

# Technoheritage Conference

*Seville, 26-30 March 2019*

## Selective articles PART I

### FORWARD

The Network of Science and Technology for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage was founded by the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) in March 2011 as a group of interconnected people (Research centers, Universities, cultural institutions, foundations and museums; and companies) to promote collaboration between the agents and stakeholders of the science-technology-business system, to share knowledge, experiences and technology transfer with the common goal of contributing to the conservation of Cultural Heritage. The interdisciplinary approach of the network enriches the knowledge in the processes of safeguard and tutelage of cultural heritage.

The fourth meeting of the International Congress on Science and Technology for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage was held in Seville, Spain, 26-30 March 2019, with the collaboration of Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage, Spanish National Research Council, University of Seville and University Pablo de Olavide. It was partially funded by the Spanish research projects:

- TUTSOSMOD: Sustainable management of cultural heritage through BIM and GIS models: contribution to knowledge and social innovation. A project funded by the Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities (HAR2016-78113-R)
- ART-RISK: Artificial intelligence applied to preventive conservation of heritage buildings - a RETOS project of Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad and Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional (FEDER), (code: BIA2015-64878-R (MINECO/FEDER, UE))

This meeting was focused on the application of digital and new technologies for the sustainable management, knowledge and social innovation for the prevention, conservation and management of heritage. More than 150 abstracts were received in the following topics:

- 1) Development of new digital graphic instruments such as BIM, GIS and others, for knowledge, analysis, protection and conservation of Cultural Heritage.
- 2) Management and sustainability of the Cultural Heritage information. Applications and cases about standardization and protocols.
- 3) Importance, social value and policies in the management of information for the conservation of Cultural Heritage.
- 4) Risk Assessment and monitoring of Cultural Heritage (Pollution, Climate Change, Natural Events, Microclimate).
- 5) New technologies, products and materials for conservation and maintenance of Cultural Heritage, and
- 6) Vulnerability assessment: Agents and Mechanisms of Decay (Physical, Chemical and Biological).

During the Technoheritage conference in Seville each presentation (oral or poster) was evaluated by two reviewers, and some selective presentations are published in this special issue of *MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHAOMETRY*, following peer review policy of MAA. A first group of articles form Part I of the present volume\*.

We sincerely acknowledge the work of technoheritage network, the Local and Scientific Organising Committees and the anonymous reviewers, and especially Professor Ioannis Liritzis from the University of the Aegean, Editor in Chief of the Journal.

In this context, Science and Technology for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage have a key-role in research, establishing new methodologies and protocols towards better knowing of our archeological sites and remains, as understanding our past, we will be able to face the future.

#### Guest Editors

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