

# Discovering Current Practices for Records of Historic Buildings and Mapping them to Standards

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**Abstract.** The existence of historic building records in “paper fiches” is a reality and constitutes a rich store of information about the past, some of it unique. In this paper we present the results of a survey aimed to discover the current practices and methods for recording historic buildings, mainly from services of the Greek public sector, which are responsible for the built heritage. At the same time the survey focuses on the various schemas, from the collected “paper fiches” that participants use for the documentation of immovable monuments as well as on metadata standards for architectural works and their ability to describe the collected elements of these forms.

**Keywords:** Historic Building Records, Immovable Monuments, Metadata Standards, Monument Inventories, Inventory Forms, Architectural Heritage Council of Europe, Greek Public Sector, Architectural Heritage.

## 1 Introduction

The investigation and documentation of the built heritage is central to our understanding of our historical evolution. Historic buildings, especially, form a conspicuous component of the urban and rural scene, and constitute a rich store of information about the past, some of it unique. These structures of our culture usually have documentation in form of so-called: paper fiches [1], inventory cards or forms, white cards, register cards and are dispersed in a number of various Greek public services and institutions.

In order to explore this type of documentation, that remained unexplored, we conducted a survey, from April 1, 2010 through March 15, 2011 involving a sample of 43 services of public sector (90%), mostly of the Greek Ministry of Culture and Tourism) and 5 non-profit organizations and institutions in Greece (see Appendix 2). Most of the participants working in the field of the built heritage having an important role on local level as their authorities refer to all matters concerning mainly the safeguard and protection of Hellenic heritage as the conservation, reconstruction, study and publication of the monuments. Objectives of this survey was to explore - at a national level - the methodology used for documenting historic buildings and generally immovable monuments, the existence of building records in “paper fiches” the degree of syntactic and semantic interoperability regarding their compilation methods, as well as to identify and highlight common descriptive needs among these organizations.

Participants were asked to complete a questionnaire, contained a total of 17 questions (close ended questions, open ended - completely unstructured, scaled questions: use of Likert items and Likert scale) and to return it with a completed example of their form (if used such a form). Among many interesting findings we collected 31<sup>1</sup> different forms including a total of 141 elements (see Appendix 1).

## 2 Exploring the Practices

Participants were asked if they compile or use forms in “paper fiches” for the recording of historic buildings and general for immovable monuments, research reveals that 31 Organizations (65%) produce or use such forms. About 77 percent (24 Organizations), said that forms had been produced by their own staff, while 23 percent (7 Participants) use forms from cognate services. The compiler is always a member of the staff, either archaeologist or Architect or a working group composed of archaeologists and architects.

We asked from the participants to mention the basic purpose and objective of these forms. The responses reflect their needs to record, inventory or identify immovable monuments located within the jurisdiction of the Organization, making thus a “local” inventory for “local” use, while institutions embrace research as a basic purpose.

The most basic question in this research was about the method of preparation of that forms. The participants were asked if had followed or advised a guidance or a standard for the preparation of their forms (without mention any particular), as an interesting finding from the 25 organisations responded to that question only 8 (26%) followed an official guidance or schema. Specifically 2 Organizations prepared their form based to CIDOC–CRM (ISO 21127:2006)<sup>2</sup>, 2 participants answered that followed general guidance's for recording historic buildings, another 2 use forms for international Organizations and Committees (UNESCO - DO.CO.MO.MO.) and finally 3 organizations followed specific guidelines of Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The findings of this question was expected as there is no a legally binding standard for the built heritage recording in Greece.

Moreover Organizations were asked to rate, whether the elements recorded on these forms satisfy their needs. A likert scale (from 1 - 10 with 10 being the highest) revealed a moderate satisfaction (mean: 5,33) with no variation in satisfaction level, while only 28 percent of those responding to the question declare satisfied with the recorded elements (rating more than 7).

Furthermore, research gave space to participants to record their needs for additional elements that they would like to be included in their forms: The most common requirements was for elements that will record: documents related to the buildings, correspondence with other services, regular photography, marking on digital maps, recording of dimensions, analysis on materials, information about conservation and restoration status, interventions, delimitation of buffer zones. Not quite as many, but

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<sup>1</sup> All the Participants keep in store a total of 900,000 forms.

<sup>2</sup> European Centre for Byzantine and Post Byzantine Monuments, Minister of Culture and Tourism - 13th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities.

still a large number of organizations asked for: Land Registry info, documents of ownership titles, drawings, description of decoration and recording of morphological elements.

