

Cultural and professional sustainability in Jondishapour Museum of Trade History

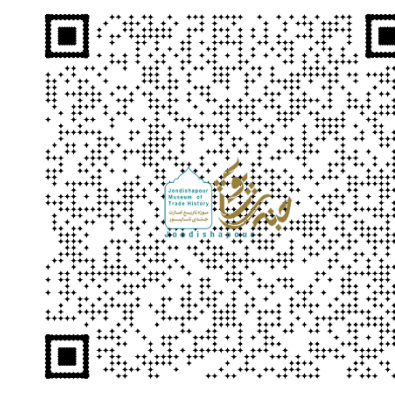
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Introduction

Museums are institutions of authority that shape and transmit culture; therefore, it is necessary to recognize cultural heritage as a valuable resource and an incentive for development in order to implement a strategy of sustainable development and improvement of the quality of life. Cultural heritage, especially museums, has a good role in promoting a location as a cultural destination, attracting tourists and potential citizens alike, and it can help mitigate the effects of cultural globalization and become a stimulus for sustainable economic development. In addition to collecting and procuring works of art, the function of museums is also research. In the modern approach, education is already emerging as an essential museum function, which is not limited to the younger years; adults, senior citizens, and those with special needs can enjoy museum education and satisfy their visitors' needs and expectations.

Research Questions

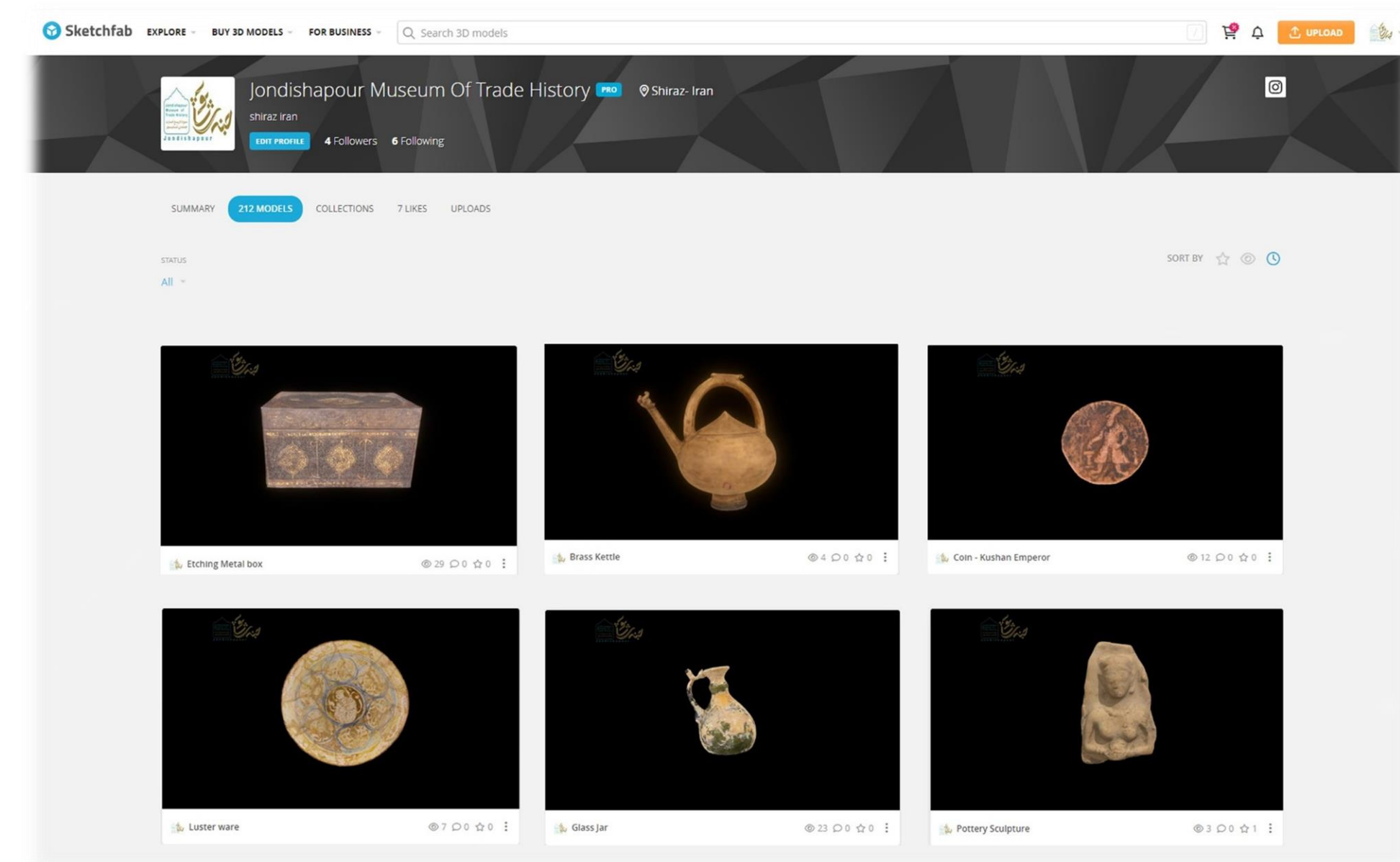
1. What is sustainability?
2. Why should museums as institutions be concerned with sustainability?
3. What green (sustainable) procedures do Jondishapour Museum of Trade History currently carry out in their institution?

Research Methodology

This research has been done on a theoretical framework; it is then applied to a case study, Jondishapour Museum of Trade History, to confirm the nature and effects of changes in museums that follow a sustainable path.



Pic1: solar panel used in Jondishapour Museum



Pic2: 3Dmodels of Jondishapour Museum on Sketchfab website

Important Actions of the Jondishapour Museum of Trade History

1. Installing solar panels (introduces visitors to solar panels and methods of optimal energy use in various ways, such as installing signs and providing brochures.
2. Determine our institution's annual carbon footprint.
3. Stop using single-use plastics.
4. Limit the use of disposable nitrile gloves.
5. Use 'greener' solvents in the conservation and restoration. (Which defined as solvents that provide a better alternative to other solvents in terms of human toxicity, safety, and environmental impact)
6. Correctly manage and dispose of toxic and ordinary waste in all parts of the museum, especially in the laboratory and restoration workshop.
7. Make 3D models from our museum artifacts with free access for all on the museum's website.
8. Involve more women in the preservation and promotion of the culture to create a lasting and sustainable change and livelihood.
9. Treat staff fairly and equitably, including fair compensation and benefits, free from discrimination and harassment.
10. Provide resources and opportunities for skill building by encouraging staff to engage in learning and professional development.
11. Brainstorming and talking about sustainability among colleagues.

conclusion

Since museum sustainability does not rely solely on the care for its heritage and keeping the museum collections in optimum conditions, we consider "the public quality" of museums as important as "the professional quality" and say that both types of quality are necessary for a museum to become sustainable. Sustainability is not an option but an obligation for museums to secure a thriving future for our planet and its inhabitants. As regards the relationship between quality and sustainability, we can conclude that any improvement in quality has a positive cultural and social sustainability of museums. The increase in initially, quality generates a series of costs, which have an impact on the effect on the economic sustainability. It is important to note that while 3D rendering offers lasting benefits, it is not a substitute for physical experience and its value. Both physical and digital preservation methods can be complementary, with sustainability considerations playing a role in deciding when and how to use 3D for cultural heritage management. By embracing openness and innovation, museums can enhance their relevance, impact, and sustainability in the changing world.

References:

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