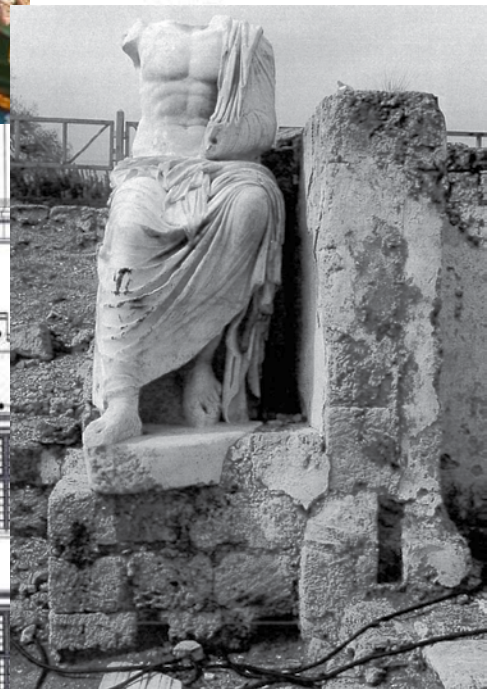
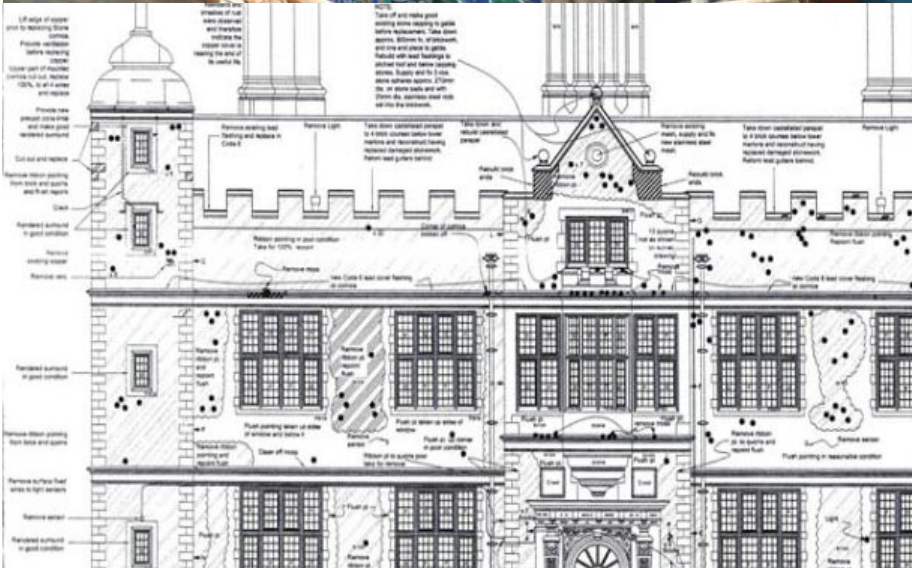
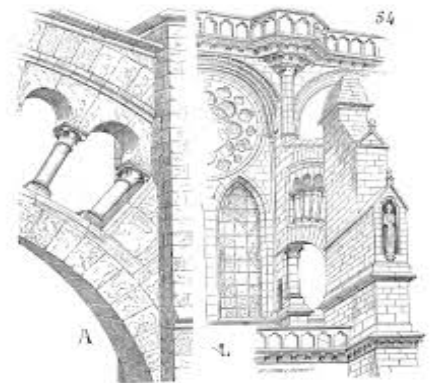


How to Write about Architectural Conservation: the Publication in Peer-Reviewed Journals

In the context of the conservation work carried out on the Byzantine Esplanade at Caesarea Maritima, Israel



Sources, from left to right: Dr Qinghua Guo; Viollet-Le-Duc; AABC; IAA



Prepared by Gaelle Branellec-Shachar
“Saving the Stones” Winter 2013
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Abstract

In this study, I am researching the publication of journal articles about Architectural Conservation in peer-reviewed journals. My objective is to review three conservation journals - the Journal of Conservation & Museum Studies; Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites; and the Journal of Architectural Conservation in order to document their publishing requirements, and to discuss these observations in the context of a potential publication about the architectural conservation work carried out on the “Byzantine Esplanade” at the archaeological site of Caesarea Maritima, Israel. I am using published and unpublished professional and scholarly literature, as well as archaeological and intervention data.

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1. Introduction

There are certain benefits for governmental and non-governmental agencies, and private companies in the sector of Architectural Conservation in publishing about their works. Amongst such benefits:

- To increase the visibility of the organisation within the conservation community
- To contribute to the knowledge through research
- To keep a traceable record of conservation works carried out
- To produce written material for further publications intended for the general public

Exchange through journals has a long history as being one of the main modes of formal scholarly and scientific communication (PDT 2014). Peer review is the evaluation of scientific, academic, or professional work by others working in the same field, and peer-reviewed journals represent a relevant media for publishing about Architectural Conservation. It should however be noted that the success rate of getting published in such journals is rather low. For instance, the overall acceptance rate is only about 5% at the publisher The Lancet (The Lancet 2014), while at Elsevier between 30 percent to 50 percent of articles do not even make it to the peer review process (Thrower 2012). In this context, it remains primordial to consider the journal's specificities and requirements in order to optimize the chance of the journal article to be published.

2. The requirements of peer-reviewed journals

Journals differ widely in scope, topic and perspective usually with different emphasis on methodological, theoretical or topical aspects within a given field of research (PDT 2014). There are several journals in Heritage Conservation in general, and Architectural Conservation in particular. Because each publication has its own audience and tone of writing, one first needs to choose the publication that best suits the intended research paper. Ideally one should also be thinking about the journal where to submit the paper to even before starting to write the paper, when still conducting the research. It allows to get familiarised with the journal's guideline before writing, thus ensuring that the paper complies with the required format (Bowler, n.d.).

2.1. Styling to journal guidelines

The specificities and main requirements of three peer-reviewed journals - the Journal of Conservation & Museum Studies; Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites; and the Journal of Architectural Conservation, are discussed in this section.



Journal of Conservation & Museum Studies

The “Journal of Conservation and Museum Studies” is a peer-reviewed journal published by Uquity Press, and is accessible through Open Access (<http://www.jcms-journal.com>). Published from the UCL Institute of Archaeology from 1996 to 2002, the journal was relaunched in 2011 in collaboration with the British Library. It contains research on conservation science, artefact studies, restoration, museum studies, environment studies, collection management and curation, and also on architectural conservation. Once the article has passed peer review, it will be published immediately. Submissions can be sent throughout the year, however editorial deadlines are on 31st March and 31st October. The Article Processing Charge (APC) is 250 GBP per article.

