

## Documentation – on Different Levels

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Documentation has a wide range from a simple notation of facts to a intensive detecting work. With the new technique we will be able to document everything but it takes time and that represent costs. The choice of what to document and make available for others as well as coming generations is not easy. The Archive responsible for our documentation has for example not yet decided how database file shall be saved and we do not have enough experience of the lasting of the materials.

It will therefore be interesting to see what the aim is in Your country. I will present some projects with different aim that I think can have a general interest.

Bodies responsible for documentation are decentralised in Sweden. For example local authorities carry out inventories for planning restrictions in co-operation with Cultural heritage administrations at the 24 County councils. Local authorities has the primal responsibility for protection and conservation. The Cultural heritage administrations at the County councils are legislatively responsible for listing and protecting buildings and sites.

There are two bodies working with the state owned property. The National Heritage Board and the National Property Board.

### 1. The National Heritage Board/ Riksantikvarieämbetet, RAA

is the central authority for matters concerning the cultural heritage. Its main task is to serve together with the county administrations and regional museums and to ensure that the entire cultural heritage is both preserved and used.

With the aid of the regional bodies the National Heritage Board is building up registers about the cultural heritage and have several computer-based projects among others **the Digital Historic Maps**. This is as I understand an European project. The co-ordination of information on old maps and analyses of the impact of the changes in the landscape.

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The largest project is Kulturmiljövårdens bebyggelseregister that is

#### ***The cultural historical building register***

with the aim to describe most buildings. This was a commission from the Government. It was natural to rely on the National Land Data Bank for some data such as property identities, co-ordinates, regulations etc and add

- historical data
- function
- description of the building
- photos and plans
- evaluation or classification

This register started in 1998 and will be upgraded centrally. Users would be Counties communities and other bodies working with the cultural heritage but some parts will also be available to the public and it will be free of charge.

I will show two examples. The first is a farm from the middle of Sweden and the second an urban area which probably is more spectacular. Many of these from 1950-70 have been documented and evaluated. Those areas are threatened by changes and the authorities want to know which are specially valuable and should get special protection. Many special inventories has been carried out such as all power stations, all railway-stations, all prisons, bank-buildings, and old industry buildings important when there are such fundamental changes in the society. Some of these has been published in very interesting books.

RAA will publish a handbook in evaluation which will I think be very interesting.

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It is the responsibility of the local authorities to enter their inventories in this register. The following project will be added in about a year.

Sockenkyrkoprojektet.

### ***The Churchproject***

This is a documentation of all churches associated to The Swedish Church. The ambition has been to give a short description of the interior and exterior and focus on the building development through the centuries. Apart from the computer-version a booklet shall be published for each county.

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## **2. National Property Board, Statens fastighetsverk, SFV**

is responsible for buildings, forests and land which are our common property. Our buildings will come next into the register above.

Our priority is to have our buildings and sites so accurately defined and documented as possible. Therefore our management has decided that a **maintenance program**, what we call a **Vårdprogram**

should be made for first of all the cultural heritage. It is a collection of facts essential to make the right decisions for maintenance. This program shall have the following contents.

- legislative regulations: *description of the property , planning restrictions and conservation and protection regulations*
- an evaluation of the property: *the values and special qualities and importance from a national and international point of view . Demand for a protecting area around the object. a tool to make the right choices and decisions for preserving and maintain the property.*
- to-days aim for the property. *What threats do we see and what can we do to meet these.*

*What changes from a restoration point of view should be taken under consideration. Are there hidden values that should be emphasised. Goal for the environment*

*Are the main parts easy to access for people with moving problems*

*Required changes in the installations such as fire-protection, heating and also protection of parts of old installations. And so on.*

- a substantial history of the property; *chronologically described and a list of the archives and other sources that has been used*
- description of the present state of the property /buildings/ building /garden fundament, structure, facade, roof, different trees and plants
- description of the rooms: *Those of high decorative and architectural quality in detail others in more general terms.*
- advice for upkeep of maintenance and choice of materials and methods for this.