A disappointing finding of the survey, was that just over half of these forms (52%) are available only to officials, and only 48 percent of this information is available to the public, as a result, persons requiring information on particular buildings have a limited access on their heritage status, and related data.

Although all of these records co - exist in digital and print format, 20 organizations (65%) register these forms in a computer system and only 35 percent of these exist only in print format. As a follow-on from the above question, participants were asked if they had developed a relevant application in order to register these forms, a small number of responses (13) showed that public services create and maintain their own computerised record systems, their own “local” systems. Specifically 9 participants said that they have created a local database system, another 3 use web applications and 1 participant indicate “other” application, without specifying any particular.

At this point it is worth to comment that, there is no lack of computerised heritage documentation system<sup>3</sup> in Greece, but public sector lacks the financial resources to maintain these information systems and there is a shortage of staff and of essential skills. This is a common problem, as 95 per cent of all cultural heritage institutions in Europe in 2002 were not in the position to participate in any kind of digital cultural heritage venture (Mulrenin: 2002) [2].

Furthermore organisations were asked if they produce digital content relative to historic buildings, more than half of the respondents (53%) replied positive: This is mainly: photographic material, drawings, scanned maps/plans, and in a small percentage: orthophotographies - digital orthophoto mosaic, topographic backgrounds, Excel files, .doc, e.t.c). After being informed for the existence of this digital content, participants were asked again about the format of this content (see Table 1).

**Table 1.** Formats of digital content

JPEG/TIFF	42%
db Files	29%
cad Files	11%
xml	7%
xls	7%
Doc	4%

Finally, one of the most interesting statistics in this survey was that 46 participants (96%) thought that there is a need for encoding and standardization for information in the domain of immovable monuments, however only 2 (4%) thought that encoding of such information is not feasible and would be difficult to standardized.

The survey also contained a section for general comments. The following comment highlights that: *“The documentation, with a systematic way, is the basis of any serious*

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<sup>3</sup> “POLEMON” is the official information system of Hellenic National Archive of Monuments and was designed to meet the needs of the various units and services of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture providing an integrated set of tools for Monuments and Collections Management.

*scientific research, but also the basis for monitoring the history and interventions for the protection of any historic building. Unfortunately, this approach is not addressed with the expected serious way, of the protection bodies<sup>4</sup>”.*

The most frequently voice requests (5 respondents) suggested the creation of a common schema for immovable monuments. The following comment is representative: *“It would be desirable to have a form common to all, in which will be recorded in addition to the historical and architectural data and maintenance data, response and recovery. Occasionally there were some attempts with no avail so far”*.

Also there were also a small number of comments that demonstrated that: *“Historic buildings – monuments, appears a set of unique characteristics, therefore, a coding would be quite limited only to few general elements”*.

### **3 Studying the Various Schemas**

As mentioned bellow each organization prepares and uses its own form. The lack of a binding common schema for common building types has as a result same building types being described with a different element set (schema) each time. Moreover the study on 31 collected forms (one from each service) shows that a substantial majority of the participants record a minimum amount of information. Number of elements varies from one from to another: Specifically 90 percent of these forms are optical records<sup>5</sup> [3] (up to 5-6 elements) complemented by the minimal information necessary to identify the location of the building, its type, its legal status and some general characteristics. Description at this level is limited to the exterior of the building with some exceptions, where there are very significant internal or decorative features. Forms with a fuller description are limited. Finally there is a great discrepancy between the data recorded by the surveyed services and the recommended<sup>6</sup> by the Council of Europe element set of Core Data Index to Historic Buildings and Monuments [4] as well as the Principles for the recording of Monuments, Groups of Buildings and Sites as expressed in the 11th ICOMOS General Assembly in Sofia. As a result, forms do not include some information crucial for successful protection and management of historical buildings.

Specificity and exhaustivity is another major issue for these records. As emerged from the study, there is a terminological confusion, as organizations do not use a controlled list of terms for the various elements. Moreover elements of each schema even when used to describe the same concept, differ. In order to give a typical example organizations use many non equivalent terms (for example. Category/Typology/Type/Characterization) in order to describe the type of the building.

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<sup>4</sup> Hellenic ICOMOS.