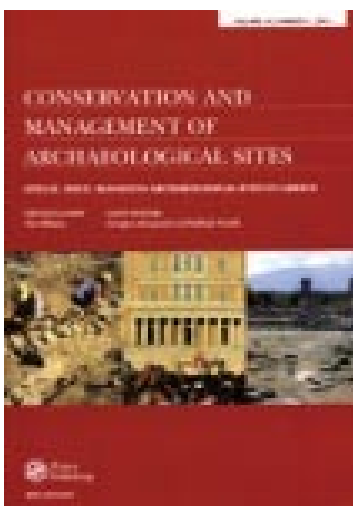
The journal's requirements - this is a non-exhaustive list (JCMS, n.d.) are:

- The articles must be submitted in English - American or British spellings and grammar as long as they are used consistently.
- In terms of formatting, the work needs to be formatted to the journal style prior to publication.

The authors are responsible for ensuring that their manuscripts conform to the journal style. All files need to be supplied as Open Office, Microsoft Word, RTF, or WordPerfect document file format.

- The text is single-spaced; uses a 12-point font; employs italics, rather than underlining (except with URL addresses); and all illustrations, figures, and tables are placed within the text at the appropriate points, rather than at the end.

- In terms of length, research articles should be ca. 5000-9000 words; short reports, ca. 1000-3000 words; and reviews, ca. 1000-1500 words.
- Research articles and Short reports should be accompanied by an abstract, summarising the article content. The abstract should be limited to two paragraphs and no more than 200 words. A list of 5-6 key words should be included after the abstract.
- Figures that are relevant to the subject and enhance the argument and readability of the final publication are encouraged. Images may ultimately be removed at the editors' discretion. All figures need to be supply separately, if possible in colour and at a resolution of at least 150dpi (300dpi preferred), and each file should not be more than 20MB. Standard formats accepted are: JPG, TIFF, GIF, PNG, EPS.
- The reference system to be used is the Harvard (author-date) system.



Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites

“Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites” is a peer-reviewed journal (4 issues yearly) published since 1995 by Maney Publishing. Accessible by subscription, it covers both theoretical and practical issues in heritage site management and conservation. Topics covered include: Cultural, social, ethical and theoretical issues in archaeological site management and conservation; site management; historical documentation and condition reporting; site deterioration and environmental monitoring; preventative conservation, including reburial and protective sheltering of sites; building materials analysis and treatment; restoration and reconstruction of buildings; visitor management and sustainable tourism; site interpretation; national and international legislation and charters.

The Article Processing Charge (APC) is 500 GBP per article.

The journal's requirements - this is a non-exhaustive list (CMAS 2013), are:

- Articles should be submitted in British English (spellings and grammar).
- In terms of formatting, articles need to be prepared in Microsoft Word, and there is no need to format them.
- The text is single-spaced, and single (not double) space has to be used after the full point at the end of sentences. Plain style should be used, and elaborate layout or typography should be avoided. Italics or bold type can be included when necessary. Headings and subheadings has to be clearly visible as such.
- In terms of length, articles should not normally exceed 10,000 words (including references) and should ideally be between 3000 and 6000 words.
- Articles must be accompanied by a short abstract (c. 100-150 words) summarizing the contents of the article. Articles should also be accompanied by between 5 and 7 key words to aid search ability of the article online, and a short biography of each author (30 words).
- Illustrations of all types - photographs, line drawings, maps, are particularly encouraged. They should be used wherever they contribute to the subject matter of the article. These should be submitted in separate files and numbered sequentially using Arabic numerals. Each must have a caption and source. Within the text, figures and tables should be referred to by number (e.g. Figure 1; Table 1), and preferred position, sizing, and groupings in the text should be clearly indicated. Images can be supplied electronically in CMYK format as TIFF or EPS files at high resolution suitable for printing.
- The reference system to be used is the Author-Date system (Harvard or Chicago).



Journal of Architectural Conservation

The “Journal of Architectural Conservation” is a peer-reviewed journal (3 issues per year) published since 1995 by Taylor & Francis (for Routledge). Accessible by subscription, it is available in print and online. This journal contains research on architectural conservation and building conservation; architectural history; architecture; built environment; heritage management and conservation; museum and heritage studies; and planning. Topics covered include for example: information on building types; building materials and their conservation; recent case studies; developments in specific construction techniques. There seems to be no Article Processing Charge (APC) per article for this journal.

The journal’s requirements - this is a non-exhaustive list (JAC 2013) are:

- Manuscripts are accepted in English. British English spelling and punctuation are preferred.
- Long quotations of 40 words or more should be intended with quotations marks.
- Manuscripts should be compiled in the following order: title page; abstract; keywords; main text; acknowledgements; references; appendices (as appropriate); table(s) with caption(s) (on individual pages); figure caption(s).
- Articles need to be prepared in Microsoft Word. The journal website (section: “Instructions for authors”) proposes a link to Word templates that need to be used (<http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/benefits/authorTemplates.asp>).
- In terms of length, articles should not exceed 5,500 words including tables, references, captions, footnotes and endnotes. A word count should be included with the manuscript.

- Articles must be accompanied by an abstract of 100-200 words, by 4 to 6 keywords, and a short biography of each author. All authors should include their full names, affiliations, postal addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses on the cover page of the manuscript. One author should be identified as the corresponding author.
- Illustrations need to be provided at the highest quality format possible. Imported scanned material should be scanned at the appropriate resolution: 1200 dpi for fine drawing, 600 dpi for grayscale and 300 dpi for colour. These should be submitted in separate files and not embedded in the manuscript file. All figures must be numbered in the order in which they appear in the manuscript (e.g. Figure 1, Figure 2). In multi-part figures, each part should be labelled (e.g. Figure 1(a), Figure 1(b)). Figure captions must be saved separately, as part of the file containing the complete text of the manuscript, and numbered correspondingly. Images can be supplied in CMYK format as TIFF or EPS files.
- The reference style to be used is the British Chicago Endnotes only.

2.2. The structure of a journal article about Architectural Conservation

Heritage Conservation is a discipline working at the border between sciences and the humanities.

Most peer-reviewed articles in science follow a basic structure called IMRaD - Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion. Papers in Heritage Conservation intended for peer-reviewed journals should therefore also follow this structure (Hogg 2011):

- The Introduction tells the reader why the research is important, what is currently known about the topic (a summary of current knowledge including a literature survey of previous work in the field), and which hypothesis is being tested or which research question is being asked - a statement of the aims and motivation of the research (Hogg 2011; Maney 2013a).
- Methods, also named “analysis”, “experimental”, “design”, or sometimes only labelled by the method or methods used, tells the reader how the research was done (Hogg 2011). Where appropriate, the methods employed should be described in sufficient detail to allow others to repeat the work. If a detailed description is given in a reference, the readers must be able to grasp the principles of the method without referring elsewhere. Full details must be given of materials and equipment used (Maney 2013a).

