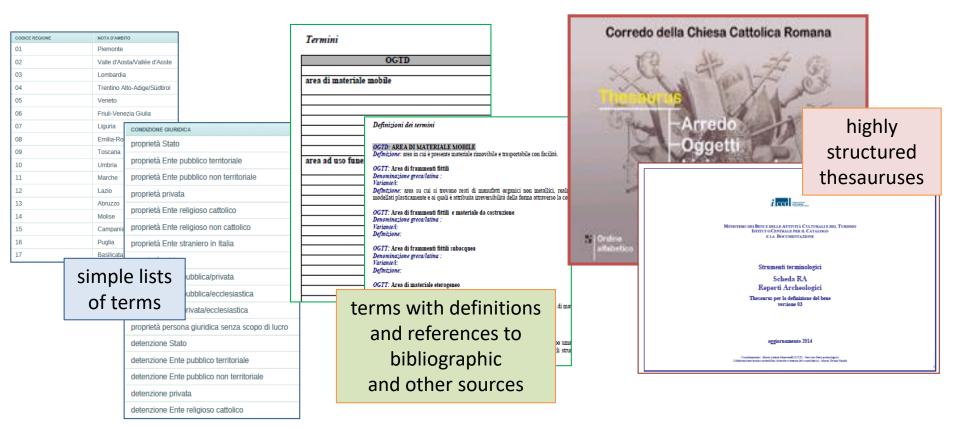
C => closed vocabulary



Acro	nimo		Definizione	LUN.	RIP.	OBB.	voc.	VIS.
DT			CRONOLOGIA			*		
	DTZ		CRONOLOGIA GENERICA			*		
		DTZG	Fascia cronologica di riferimento	50		*	Α	1
		DTZS	Frazione cronologica	25			С	1
	DTS		CRONOLOGIA SPECIFICA					
		DTSI	Da	15		(*)		1
		DTSV	Validità	25			С	1
		DTSF	A	15		(*)		1
		DTSL	Validità	25			С	1
	DTM		Motivazione cronologia	250	Si	*	С	1
	ADT		Altre datazioni	250	Si			1

The use of "open" and "closed" vocabularies contributes to the structure.

These can be lists of simple terms; or terms with definitions and references to bibliographic and other sources; or detailed conceptual hierarchies, such as thesauruses.



Standards for supporting documentation

Photographic documentation



Archival documentation



Graphic documentation

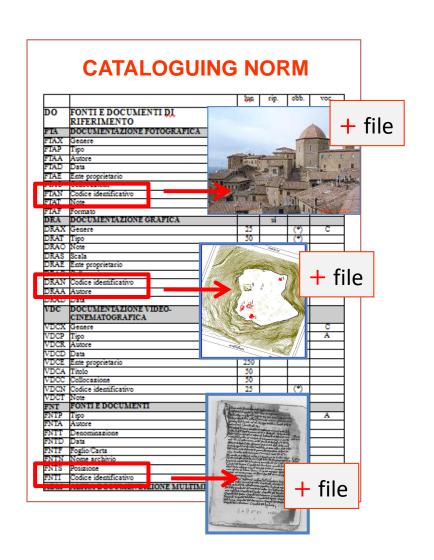


Film/video documentation





The documentation serving in the identification and description of the property must be noted in the norm.



Each documentary entity has its own identificative code and a "set" of descriptive information within the cataloguing norm.

Specific procedures must be followed to ensure linkage between the cataloguing norm and (e.g. catalogue sheet) and any supporting documentation or computerised files.

ICCD STANDARDS: OVERVIEW

AUTHORITY FILES

Authors/creators of properties, bibliographic sources, etc.

DETAILED STUDY NORMS

Forms attached to the sheets, for technical or specialised study

"CONTAINER" RECORDS

Places of custody, such as museums, art galleries, churches, historic buildings, storage areas, archaeological sites

CATALOGUE SHEETS

"MODI" - NOTATION FORM

Instrument for carrying out rapid censuses, preliminary to true cataloguing

TERMINOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS

For standardising language

STANDARDS FOR ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION

For preparation of attached materials: photographs, drawings, documentary sources, audio/video recordings, etc.