<sup>5</sup> According to English Heritage Recording Levels

<sup>6</sup> Recommendation R(95)3 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States on co-ordinating documentation methods and systems related to historic buildings and monuments of the architectural heritage, Strasbourg (1995)

## 4 Reviewing the Standards

Since the 1960s, the Council of Europe has worked to protect and enhance the architectural and archaeological heritage, through the exchange of ideas and through developing guidelines and standards. Among their efforts is the design of two affined international standards for the documentation of the immovable cultural heritage: the Core Data Index to Historic Buildings and Monuments of the Architectural Heritage<sup>7</sup> (1992) and the International Core Data Standard for Archaeological Sites and Monuments<sup>8</sup> (1995). The standards define the core information (basic minimum categories) for documenting historic buildings, archaeological sites and monuments [5].

“Core information” may be defined as those categories of essential information or basic documentation (textual and pictorial) common to a broad array of documentation projects, whether manual or computerized, which make it easier to record, use, and exchange information. It has been described as an enabling mechanism that “represents a way of indexing, ordering and classifying information, independently of whether that information is on paper, card index, or database” [6]. The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set is an example of a such successful model of “core information”.

The basic aim of the *CDI* (1992) is to make it possible to classify individual buildings and sites into 9 information groups (sections): Names and References, Location, Functional Type, Dating, Persons & Organizations, Building Materials and Techniques, Physical Condition, Protection/ Legal status and Notes [7]. These 9 sections are supported by sub-sections and a set of 45 data fields, some of which are mandatory. The *CDI* is designed to enable the compiler to make cross-references to the more detailed information about a building, including written descriptions and photographs; associated archaeological and environmental information; details of fixtures, fittings, and machinery installed within individual buildings; and the information on persons and organisations concerned with their history. The *CDI* has the potential not only to record individual buildings, but also to enable the compiler to relate a building to a larger site of which it may be a component or to the still larger ensemble of which it may form a part.

The International *CDS* (1995) aims to identify the categories necessary for documenting the immovable archaeological heritage. It consists of 7 sections: Names and References, Location, Type, Dating, Physical condition, Designation/Protection Status and Archaeological Summary [8]. These 7 sections contain sub sections, which in turn include a set of 52 data fields, some of which are mandatory.

The *CDS* has been designed to make it possible to record the minimum categories of information required to make a reasonable assessment of a monument or site. In addition, it makes it possible to provide references to further information held in databases, documentation centres, and elsewhere that may be necessary for the detailed understanding and care of individual monuments or sites or categories of monument or site.

MIDAS Heritage [9] is a data standard for information about the historic environment which was developed for use in the UK and Ireland and is maintained by the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage. It states what information should be

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<sup>7</sup> For brevity's sake will be referred as *CDI*

<sup>8</sup> For brevity's sake will be referred as *CDS*

recorded to support effective sharing and long-term preservation of the knowledge of the historic environment. It consists of 9 Themes: the broadest level areas of interest, 16 Information Groups, these set the specific standard for what should be included in an entry covering a particular subject and 138 Units of Information the basic 'facts' or items that make up an entry. 'Monument' information group in MIDAS Heritage usage, among built, buried and underwater heritage of all dates and types, includes buildings (both ruined and in use). MIDAS Heritage can be used to plan the content of a new inventory, for example to support a new project. Alternatively it can be used to audit the existing content of an inventory, and identify any useful additional information that could be included. MIDAS is designed to be an 'open' standard, which can be applied in a variety of ways to different sorts of inventory records.

Realizing that there was a need in the art documentation and museum communities for a data structure standard specifically designed for describing unique works of art, architecture, and material culture, in the late 1990s the Getty Institute and the Art Information Task Force (AITF) developed CDWA an extensive set of metadata elements (includes 532 categories and subcategories) and guidelines, which can describe the content of art databases by articulating a conceptual framework for describing and accessing information about works of art, architecture, other material culture, groups and collections of works, and related images.

What was still missing were a "AACR for art objects" [10], a data content standard specifically for unique museum and special collections-type objects and built works, and a technical format or data interchange standard for expressing and exchanging metadata records about those kinds of works. CCO (Cataloging Cultural Objects: A Guide to Describing Cultural Works and Their Images) was the response to this need, which designed specifically to deal with unique items of art, architecture, and material culture. Actually, CCO, which is based on a subset of CDWA, is a manual for describing, documenting, and cataloging cultural works and their visual surrogates. The primary focus of CCO is art and architecture, including but not limited to paintings, sculpture, prints, manuscripts, photographs, built works, installations, and other visual media and types of cultural works. CCO is concerned only with descriptive cataloging of objects in a Work Record.