- The section Results / Discussion can also be named “observations” or be grouped with the conclusion. It tells the reader the basic information learned, but without yet explaining the implications of what was learned (Hogg 2011). The results can be presented together or as separate sections. Authors must critically discuss and interpret the results, not merely describe the findings (Maney 2013a).
- The Conclusion gives a concise summary of the research. It also gives explanation and tells the reader about how the results of the research agree or disagree with what has been previously researched, what new questions have been raised, what new directions have been suggested, and how our thinking has been changed by this research (Hogg 2011). The conclusions must not contain information that does not appear elsewhere in the manuscript (Maney 2013a).

Sections of conservation papers are not always labelled with the words: Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion; but the papers’ content will reflect them (Hogg 2011). The structure of the paper will be driven by a strong research question (Research question is discussed in section 2.4 of this paper).

2.3. Elements of the journal article

While authors should check individual journal’s instructions for specific requirements, thereafter is a descriptive list of the common elements found in journal articles:

- Title. It must be concise, accurate, and informative. Titles are often used by search engines and information retrieval systems. They should contain words that readers might be searching for.
- Authors’ names (in the by-line) and affiliations. This provides the full name, affiliations (where the actual work was done), and contact details for all authors. It highlights the family name and clarifies where authors’ names are ambiguous, e.g., double names. Present the authors’ affiliations and contact details below the names.
- Corresponding author. This indicates who will handle correspondence at all stages of the refereeing process and post-publication. It includes an email address, postal address, and phone number (with country and area code). The corresponding author is responsible for keeping this information up-to-date.

- The Abstract includes a concise statement of the aims of the research, the work carried out, and the conclusions. The abstract must be self-contained. General or background information that should appear in the introduction, should not be included, together with abbreviations or references. Keywords from the title and for the subject area need to be included to improve online searching.
- Keywords (for indexing and online searching). Keywords should describe the content of the article and include key phrases for the subject area. General terms should be avoided.
- List of symbols should be provided appropriate, if helpful to the reader.
- Introduction
- Methods.
- Results and discussion.
- Conclusions.
- Acknowledgements. The authors should provide details of individuals and institutions who have contributed, and information required by funding bodies, etc. The acknowledgements may also include copyright information that is too extensive to include elsewhere, and other information (such as the fact that the manuscript is based on a lecture or conference presentation).
- Appendices are to be used to provide additional information, or tables. References in appendices should be combined with those in the main text into a single list.
- References: provide a complete list of the literature cited in the manuscript tailored to the journal's readership has to be provided. References need to be formatted according to the journal's style.
- Figure and table captions: ensure each figure and table has a caption. Captions need to be supplied separately at the end of the manuscript. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description. Text in the figure needs to be kept to a minimum but all symbols and abbreviations used should be explained.
- Figures: to include separate high resolution files of each figure. Figures must not be embedded in the manuscript text. If a figure is reproduced or adapted from other work, this must be made clear in the caption and a reference cited, together with any other acknowledgements requested by the copyright holder.

- Tables need to be numbered consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. They may be placed in the text or collected together at the end of the manuscript.
- The Supplementary material provides additional material (e.g. datasets, models, animations or videos) that enhances the content and impact of articles. Supplementary material is intended to support arguments advanced in the article; it must not refer to other work nor contain discussion or conclusions that go beyond the content of the article.

While this list has been taken from the “Preparation” guide from Maney Publishing (Maney 2013a) which publishes the journal “Conservation and Management of Archaeological sites”, such elements (title; by-line, affiliation, and contact details; abstract; references) are also found in the following article by Sweek, Anderson and Tanimoto published in 2012 in the Journal of Conservation and Museum Studies (Sweek *et al.*, 2012). Other elements of this article - Introduction, Methods, Results/Discussion, and Conclusion are further discussed in the following section 2.4.

Architectural Conservation of an Amun Temple in Sudan

Tracey Sweek*, Julie R. Anderson† and Satoko Tanimoto**

The excavation of an Amun temple commenced in Dangeil, Sudan, in 2000 under the directorship of Drs Salah Mohammed Ahmed of the National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums, Khartoum and Julie R. Anderson of the British Museum, London. Dangeil is located to the south of the 5th Nile cataract. In 2008, a preliminary visit was organised to initiate a conservation programme and trials to the architectural fabric of the temple. The materials used in the temple's construction include mud brick, fired brick, lime plaster and sandstone. During the subsequent seasons adjustments and evaluations of the previous years' completed trials have been assessed. This case study outlines the progress of the conservation programme to date.

Words in the article text followed by an asterisk () are explained in the glossary at the end of the article.*

Introduction

The excavation of a 2000-year old Amun temple at Dangeil began in 2000 under the directorship of Drs Salah Mohamed Ahmed and Julie R. Anderson of the National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums (NCAM), Sudan and the British Museum, UK, respectively. Dangeil is a small village located south of the 5 Nile cataract in Sudan (figure 1). In 2007, it was decided to investigate and assess a number of options to provide a conservation programme for the long-term preservation of the site. In 2008, a preliminary visit was organised to initiate a number of trials on various aspects of the architectural fabric of the site. The materials used in the temple's construction include mud brick, fired brick, lime plaster and sandstone (Anderson 2009; Anderson *et al.* 2007; Anderson and Salah 2010a, 2010b, 2009, 2008, 2006-7, 2006a, 2006b, 2006c, 2002a, 2002b, 1998-2002). The weather and climate of the area have been strong elements in planning the conservation of this site. The summers are extremely hot and dry and the winters can produce periods of heavy rain and strong winds. So the period for the project falls into a two-month window – October and November. The subsequent seasons have now provided a history of information on the preceding years' trial areas. This has enabled us to evaluate the methods and treatments used and to adjust them where necessary.

Description and history of the Berber-Abidiya region

Geographically, the 5th cataract to the north of Abidiya forms an imposing natural boundary that inhibits movement

research question



Fig. 1: Dangeil, Sudan.

along the river and may have delineated other borders in the past, including political, cultural, and/or linguistic ones. Geologically, the right bank is primarily comprised of an undifferentiated basement complex and schist, while the left bank of metasediments, hornblende gneisses and schists, and some volcanic basalts.