ICCD STANDARDS SYSTEM

The system can be calibrated:

- to the situation to be documented
- to the level of resources

All ICCD records require minimum, compulsory information.

But they can also range to a *maximum* level – using our entire set of cataloguing instruments to reconstruct the full territorial and cultural history of the property.

The links between the different instruments in the system (catalogue and authority sheets, container records, notation forms, supporting documentation, terminological instruments) allow navigation between all the types of data. In this way, the user can "travel" the entire knowledge-base for the property.

























The data structure, standards for compilation and terminological instruments for the ICCD cataloguing norms are all subject updating.

The updating arises from progress in the various sectors of disciplinary research, as well as the need for more detailed and systemic cataloguing. The "versions" are numbered progressively. In the case of the catalogue sheets: versions 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.01, and the "new generation" 4.00, currently in development.

 version 1.00 - 2.00
 Version 3.00
 version 3.01
 version 4.00

 1990-2000
 2002-2004
 2005-2010
 lavori in corso

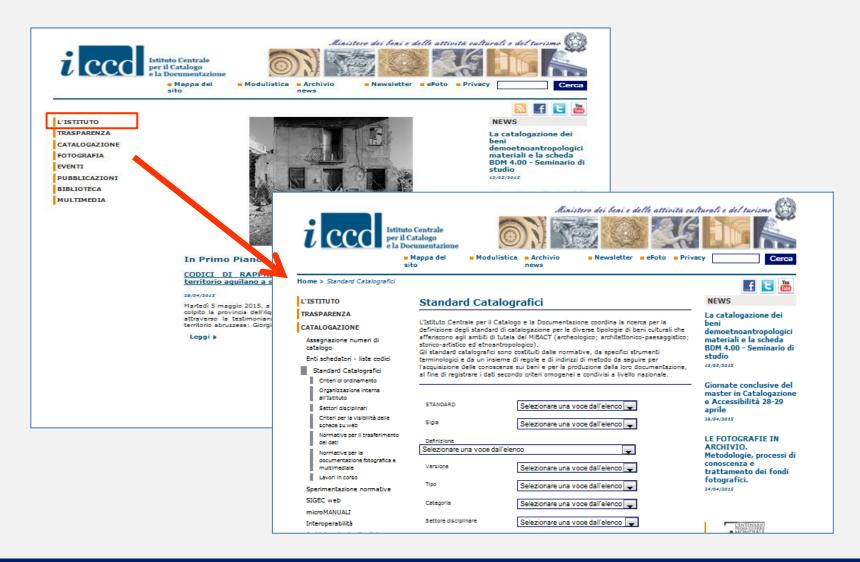


SIGECweb manages all versions of norms issued over time.

This means that the system can acquire information from:

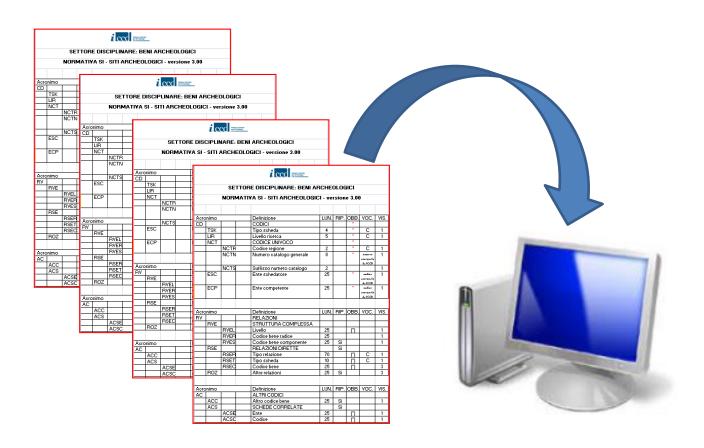
earlier computer-based versions and even from completely outdated forms all to be added to the General Catalogue of archaeological, architectural-landscape, artistichistoric, and ethno-anthropological heritage.

www.iccd.beniculturali.it/index.php?it/473/standard-catalografici



APPLICATION OF THE ICCD STANDARD FOR THE COMPUTERISED CATALOGUING

The ICCD standards are the reference rules for anyone wishing to catalog cultural properties in Italy, regardless of the computer tools used.