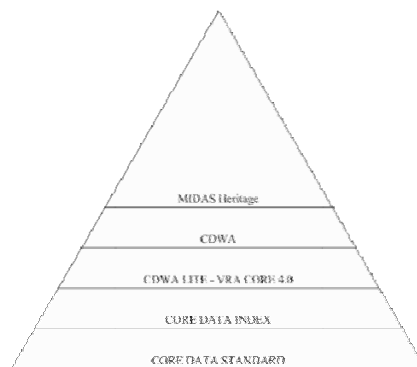
The CDWA Lite<sup>9</sup> schema (2006), which corresponds to CCO, is a response to later needs. Is a distillation of the very ample, exhaustive set of elements and sub-elements of CDWA. The purpose of this schema is to describe a format for core records for works of art and material culture, based on the data elements and guidelines contained in the CDWA and CCO. Like VRA Core, CDWA Lite offers an XML format in which to store metadata about works of visual culture in accordance with CCO. CDWA Lite XML schema has a total of twenty-two top-level elements. It is OAI-harvestable, relatively simple, and much more appropriate for expressing metadata records for art and material culture.

The VRA Core 4.0 XML (2007) is a descriptive metadata standard for the description of culture works (paintings, sculptures, photographs, buildings etc) as well as the images that document them. It consists of nineteen elements and twenty-three subelements.

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## 6 Rating the Standards

Finally we classified these 141 Elements in 14 Categories: Titles, Location, Functional Type – Use, Names and Roles, Dating, Building Parts Materials and Techniques, Conservation/Treatment History, Physical Condition, Protection – Legal Status, General Notes, Illustrative Material: Images/plans/Sketches and Record Info. In order to answer the question which metadata standard of the reviewed above, would cover better the elements of the collected forms, we focused mainly on three complex categories from the above: “Building Parts”, “Protection - Legal Status”, “Conservation- Treatment History”. An exhaustive comparison of these categories with the elements of the above reviewed metadata standards allowed us a hierarchical rating according to coverage provided (Fig.1)



**Fig.1.** Hierarchical rating of the reviewed standards according to coverage provided.

MIDAS Heritage Standard is able to cover much of the collected elements. Specifically “Designation and Protection” information group of MIDAS allows for statements on whether the building is protected and, if so, the type of protection, the grade and the date at which it was granted. Moreover it is able to accommodate information’s about the government body which is responsible for the building, giving in parallel the relevant legislation with which the building is protected (Information Units: Statutory Name, Statutory Description, Protection Type, Protection Date, Protection Start/ End Date). Moreover the “Management Activity Documentation” information group covers a wide range of documentation for the significance of a building and the factors affecting its condition and survival. Last at not least, “Map Depiction”, is a critical information group as include information to improve the understanding and use of spatial depictions of a building, which is a demand of the participants as described above. The various parts of the building could be described using the Information Unit “*component*” of the standard.

A shortcoming for Greek Forms is that MIDAS Heritage is aimed at planning the content of a new inventory, as is a set of closely integrated data standards, rather than one single stand alone standard. MIDAS has a three-level structure working from the broadest to the most specific (Information groups – Themes – Units of Information). User communities, who want to design any particular information system or dataset

based on MIDAS, have to develop first a shared compliance profile assisting them to develop a standard that meets their needs. The first step is to determine which Information Groups are relevant to the needs of the community, including these in the profile. Each Information Group includes a table which lists the requirement for Information Group entries to be qualified by entries in other Information Groups to create a full record. Moreover units of information for each Group can be assessed separately.

The Category “Conservation/Treatment History” of CDWA covers much of the collected elements that concerns procedures or actions that a building has undergone for repair or conserve. Description for the legal status and protection of a building is limited to “Legal Status” subcategory (one field), that allows for general statements as “public property” “scheduled property” “registered property” etc. Specific parts of the building could be described using “Materials/Techniques Extent” subcategory.

VRA CORE 4.0 as CDWA Lite provides the same level and method of description for these records. There are no equivalent elements to accommodate information for the conservation / treatment history or legal protection of a building. An additional shortcoming is that the various structural parts of the building (roofs, windows e.t.c) can be described in VRA CORE via the global attribute *extent* for CDWA Lite via the sub-element <cdwalite: extentMaterials Tech>. This is a shortcoming of the standards as for the complexity of the various parts may be required more sophisticated elements.