The Berber-Abidiya area is also situated on the hub of both ancient and modern trade routes, with riverine traffic either initiating or concluding their portages in this region in order to avoid the 5 cataract. Routes from the eastern and western deserts and the Red Sea also connect with the Nile in this vicinity.

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Fig. 2: Aerial view of Dangeil.

Limited archaeological work has been conducted in this area. A few antiquities and sites were identified by the Turkish Army and early travellers in the 19th and early 20th centuries, but a detailed scientific survey and study of the region has yet to be conducted. The character, distribution, density and length of occupation are not known. Our reconnaissance revealed numerous archaeological sites ranging in date from the Late Kushite period (3rd c BC- 4th c AD) to those of the Islamic period (18th -19th century). These include several cemeteries and a large ferricrete sandstone fortress of the 4 and 5 centuries AD, the Kushite settlement of Dangeil (figure 2), a medieval Christian cemetery, and a 19th century Islamic Mahdiya watch post. It is an archaeologically rich region (Anderson 2009; Anderson *et al.* 2007; Anderson and Salah 2010a, 2010b, 2009, 2008, 2006-7, 2006a, 2006b, 2006c, 2002a, 2002b, 1998-2002).

The Dangeil Amun Temple – Goals and Objectives

Dangeil is situated in northern Sudan on the right bank of the Nile, roughly 350 km north of Khartoum. The site consists of several mounds covered with fragments of red brick, sandstone, ceramics, plaster, etc. Excavations have focused on the central part of the site where a large, well-preserved Amun temple has been discovered. Much of the ancient built environment at Dangeil has survived and as such the site represents an important and unique part of

Sudan's cultural heritage. The mission's major goals are to preserve, conserve and protect the site for the future using affordable locally sourced materials and trained local labour force, to promote understanding of the site's cultural significance, and ultimately to make the temple accessible to visitors. To assist in achieving these goals, a capacity building programme has been initiated wherein personnel from NCAM, students from the University of Khartoum and local Dangeil personnel are trained in excavation and conservation techniques and materials (Anderson 2009; Anderson *et al.* 2007; Anderson and Salah 2010a, 2010b, 2009, 2008, 2006-7, 2006a, 2006b, 2006c, 2002a, 2002b, 1998-2002).

Temple Description

The temple (48.5 x 33.5 m) is orientated east-west, in the desert on the edge with cultivated land, with the entrance facing the Nile. Most walls are a metre wide and preserved to a standing height between 1.5 and 3 metres. The basic unit of measurement used in construction was the Egyptian cubit (c. 52.3 cm) and it is evident that the structure was laid out precisely. The measurements reveal clear harmonic proportions, symmetry and regular architectural planning principles (Anderson 2009; Anderson *et al.* 2007; Anderson and Salah 2010a, 2010b, 2009, 2008, 2006-7, 2006a, 2006b, 2006c, 2002a, 2002b, 1998-2002).

A mixture of materials including sandstone (quartz arenite), fired red brick and sundried mud brick were used

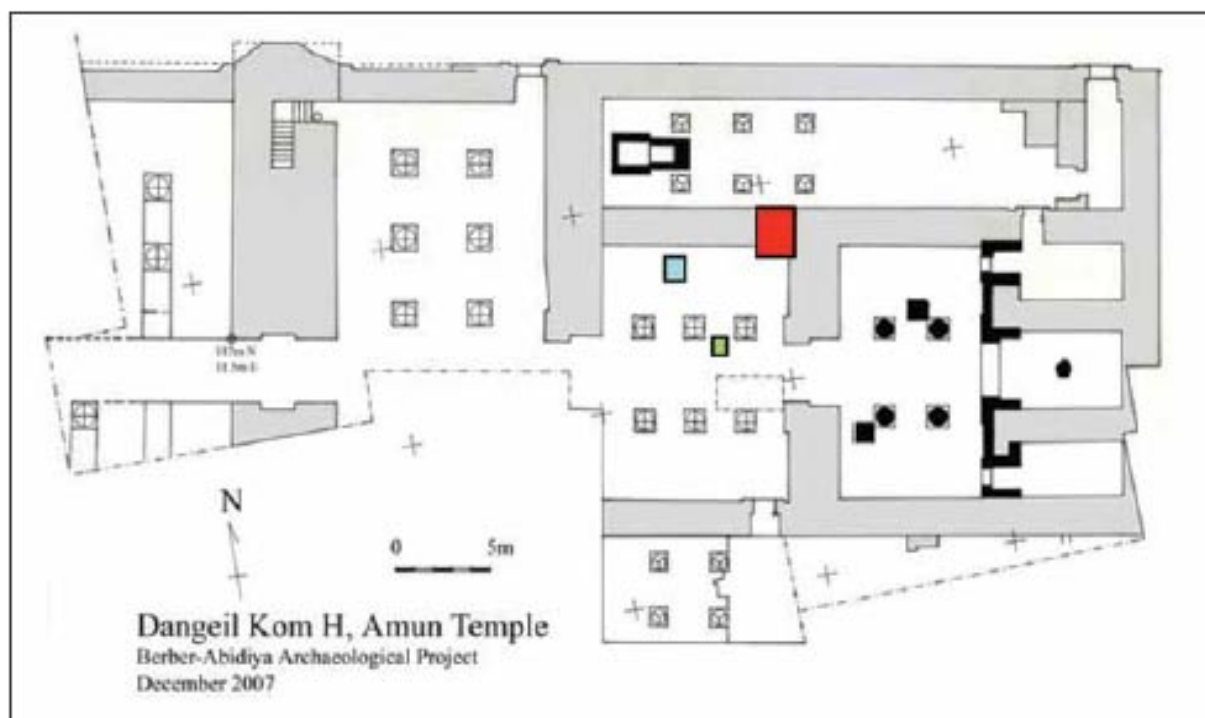


Fig. 3: Plan of the temple (Drawing by Anderson 2007).



Fig. 4: Area of missing sandstone floor.



Fig. 5: Bedding the brick infill.



Fig. 6: Pointing the bricks.



Fig. 7: Finished floor area.

in the temple's construction. Most walls have red brick foundations with the upper parts consisting of a mud brick core, faced on the exterior with red bricks. Column drums in the courts were created from red brick quarter circles or thirds, sandwiched together with mud mortar. The floor surfaces, sanctuary columns and wall facings are made of sandstone. Fine chisel marks on the external surfaces of the sandstone indicate that many blocks had been prepared for a finishing layer of painted lime plaster. The wall surfaces had been covered with a white-washed mud plaster which was painted yellow, red, robins' egg blue or some combination thereof. The pigments used have been identified by Raman spectroscopy with the red and yellow being hematite and a highly crystalline goethite respectively, and the blue, a calcium copper silicate ($\text{CaCuSi}_2\text{O}_{10}$) commonly known as Egyptian blue.