The development of **SIGEC** and its subsequent re-engineering for use via the ICCD **website** has involved years of complex work for the revision and refinement of the methodological instruments used in cataloguing.

The ICCD conducts research on issues concerning the historical-cultural-geographical contextualisation of cultural properties, for the maximisation of the network of relations between the different components of the heritage and the national territory.

























During the definition and updating of the cataloguing system in the years 2000-2002, the ICCD carried out systematic research and planning towards integration and consistency in the description of properties related to the different disciplinary sectors. The aims included:



use of a common methodology for the definition and application of the norms



ease of compilation and reference to the different cataloguing norms



ease of data management and consultation

Organization of the normative system



Archaeological heritage

Architectural and landscape heritage





Demo-ethno-anthropological heritage



Photographic heritage



Music heritage



Natural heritage



Numismatic heritage



Scientific and technological heritage



Historic and artistic properties



The development process included consideration of the pre-existing nuclei of information for the different disciplinary areas (e.g. architecture, archaeological materials, historic community centers, natural or demo-ethnoanthropological heritage), as well as the specific attributes that require specialist analysis.

Organization of the normative system







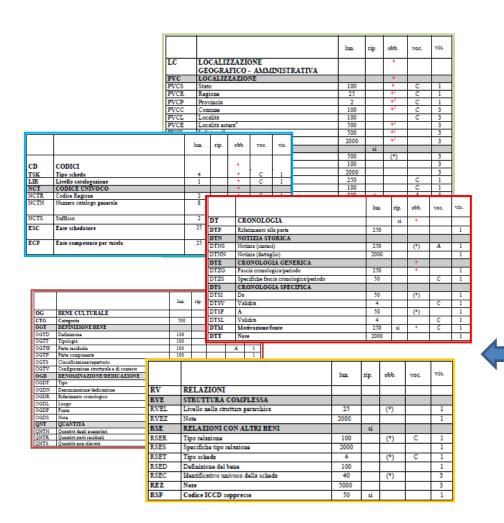








The aim was to achieve a logically unified revision of the cataloguing instruments, resulting in consistent structures and methods for types of properties that would otherwise seem very different.



The systemisation of the cataloguing process included the insertion of a set of paragraphs common across all the catalogue sheets with uniform data structure and rules for compilation.

The data in these

TRANSVERSAL PARAGRAPHS

is structured similarly across

all the norms.

Version 4.00: the new generation of ICCD norms



MINISTERO DEI BENI E DELLE ATTIVITÀ CULTURALI E DEL TURISMO ISTITUTO CENTRALE PER IL CATALOGO E LA DOCUMENTAZIONE

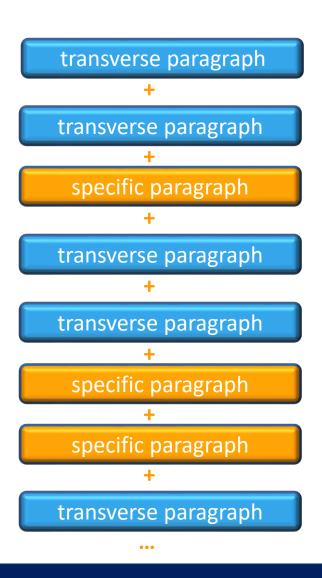
> NORMATIVA TRASVERSALE VERSIONE 4.00

RILASCIATA: NOVEMBRE 2015
(ULTIMO AGGIORNAMENTO: MAGGIO 2017)

With this development, it is now possible to provide a single "base norm", called *Transversal norm 4.00*, serving as a guide to the definition of any new norms and updating of the types already in use, for all disciplinary sectors and heritage categories (movable, immovable, intangible).

New norms: how do we develop them

We construct the records in sections:



Transverse paragraphs are base units shared across all catalogue records.

Around these are specific sections for recording the attributes of the particular kind of property.