On the other hand, VRA Core 4 is uniquely able to capture descriptive information about works and images, and indicate relationships between the two, using the same set of elements to describe both a building and its image(s)

CDI from the other recommends only two data fields to record the various parts of a building: “Main Materials and Structural Techniques” sub - section, for the main walling material, excluding partition walls and Covering Materials to record the main roofing material. In CDI there is no equivalent category for conservation or treatment history concerning the building and the elements for legal Information and legal protection are quite limited. Moreover Core Data Index is unable to cover Measurements, as there is no equivalent sub-section in the standard. Furthermore with the *CDI* and *CDS*, we can provide archival and bibliographic information or illustrative material about the building, only with references to external information held in databases, documentation centres, and elsewhere, enabling the compilers to conceptualise the route from microcosm to macrocosm and allowing the users of the information to make the same connections [5]. Data fields, which will be able to accommodate internal information as a map showing the building and its immediate curtilage or locality, a sketch ground plan and a photograph, would be desirable<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> Technical Co-operation and Consultancy Programme of the Council of Europe suggests a slightly expanded version of the *CDI*, with additional recommendations for the sections Physical Condition and Notes, as and a new section called Illustrations. It therefore goes a little beyond the officially agreed recommendation R (95) 3 of the Council of Europe.



## 7 Conclusion

It is recognised that these “local” practices and needs for the documentation of historic buildings, described above, will vary from organisation to organisation and country to country, and that each will define its own specific requirements since the diversity of the European heritage and the differences in national inventorisation traditions, and policies are such that the production of an international standard or recommendation would be neither feasible nor desirable [11]. Nevertheless standardization will help moderate this chaos, especially with the help of metadata standards that focused on works of architecture. Many of the metadata schemas described above, must be evolved and changed in order to stay aware of more global standards initiatives as methods of recording sites and buildings and of defining their significance have been developed to a high level of sophistication over recent decades.

The above described concepts are intended as a starting point about the maintenance and expansion already existing metadata schemas for historic buildings or the creation of a new harmonized profile.

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## Appendix: 1. Elements of the Forms

<b>1. Titles</b>		<b>4. Names and Roles</b>	
<i>Elements</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Elements</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Building Name	•••11	Owners/Ownership	••
Local Appellation	•	Owner by floor	•
		Architect	•
		Donator	•
		Constructor	•
		Collaborators	•
		Ownership status	•
<b>2. Location</b>		<b>5. Dating</b>	
Street - Road	•••	Date / Chronology	•••
Commune	•••	Historical Period	•
Prefecture	•••	Year of construction	•
Location	•	Date of Recording	•
Area	•	Construction Period	•
Municipal Department	•		
Settlement	•	<b>6. Conservation / Treatment History</b>	
Within the Settlement	•	Conservation Status	••
Outside the Settlement	•	Contemporary Interventions	•
Position of the Building in the area	•	Restoration Proposal	•
Coordinates	•	Conservation Works	•
Postal Code	•	Conservation Status	•
Locality or Residential Section	•		
Surroundings		<b>7. Physical Condition</b>	
Characterization of the building ground	•	Deformation	
Exact Location	•	Additaments Denaturations	•
Cadastral Register Number	•	Dampness	•
Block Number	•	Structural Status	•
Area Characteristics	•	Current Status	•
Hellenic Statistical Authority Number	•	Attritions	•
<b>3. Functional Type / Use</b>			
Primary Use	•••		
Current Use	•••		
Characterization	•		
Proposed Use	•		
Type of Monument	•		
Category / Typology	•		

<sup>11</sup> Repetition frequency: ••• big repeatability , •• moderate repeatability, • small repeatability

<b>8. Building Parts: Materials&amp;Techniques</b>	
Elements	Frequency
Roof	••
Coloration	•
Frames	•
Masonry	•
Staircase	•
Balcony	•
Floors	•
Decoration	•
Technique	•
Ceiling	•
Soffit	•
Building Shell	•
Structure System	•
Building Shell	•
Type of folding shutter	•
Rails	•
Morphological Elements	•
Morphological Status	•
Construction	•
Bedrock	•
Coating	•
Inscriptions	•
Painting	•
Sculpture	•
Architecture	•
<b>9. Measurements</b>	
Number of Floors	•••
Building Area	•
Building Coefficient	•
Basement Area	•
Ground Floor Area	•
Floor Area	•
Building Site Area	•
Number of Entrances	•
Building Dimensions	•
Number of Houses	•