The temple was destroyed by fire and Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) and C 14 dating of the charred roof beams have placed construction of the most recent incarnation of the temple in the 1 century AD. This date is further confirmed by the associated ceramics and inscriptions. Following its destruction, the temple gradually decayed and collapsed.

Conservation Considerations

An initial working visit to Dangeil was organised in November 2008 to establish principles and assess possible conservation options. In discussion with the site directors, the conservation brief and goals for the site were established. The decay mechanisms affecting the architectural elements of the site were identified as: the inherent fragility of the building materials; the poor quality of the sandstone, with little cementing material around the particles; and the exposed mud and fired brick's vulnerability to ingress of water from the short seasonal heavy rain. The site sits in the centre of the kom and is used as an access route from one side of the village to the other. This includes not only human footfall but also animal, which has caused some physical damage to the archaeological material in the past. To reduce this, a natural barrier of a dried thorny shrub has been scattered around the perimeter of the site. This discourages the animal element, and to some extent, human passage.

The first visit in 2008 was intended to establish the locations and extent of the trials, the materials to be used, and to discuss the aesthetic appearance of the finished work. It was agreed that the main aim of the project was to preserve the site's long-term future and any materials used in the site's conservation or maintenance should distinguish from the ancient ones (Severson 2001). It is important that the materials used are relatively easy to remove in case of future, changes in aesthetic taste or developments in conservation treatments. The main priority is to use materials that are sympathetic to the original structures (Northern Ireland Environment Agency; Pavía and Bolton 2000) and do not affect the archaeological remains or provoke further deterioration (Kemp 2006: 231). In addition, it is important that the materials used are sourced locally and that the conservation methods are not too complex so as to allow the



Fig. 8: Capping exposed walls



Fig. 9: Finished capped wall



Fig. 10: Building up the vertical wall

continued long term care of the site by an appropriately trained local work force. It is also important that any work can be removed easily without compromising the archaeological remains and that a solution is found to prevent the continuing cycle of loss of original material due to environmental factors and the effect of human footfall (Muir 2006). The materials to be conserved are the fired brick, mud brick, stone and lime plaster elements of the temple.

For the walls and exposed upper surfaces of the architectural elements a capping system of a sacrificial* lime



Fig. 11: Failed pointing to capped wall.



Fig. 12: Failed lime render to brick column.



Fig. 13: Brick and lime rendered column, 2011.



Fig. 14: Capping render to column, 2011.

mortar (Durnan 2006; Historic Scotland Conservation Bureau 2003), combined with local building materials was proposed as protection against the various decay mechanisms. This practice has been used successfully by English Heritage (Historic Royal Palaces and Martin Ashley Architects 2009) on exposed architectural ruins in England and by conservators on archaeological sites in Europe, and was considered to be an effective and appropriate system for this site. An alternative approach of soft capping using earth and shallow-rooted plants was considered, but dismissed because neither the climatic conditions nor the indigenous plants suit this method of protection.

Conservation Materials

During the first season the initial days on site were devoted to sourcing suitable materials for the conservation project. Sand and bricks posed no problem. There is a plethora of sand (aggregate*) in Sudan and an abundance of fired bricks, although bricks are much smaller than the ones used in the construction of the temple. The hydrated hydraulic lime*, however, was more problematic due to confusion in product labelling, local Arabic names and wide variety of local uses. It was only after several explanations and purchases, including the acquisition of casting plaster, that these issues were clarified. As the work pro-

ceeded, the working characteristics and properties of the lime mortar mixes indicated that lime varied in quality.

Test samples were prepared to determine the most appropriate mix of sand and lime for the mortar. Finally, a mix of 3:1 (sand:lime) was decided on. These proportions appeared to be sympathetic in colour and hardness to the historic material. A coarse, sharp sand was used in the preparation of the backing mortars* and scratch coats* while a fine sand was used for the finish coats and pointing*.

Test Areas

The areas selected for testing included a range of the site's architectural elements; an area of the missing sandstone floor; the lime-plastered sandstone walls; the capping and rendering of the exposed fired brick walls (red) and the plaster-rendered brick columns (blue/green) (figure 3).

With a small team of local workers to train, a missing section of sandstone floor was the first area selected. The intention was to fill the missing area with fired bricks. Sand and soil were removed and the area was levelled to allow for a bedding mix and a brick depth to be laid. The area was well-damped and the bricks soaked to avoid rapid drying of the bedding mortar (Lee and Wood 2009). In this climate it was imperative to plan the activities of the day. When possible, work was carried out in shady areas and



Fig. 15: Brick capping the Kiosk walls, 2011.

in the coolness of the early morning. It was important to avoid working in areas directly under the midday sun and it was essential to keep the lime mortar work covered with tarpaulins. This allowed the mortar to cure slowly and in a controlled way. Retaining the moisture in the bricks and mortar assisted the pointing* (figures 4 to 7) (Lee and Wood 2009).

A similar practice and approach was followed in other trial areas; bedding with combinations of lime mortars; raking out and removal of excess soil; pointing. For the wall capping and brick column, a render was applied to cover the top of the new bricks (figures 8 to 10).

Evaluation of Test Areas

Subsequent seasons have allowed evaluation of the previous years' work; this facilitates continuation of work in the trial areas and adjustment of methods and treatments, if necessary. Regrettably, it was noticed that there had been some failures to the wall capping and rendered areas. The lime pointing to the brick wall capping and the brick column had been washed away by seasonal rains (figures 11 and 12).

The four areas of brick infill to the temple floor had been successful and had withstood the rain of the previous season. Perplexed by the failure of the lime mortar, a sample from each of the various limes purchased in 2009 was retained to be analysed on return to the British



Fig. 16: Brick capping the Kiosk walls, 2011.

Museum. It was hoped that these analyses would give an indication of the lime content in the mortars being used and explain the reason for failure. In the preceding season, purchasing lime appeared to be a lottery, when, as already suggested, one bag transpired to be a casting plaster (figures 17 to 21).

However, the work continues to progress and further areas of the temple are selected for capping (figures 13 to 16). During the 2011 season we have been fortunate to employ an architectural builder from Khartoum who has experience in working with lime. He has been able to lead the local workmen and his local knowledge has helped enormously with the purchase of materials including lime fure.

The same methods as in 2008 were used. Whilst it was felt that the workmen required more training in building with and using lime, it was clear that this was not the key reason for failure. The foremost reason was the weakness and absence of lime in the mortars as shown by the scientific analyses of the mortars (see below).