Administrative procedures for development of a new norm

formation of a working group



contents manager



.

definition of the data structure

preparation of the norms for compilation

preparation of vocabularies



testing of the new norm



the reference for all development is the "Transversal Norm"

publication on www.iccd.beniculturali.it

Cataloguing in consideration of property type















A further developmental aim is that the cataloguing system meet the needs of the various disciplinary areas for the application of the catalogue sheets, as concerns the approach to the property identification, correct and particularly through the refinement of the sections for its definition (from the "OBJECT" to "CULTURAL PROPERTY" section of the 4.00 versions). This issue is closely related to the definition of a precise methodologies of "cataloguing treatment" for the cultural properties, with important consequences for the perception of the various kinds of heritage.

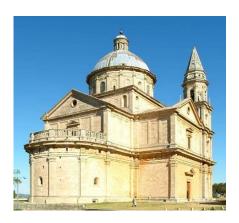
Cataloguing in consideration of property type









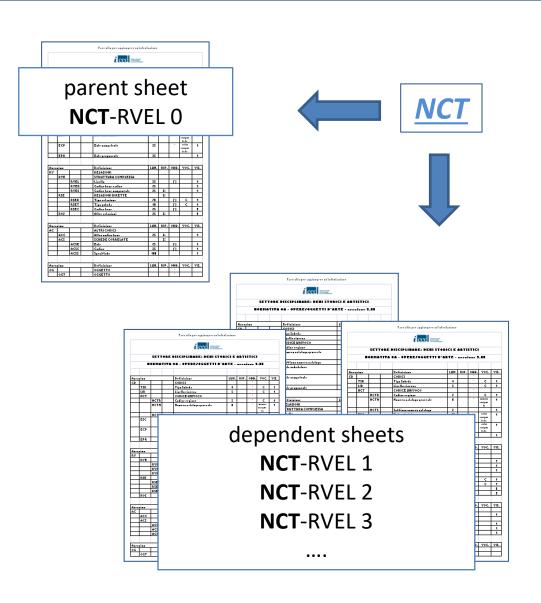






Complex properties (whether movable, immovable or intangible) are those that present organisational, formal, figurative or decorative features that would benefit from the specific cataloguing method of "deconstruction". In this case, the operators can prepare a catalogue sheet for the **whole** (the "parent sheet") and "n" sheets for the component parts ("dependent sheets").

www.iccd.beniculturali.it/index.php?it/462/micromanuali



Applying this methodology:

the COMPLEX PROPERTY => 1 cultural property, "n" catalogue sheets.

Since there is only <u>one</u> cultural property, all the sheets for its description are assigned the same **UNIQUE NATIONAL CODE** (**NCT**). A specific subfield (**RVEL**) is used for the insertion of a further progressive code to identify the individual catalogue sheets: "0" for the parent sheet and 1, 2, 3, etc. for the dependent sheets (which can also be further deconstructed as 1.1, 1.2, etc.).



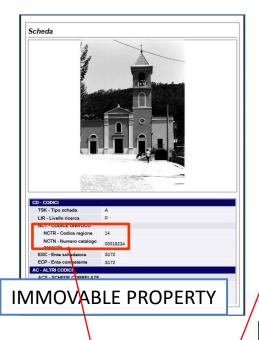
The cultural heritage "system"



Each cultural property is both an element in itself and an integral part of the national cultural heritage "system".

The cataloguing norms include sections and methods for the expression of the relations between the properties and with the territory, for reconstruction of the context that provides the meaning and value of the specific property. The contextual information is what permits the property to serve as witness to a moment or period of our history and culture.

The cultural heritage "system"