<b>10. Protection / Legal Status</b>	
Elements	Frequency
Gazette	•••
Number of Ministerial Decision – Statute Number	•••
Proposed Protection by	•••
Protection Body	•••
Gazette Title	•
Type of Declaration	•
Under Declaration	•
Grade of Protection I.P.C.E.	•
Characterization Date	•
Declaration Type	•
Ministerial Decision Date	•
Proposal of conservation	•
Grade of Protection	•
Inspected by	•
Buffer Zone (A or B)	•
Zone Borders / Delimitation	•
<b>11. General Notes</b>	
Comments	
Historical Facts	
Oral evidence	
Estimation / Appraisal	
Description of the Monument	
Approvals - autopsies	
Assessment Degree	
Artistic Value	
Building Assessment	
<b>12. Related References</b>	
Sources / Bibliography	•••
Folder Number	•
Film Number	•
Slide Number	•
Documents / Correspondence	•
Sources / Bibliography	•

Building Height	•
<b>13. Illustrative Material: Images/plans/Sketches</b>	
Elements	Frequency
Photography	•••
Scale	••
Map Extract	•
Extract of Cadastral Map	•
Area Map	•
Sketch	•
Sketch ground plan	•
Sketch ground plan of Floors	•
Sketch ground plan of East Aspect	•
Sketch ground plan of South Aspect	•
Sketch ground plan of West aspect	•
Sketch ground plan of Roof	•
Sketch ground plan of Basement	•
Topographical Plan	•
Sketch of South Aspect	•
Architect Drawings	•
Scale	•
Plan Dimensions	•
Plan Inscription	•
Plan Material Status	•
	•
Record Change Date	•
Checked by:	•
Compiler	•
Building Number / Record Number	•
Compilation Date	•

<b>14. Record Info</b>	
Elements	Frequency
Building Number	••
Record Number	••
Compiler	•
Record Change Date	•
Compilation Date	•
Checked by:	•

## Appendix 2: Participants

We are grateful to all participants, who took time out of their busy schedules to participate in the study

### Public Sector

General State Archives

General State Archives - District of Corfu

Municipality of Heraklion - Old Towh Office

Municipality of Corfu - Old Town Office  
Hellenic Statistical Authority

**Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Networks - Depended Services:**

Technical Chamber of Greece - Regional Department of West Crete  
Technical Chamber of Greece - Regional Department of Eteoloakarnania  
Technical Chamber of Greece - Regional Department of Corfu  
Ministry of Environment Energy & Climate Change - Archive of traditional and listed buildings  
Ministry of Maritime Affairs Islands and Fisheries - Secretariat General for the Aegean and Island Policy  
Ministry of Finance, Real Estate Service (District of Corfu)

**Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism – Dependent Services:**

National archive of Monuments.  
Directorate of Cultural Buildings and Restoration of Contemporary Monuments -  
Department for the Study of Modern Monuments.  
Directorate of Modern and Contemporary Architectural Heritage.  
Directorate of Topography, Photogrammetry and Land Register.  
3rd Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities  
6th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities.  
9th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities.  
10th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities.  
11th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities.  
13th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities.  
14th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities.  
15th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities.  
16th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities.  
19th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities.  
22th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities.  
25th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities.  
26th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities.  
Ephorate of Contemporary and Modern Monuments of Attica.  
Ephorate of Contemporary and Modern Monuments of Crete.  
Ephorate of Contemporary and Modern Monuments of Thessalia.  
Ephorate of Contemporary and Modern Monuments of Central Macedonia.  
Ephorate of Contemporary and Modern Monuments of North Aegean.  
Ephorate of Contemporary and Modern Monuments of West Greece.  
Ephorate of Contemporary and Modern Monuments of Hipirus.

**Directorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities**

2nd Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities.  
4th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities.  
16th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities.  
27th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities.  
29th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities.  
38th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities.

National Gallery - Alexandros Soutzos Museum (supervised organization).

**Non Government Organizations**

European Centre for Byzantine and Post Byzantine Monuments

Hellenic Society for the Protection of the Environment and the Cultural Heritage

Hellenic ICOMOS (scientific committee)

Benaki Museum - Neohellenic Architectural Archives

Hellenic Society for the Protection of the Environment and the Cultural Heritage