Scientific Analyses

On return to the British Museum samples of the mortars prepared in Dangeil were analysed. The recipes were not specified and samples were identified only by number. A sample of the ancient lime plaster was also analysed. The samples were imaged using a Centaurus backscattered electron detec-

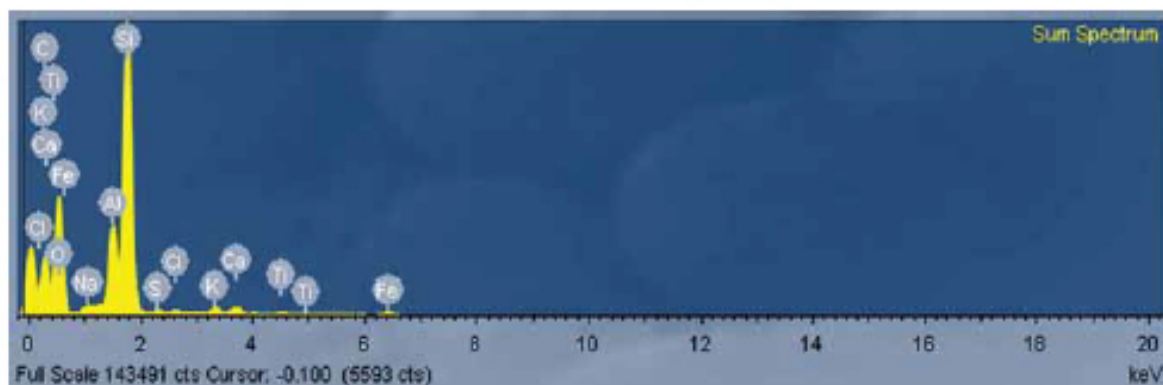


Fig. 17: Elemental composition of sample II prepared at Dangeil.

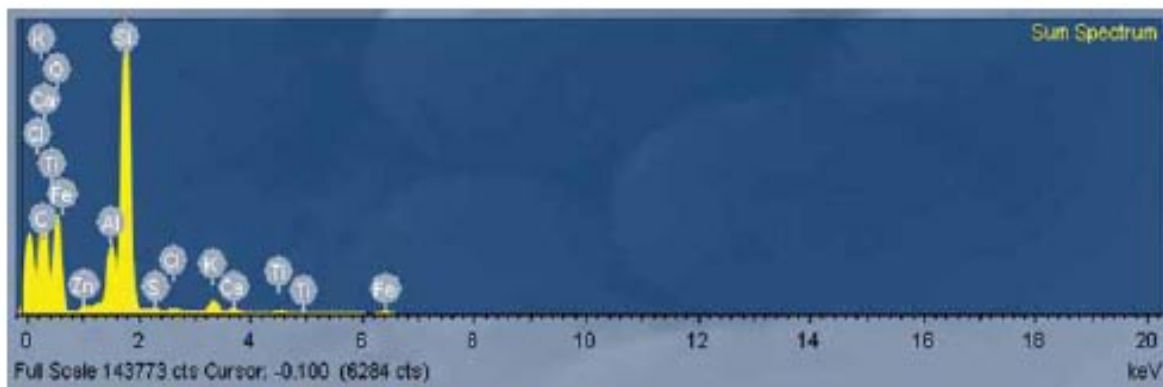


Fig. 18: Elemental composition of sample IV prepared at Dangeil.

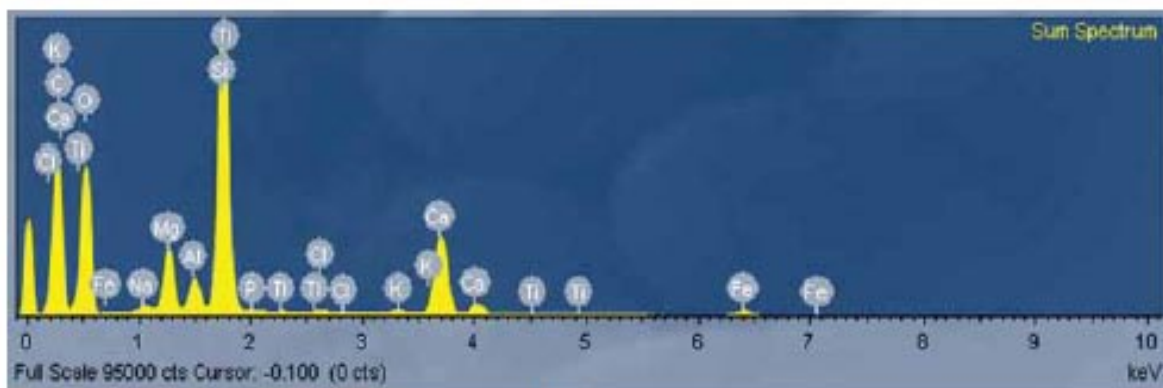


Fig. 19: Elemental composition of sample IV prepared at Dangeil.

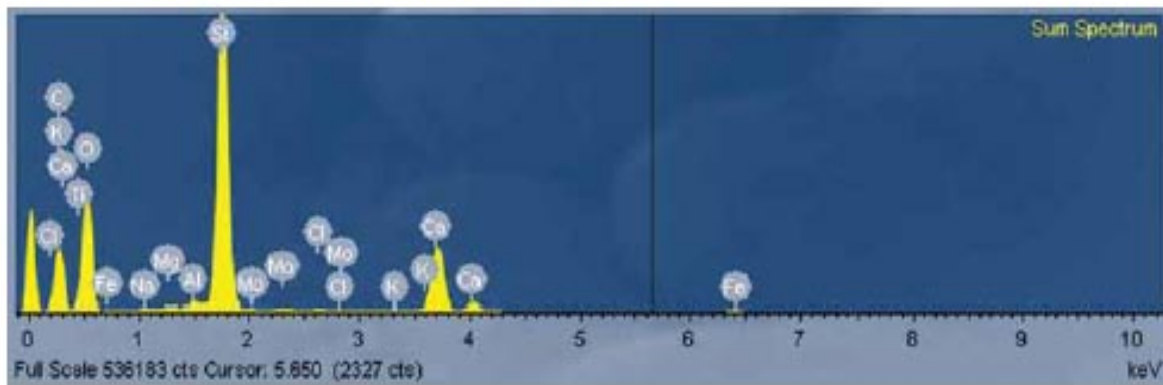


Fig. 20: Elemental composition of sample X prepared at the British Museum.