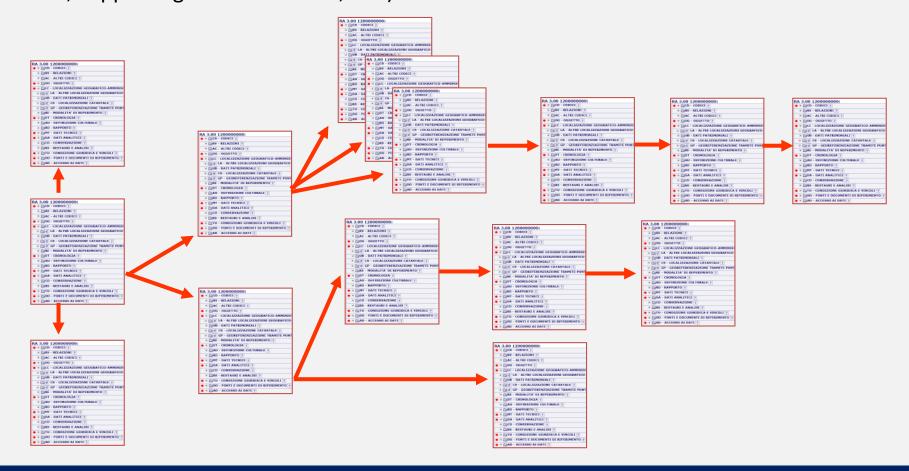
UNIQUE NATIONAL CODE





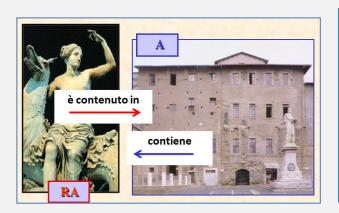
Just as the relations between the different norms for the description of properties are managed through their identificative codes, the relations between the movable and immovable properties and the intangible elements composing the "heritage system" depend their on UNIQUE NATIONAL CODES.

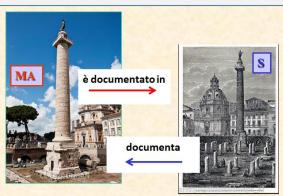
The computerised management of the linking codes permits the reconstruction of entire networks of relations, as well as navigation from the catalogue sheets of one property to another, and from a single sheet to its related records (authority files, forms, supporting documentation, etc.).

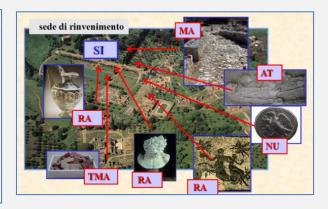


ICCD methodology for the management of relations between cultural properties

The ICCD procedures can express different kinds of relations between properties.







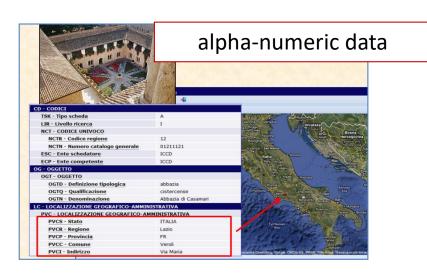




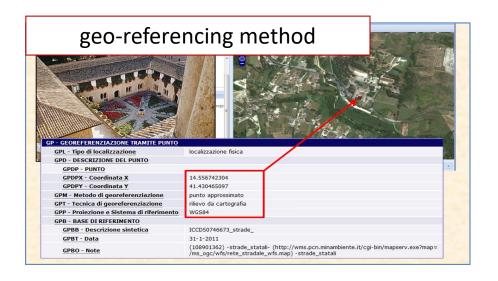


http://www.iccd.beniculturali.it/index.php?it/462/micromanuali

Management of geographic information: territorial relations

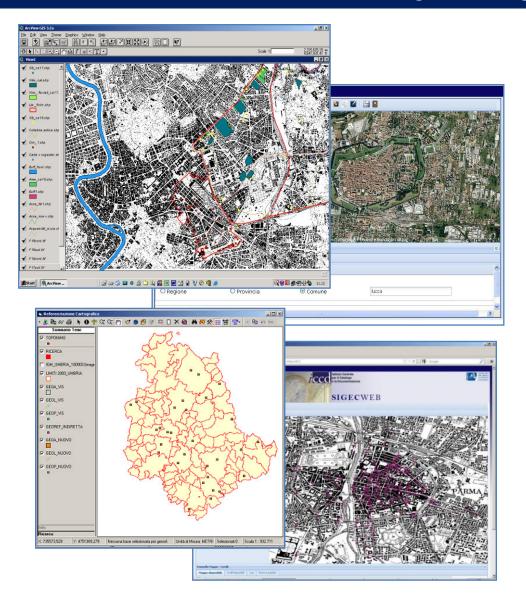


SIGECweb



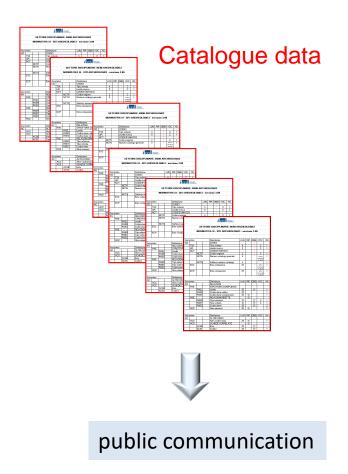
The visualisation of the cultural property within its territory provides added value. The ICCD norms include specific sections for recording and managing both georeferenced and alpha-numeric geographic information (nation, region, province, municipality, address, container), according to national and international standards.

