

**Förderverein für Handwerk und
Denkmalpflege e.V. – Rittergut Trebsen
Bildungszentrum**

zertifiziert nach QES^{plus} und AZWV



**ARCHE –Project:
Constructional cultural assets in the vocational education and training**

Archive and study depository

1. Does a similar archive or museum for the evidence of historical constructional cultural assets in your country already exist?
 - There is an archive within the Monument Preservation Office Saxony in Ottendorf-Okrilla near Dresden.
 - Museums organized by towns and federal states or private organizations collect historical constructional asset, for instance the town museum of Meißen (town council of Meißen) with a collection of historical constructional elements and materials. Part of the collection was open to the public until April, 3rd 2011.
 - The Inferior Monument Protection Board of the administrative districts and town councils have their own depots
 - The Saxon Constructive Archive Trebsen as a part of the association Förderverein für Handwerk und Denkmalpflege e.V. – Rittergut Trebsen is being built since 2002. Here only historical materials are collected.

2. Is there an online catalogue/databank/ evidence for historical constructional cultural assets?
 - Up to now there hasn't been any online catalogue.
 - You can get a form online for questions on the material at the trade association "Historical materials" or traders. In Germany there are 40 commercial providers.
 - There is a list on the existing elements naming type of element, dimensions on our website.

3. Who is collecting these historical materials? (museums, private people, associations, companies etc?)
 - Historical materials are collected either in museums for exhibitions or in private organizations for commercial aims

- **Commercial organizations** are e.g.
 - o the Recovery Center for Historical Materials Trebsen (Bergezentrum für historische Baustoffe Trebsen)
 - o associations and non-profit organizations dealing with historical materials
 - o private firms in the area of historical materials
- Non-commercial organizations are e.g.
 - o Museums, e.g. the town museum of Meißen
 - o Inferior Monument Protection Board of the administrative districts and town councils
 - o The Saxon Constructional Archive Trebsen

4. Describe the ways of collecting historical materials, components. (How are the collectors informed about their existence?)

- You can get information about available building materials and their value as cultural asset by owners of historical buildings, architects, boards or other people.
- Viewing of the building/ the material which can be re-used
- Careful recovery and deconstruction of historical material exempt from charges
- Registration of the historical material
- Decision about the inclusion into the archive
- Cleaning of the material
- Storage in depots
- Labelling, classification according to material groups and inclusion into the collection's catalogue

5. How are the historical materials stored?

- In adequate rooms
- In outdoor depots
- It would be perfect to have two examples of each element: one of them cleaned and returned into the original state; and one example kept in the state of recovery for reasons of comparison
- Organized according to material groups and stored in containers/boxes and others
- Heavy elements, e.g. natural stone, steel or wooden constructions are stored in outdoor depots or special rooms

6.

7. How are historical constructional assets used?

- Cleaning and reconditioning necessary before reusing
- Reusing of the material in the fields of restoration and complementing of historical buildings/parts of historical buildings in the commercial area
- Using of the material for further education of craftsmen as examples and demonstration material in the courses and exams
- For trade fairs and exhibitions

8. Are these historical constructional cultural assets accessible for the public?
(Exhibitions etc)

- Archives of the administrative districts and the state of Saxony are not open to the public
- Archives in museums and boards are only accessible during public exhibitions.
- The Construction Archive Saxony shows its collection during the opening hours.

Archive and study depository
Basic requirements for the establishment

1. Empty and dry rooms

- Quality of the rooms has to be defined according to the historical building elements (load on the ceiling, floors, fire load, heat requirement (to protect material from corrosion), possibilities of transport)

2. Possibilities for collecting constructional cultural assets (how and where?)

- Staff knowing about construction and deconstruction of historical materials is absolutely necessary
- Staff for storage, archiving, cleaning, presenting in exhibitions and data management
- Concentration on one central location for storage and collection of cultural assets that meets requirements named in point 1 (empty and dry rooms)
- Kind of collected materials depends on the area for storage

3. Define the extent of implementing the the C.A.S. concept (what is possible, what is not possible?)

Saxon Constructional Archive Trebsen:

At least 2000 square meter roofed storage area in depots

At least 2000 square meter outdoor storage area heavy elements and big constructions

4. Financial aspects

- Staff costs: at least 4 workers and 1 leader for the recovering of the material; at least 2 workers for reconditioning/ storage
- Investment costs for accommodation and technical equipment (cars, lorries..)
- Operating costs and other costs (insurances, safety at work...)