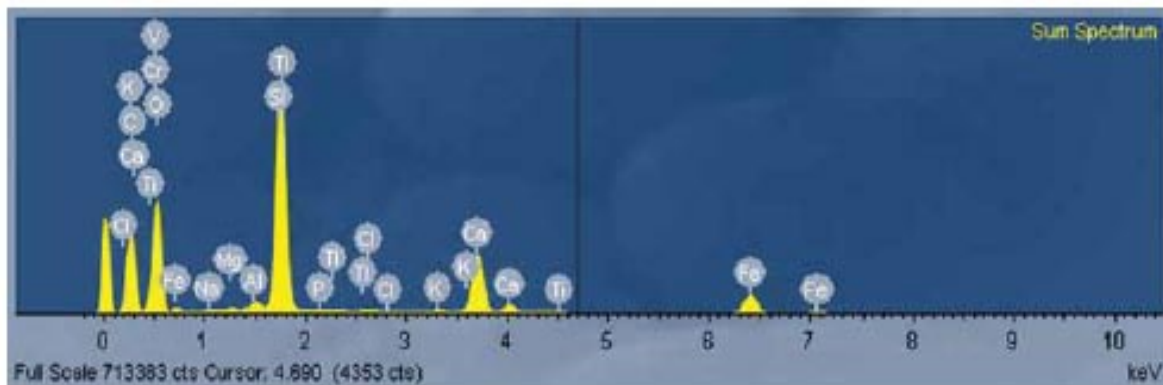


Fig. 21: Elemental composition of sample IX prepared at the British Museum.

tor in a Hitachi S-3700N variable pressure scanning electron microscopy (VP-SEM: 20 kV, 30 Pa). Energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) microanalysis was conducted on all uncoated cross-sections to analyse and map their elemental compositions. The analyses revealed that the lime content, as indicated by the calcium (Ca) peak, was negligible in two mortar samples prepared in Sudan (samples II and IV, figures 17 and 18).

This can be compared with mortars prepared at the British Museum using the same recipes as in Sudan, but replacing the Sudanese lime with an hydraulic lime (figure 20, British Museum sample X) or a lime putty* (figure 21, British Museum sample IX). These spectra show comparable levels of calcium to Sudanese mortar sample VI (figure 19).

Conclusion

The trials carried out are actual illustrations of what can be achieved with the restricted resources available at this remote site in Sudan. The seasons have helped the team understand what is practical to accomplish in this environment, and where there is failure, what adaptations are necessary. All the materials used in this project are readily removable and will cause no future problems to the architectural elements. These trials have helped the site directors visualise the conservation possibilities and what alterations might be essential in the future.

Generally, the work carried out was successful; the local workmen had the manual dexterity to use the materials and were quick to learn their application. Scientific analyses have shown that the purchase of good quality lime is essential for the success of the capping. A great deal has been accomplished within the programme and with the limited choice of resources. If there has been one criticism of the project, it is that the appearance of the modern materials might be confused with some of the original ones. This is a debate for NCAM and the site directors. The project will continue to develop and there will be alterations to the methods and materials but these will not compromise the conservation of the archaeological remains.

Glossary

Aggregate: the hard filler materials, such as sand or crushed stone added to mortars or renders.

Backing: the plaster or render undercoats applied to a background. Also called render coat or scratch coat.

Coat: a layer or thickness of plaster or render done at one time.

Cure: the setting and hardening process of a mortar mix containing a cementitious binder.

Hydrated hydraulic lime: lime which has been hydrated into a dry powder.

Key: a mechanical bond produced by scratching the base coat whilst wet and prepares the surface for the application of the top coat.

Mortar: Any material in a plastic state which can be trowelled, cures in situ and can be used for bedding and jointing masonry.

Pointing: the finished layer in the joints between masonry or bricks

Sacrificial pointing or rendering: a pointing mortar or render deliberately designed to be less durable than the masonry it protects.

Slaked lime: calcium hydroxide, Ca(OH)₂. Prepared by hydrating quick lime in an excess of water to form a putty.

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2.4. The research question

A research question is a clear, focused, concise, complex and arguable question around which to center the research. Research is not just gathering data and information about a topic. Data and information are important, but they are a means to an end. The research will answer the question posed. This should however be realizable and resolvable in the time given with the resources available. Particular questions result in particular kinds of data being valued over others, and then collected, analysed and interpreted (DH 2010: 1.1; GMUWC 2012).

In the paper by Sweek, Anderson and Tanimoto (for Sweek *et al.*, 2012, see section 2.3), the research question is clearly expressed in the introduction: to evaluate the methods and treatments used [during the preliminary material/method trials of the conservation programme for the long-term preservation of the site of Amun Temple, Sudan] and to adjust them where necessary. Their paper is articulated to answer this specific research question:

- In the introduction, the authors provide contextual information: research question; description and history of the region where the temple is located; justification for preservation; and the temple description.

- In the Methods section, the authors are describing how the research was done, in other words how the trials (methods and treatments) were carried out. It is not labelled “Methods” *per se*, but: conservation considerations; conservation materials; test areas; evaluation of test areas; and scientific analyses.
- The Results/Discussion section is grouped within the Conclusion. The authors offer there an answer to the research question posed. This research was to evaluate the methods and treatments used, and from it they concluded that the work carried out at the site was generally successful, while also acknowledging a drawback. The results of the research give them a reliable element to adjust the planned conservation work at the site.

This example demonstrates how the research question drives the structure of the paper, and focuses the research. This is also the case in the papers “*In Situ* Preservation of Ancient Floor Mosaics in Turkey” written by Hande Kokten (Kokten 2012), and “On-site conservation/reconstruction of an Iron Age tumulus with timber grave chamber, Szazhalombatta, Hungary” written by Morgos, Holport, Lukacs, Gelesz, and Poroszlai (Morgos *et al.*, 2006), both published in “Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites”. While it is not possible to include these two articles in this paper for copyright reason, I have tried and summarised thereafter the main elements of both articles.

“*In Situ* Preservation of Ancient Floor Mosaics in Turkey” written by Hande Kokten (Kokten 2012)

The aim of this paper (stated in the Abstract) is to discuss issues of *in situ* preservation of floor mosaics in Turkey in terms of national legislation, preventative and interventive conservation approaches, exhibition and maintenance of mosaics, and training of conservation technicians.

- The Introduction briefly discusses floor mosaics in the Turkish archaeological heritage, and expresses the research question (to assess the causes of preservation issues of *in situ* mosaic floors in Turkey).
- In Methods / Analysis, the author lists and describes all the issues encountered: problems related to the current legislation for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of Turkey; problems related to damage that occurs during the excavation of the mosaic floor; problems caused by the absence of a qualified and experienced field conservator; and problems related to the post-excavation period, lack of monitoring and maintenance.