Management of geographic information: territorial relations



Computer processing based on GIS data permits mapping and reconstruction of various kinds, in different scales. These are indispensible instruments for the knowledge and management of the cultural heritage of any territory.

Public communication of catalogue data



The most recent norms in Italy provide that the data produced by cataloguing activity shall be available for public access.

However, the ICCD system **obscures potentially confidential data** (concerning *private property, material at risk of criminal action*, etc.) **at the moment of publication**.

This information is only accessible to authorised users.

Beginning with versions 3.00/3.01, all catalogue sheets include a compulsory section with a subfield (ADSP) for specification of the *access profile* regarding communication of the data.

Acronimo			Definizione	LUN.	RIP.	OBB.	VOC	5.	VIS.
AD)		ACCESSO AI DATI			*			
	ADS		SPECIFICHE DI ACCESSO AI DATI			*			
		ADSP	Profilo di accesso	1		*	C		1
		ADSM	Motivazione	70		*			1
		ADSD	Indicazioni sulla data di scadenza	25					1

1	Low privacy: The information contained in the sheet can be freely consulted by anyone
2	Medium privacy: The sheet contains information restricted for reasons of privacy
3	High privacy: The sheet contains information restricted for reasons of security

Public communication of the catalogue data

Acronimo			Definizione	LUN.	RIP.	OBB.	VOC.	VIS.
LC			LOCALIZZAZIONE GEOGRAFICO- AMMINISTRATIVA			*		
	PVC		LOCALIZZAZIONE GEOGRAFICO- AMMINISTRATIVA ATTUALE			*		
		PVCS	Stato	50		*	С	1
		PVCR	Regione	25		*	С	1
		PVCP	Provincia	3		*	С	1
		PVCC	Comune	50		*	С	1
		PVCL	Località	50			С	3
		PVCE	Altra ripartizione amministrativa o località estera	250				3
	PVL		Altra località	250	Si			3
	PVE		Diocesi	50			С	1
	LDC		COLLOCAZIONE SPECIFICA					
		LDCT	Tipologia	50			Α	3
		LDCQ	Qualificazione	50			Α	3
		LDCN	Denominazione	80		(*)		3
		LDCC	Complesso monumentale di appartenenza	80				3
		LDCU	Denominazione spazio viabilistico	250				2
		LDCM	Denominazione raccolta	70				2
		LDCS	Specifiche	250				2

Access levels are indicated in the data structure of all ICCD norms.

The access profile recorded in the ADSP subfield activates computerised control over visibility of the various fields contained in the norm.

http:www.iccd.beniculturali.it/index/php?it/473/standard-catalografici: Catalogue sheet: management of website data access The level indicated in *ADSP- Access profile* guides the management of data for Web publication.





filtering of confidential data

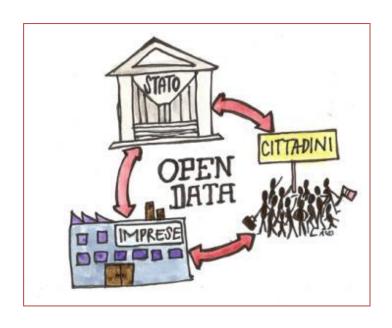


www.catalogo.beniculturali.it

The ICCD has also launched publication via *Open Data* and *Linked Open Data* for free access, for greater "use", "reuse" and application of data.

This means we offer more instruments (human and computerised) for access to resources, in keeping with the Creative Commons licensing.

All this is still done in a way that protects sensitive information.







The ICCD is working with other MIBACT agencies on more effective means of describing knowledge on cultural heritage so that both professionals and public can exploit the immense riches of the *cultural heritage system*.