These different parts should be illustrated with accurate and current drawings, but also old drawings and old maps should be shown. One tool is to-days plan with all the changes marked.

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A very interesting Vårdprogram is the one about the surroundings of **Läckö castle**. The area is divided into different parts with different problems. A extensive history with a lot of pictures describes the evolution of this land. All problems with the need for parking-lots and other tourist-service have to be considered and its impact on the historic landscape.

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Another project has a special maintenance program

***Maintenance management system MMS***

Which is a computer based tool for

- documentation
- inspection
- maintenance management of buildings and constructions.

It was originally an American project that the Norwegian railway used to inspect bridges. The Norwegian companies and institutes saw its possibilities and got the other participants interested.

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On this picture you can see its main modules

- Condition assessment Module
- Decision module
- environmental Risk Factor module
- Maintenance Management module

### **3. Education**

The Universities don't have special courses in documentation. It is of course usually included in restoration courses and other special projects

At the Royal Academy the one-year course in restoration includes of course documentation and research of the current buildings. At the other architect schools documentation is also connected to projects.

Building antiquarians are educated at the Institute of Conservation at Gothenburg and there one of the basic subjects is documentation.

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Another project with university connection is the **Kärnan project** a medieval tower in Hålsningborg at Öresund. To find a useful documentation-system for this complicated structure they have tested INTRASIS that is a computer system for archaeological sites. It has a similarity with the MMS system with lists of words to choose between.

A first test is finished and the people responsible hope to be able to continue next year.

The project is managed by Barbro Sundner the Institution of archaeology Lund university together with an architect office and a RAA -based person working with INTRASIS. It is also available as [www.intrasis.com](http://www.intrasis.com).

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Documentation on another level is the newly started **Drottningholm project**.

Drottningholm palace is the home of our king a palace from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. As world heritage there are special responsibilities to be observed. What is the situation in case of fire. Do we have enough information to recreate the damaged parts. Therefore a very thorough documentation has started that will register each room. The room will be measured with total station and with orto-photography. One will be able to stand in the room and look around. The orto-photography makes the picture flat. This combination in auto-cad makes it possible to take exact measures from the photo.

Small objects will be measured by hand as is illustrated on this picture. To get a general view of a room conventional photos will also be taken. The goal is to be able to stand in a room and look around. Finally there will be a three-dimensional figure of the whole palace which you can enter and get an impression of how the different rooms are related to each other. Of course this detailed documentation is mostly used in the decorated rooms . It would have taken too much time and to high costs to have used them in ordinary rooms.

This has just started but it will be interesting so see in a year or two what they have achieved. It is financed over SFV:s budget and the palace architect belonging to a private office is responsible for the work.

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**Linköping palace** is a medieval bishop-house rebuilt into a royal palace in the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This was generally speaking an un-known building which history was only partly described. When the renovation of the facades started the ambition was to make the documentation with computer-help But at that time it was to slow and too expensive. A huge amount of photos were taken of the walls with their measure-lines. The walls were drawn in detail When you look at this wall you would estimate that the different materials represent some sort of building-activity. At that time materials represented the real costs for buildings so a lot of stones and bricks were reused. That made it impossible just to compare bricks and get an accurate picture of what had happened. Here they used another tool that is samples of mortars from the joints. The women working on this building formulated a motto. **"Most materials can have been reused. The only sure indicator of time is the mortar."**

Here is their deduction of the building activities on the same part of the wall. With the help of this colour key you can see the chronology in the changes.

From these facts together with archive studies they deduced the building history. You can see the changes from a very small building in the 12<sup>th</sup> century to the existing building.

The report from the work will soon be published, an exhibition is made and many seminars and guide-tours have been given.

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Both from the regional museum with archaeology and medieval archaeology as their field

Documentation can be both passive as the large building register and a detective work of some dimensions as the Linköping case. But documentation is also people, people living in the heritage, maintaining it and making great efforts to be able to protect it. We should not forget to document their history. That could be the crucial information in a future protection discussion.