- In Results / Discussion, the author discusses short- and long-term approaches to resolve the preservation issues, and the protection of *in situ* mosaics with preventive conservation methods.
- In the Conclusion, the author offers a definition of the qualifications and competence of the conservation professionals who should undertake the conservation treatments.

“On-site conservation/reconstruction of an Iron Age tumulus with timber grave chamber, Szazhalombatta, Hungary” written by Morgos, Holport, Lukacs, Gelesz, and Poroszlai (Morgos *et al.*, 2006)

The aim of the paper (stated in the Abstract) is to present the project of *in situ* conservation and reconstruction of an Iron Age tumulus in Hungary.

- The Introduction gives a description of the archaeological site, period, culture, and formulates the research question (to describe the excavation, conservation and reconstruction of the largest tumulus, no. 115).
- In Methods / Analysis, the authors describe the excavation of tumulus no. 115, and the conservation considerations (investigations before conservation; wood species; examination of wood-destroying biological agents;...).
- The Results section gives the summary of the conservation problems and the results of the investigations.
- In the Discussion, the authors discuss the reconstruction of tumulus no. 115, the maintenance of the conserved site, and the management of the site.
- And in the Conclusion, they reflect on the project.

These two articles also demonstrate the possibility to have a single author, or co-authored paper. This point will be discussed in the following section.

To conclude this section on research question, it should be noted that over the course of the research the question or questions asked may change and develop. This does not matter as long as one does not lose sight of the fact that the research is focused on a question or linked set of questions, and remains focused on completing the research on the basic question developed at the beginning of the paper (DH 2010).

2.5. Paper co-authorship

Within humanities, it is most common to publish as a single author. Usually the same person has formulated the problem, collected and edited data, and written the text. Authorship relates to the concept of author rights within copyright law. But where collaboration is the norm, writing is not always seen as the only criterion for being included as an author. Persons that have contributed significantly to documentation, analysis and writing can be included as authors of a work. However, it is the act of writing that forms the basis for authorship. Therefore, a person that gives some kind of contribution to documentation, formulation of ideas to the analysis, comments on the writing, or gives technical help, will not be qualified as an author, unless they have also contributed substantially to the writing of the work (PDT 2014;). For Routledge/Taylor & Francis (*Journal of Architectural Conservation*) and Maney Publishing (*Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*), authorship should also be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the work reported and who share responsibility and accountability for the results. Moreover for Maney, the acquisition of funding, collection of data, or general supervision of the research group, alone does not constitute authorship (Taylor & Francis 2011a; Maney 2013c). Co-authors are included on the by-line, and are usually listed alphabetically. Other contributors than the co-authors are usually mentioned in the acknowledgements.

2.6. Using copyrighted material

The three journals apply the same rule in terms of using copyrighted material: authors wishing to reproduce material from previously published sources or where copyright is owned by a third party must obtain written permission from the copyright holder. Such material may be in the form of text, data, table, illustration, photograph, line drawing, audio clip, video clip, film still, and screenshot, and any supplemental material the authors propose to include. This applies to direct (verbatim or facsimile) reproduction as well as “derivative reproduction” (where the authors have created a new figure or table which derives substantially from a copyrighted source). Maney publishing remains that copyright laws also apply on internet, therefore authors must check the terms and conditions of the website where the material has been sourced, and/or the copyright disclaimer; if these items are not visible, one should not assume that re-using content is acceptable (JCMS, n.d.; JAC 2013; Maney 2013d).

Specificities in allowing the use of copyrighted material are observed for “Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites”: the authors may use Google Map/Google Earth images in articles subject to the guidelines published by Google on its website (<http://www.google.com/permissions/geoguidelines.html>). Full acknowledgement must be given in the caption credit. It seems that Google Map/Google Earth image may be used only if the view shown is distinctive. If the view is not distinctive, the image may not be used. Authors may include links to Google pages in their article as long as they do not use Google logos as links (Maney 2013d; CMAS 2013). And also for the Journal of Architectural Conservation, where the reproduction of short extracts of text for the purposes of criticism may be possible without formal permission on the basis that the quotation is reproduced accurately and full attribution is given.

2.7. Copyrights and author’s rights

Copyrights are applied differently according to the journals:

For the Journal of Conservation & Museum Studies, the authors retain the copyright and grant the journal the right of first publication with the work simultaneously licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution License, which allows others to share the work with an acknowledgement of the work’s authorship and initial publication in this journal; authors are able to enter into separate, additional contractual arrangements for the non-exclusive distribution of the journal’s published version of the work (for example, publish it in a book), with an acknowledgement of its initial publication in this journal; authors are permitted to post their work online (e.g., in institutional repositories or on their website) prior to and during the submission process (JCMS, n.d.).

It is a condition of publication for “Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites” that, on acceptance of the article by the journal editor, copyright must be assigned to the publisher or to the society or professional organisation for which Maney publishes the journal. The use of a ‘licence to publish’, rather than the standard copyright agreement, can be discussed with the academic editor and managing editor of the journal; the authors retain their moral rights to be identified as the authors of the article; authors wishing to retain the copyright in an image should indicate this by adding into the

figure caption wording such as “© [Author name]” or “Copyright [Author name]”. This will ensure that anyone who may subsequently want to reference the work, or reuse the image, will know who owns the copyright and therefore who to contact for further permission; authors can use their articles for a range of scholarly purposes without seeking additional permission from Maney, so long as no commercial use is made of the article (Maney 2013d).

In the Journal of Architectural Conservation, copyright must also be assigned to the publisher or journal proprietor (such as a learned society on whose behalf the journal is published); the authors retain their moral rights to be identified as the authors of the article; and the authors can use their articles for a range of scholarly purposes without seeking additional permission from the publisher, so long as no commercial use is made of the article (Taylor & Francis 2011c).

2.8. The peer review process

Taylor & Francis (Journal of Architectural Conservation) describes the peer review process (Taylor & Francis 2011b) as follow:

- In the first instance, the editor will consider: if the manuscript is good enough for peer review; if it conforms to the Aims & Scope, style guidelines, and Instructions for Authors; and if it makes a significant contribution to the existing literature.
Unsuitable papers may be rejected without peer review at the editor’s discretion.
- If suitable, the paper will be sent out to the reviewers for peer review. The reviewers are academic or professional researchers working in the field, familiar with the research literature, and authors of papers themselves. They work voluntarily in order to assist with the improvement of papers and to encourage new research in their topic(s) of interest.
- The editor will recommend a decision based on the reviews received (the editor’s decision is final).
- The author may then revise the paper and if suitable it will then be accepted for publication.

As Taylor & Francis, Maney Publishing (Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites) also follows this same peer review process (Maney 2013b). This process is summarized in Fig. 1.

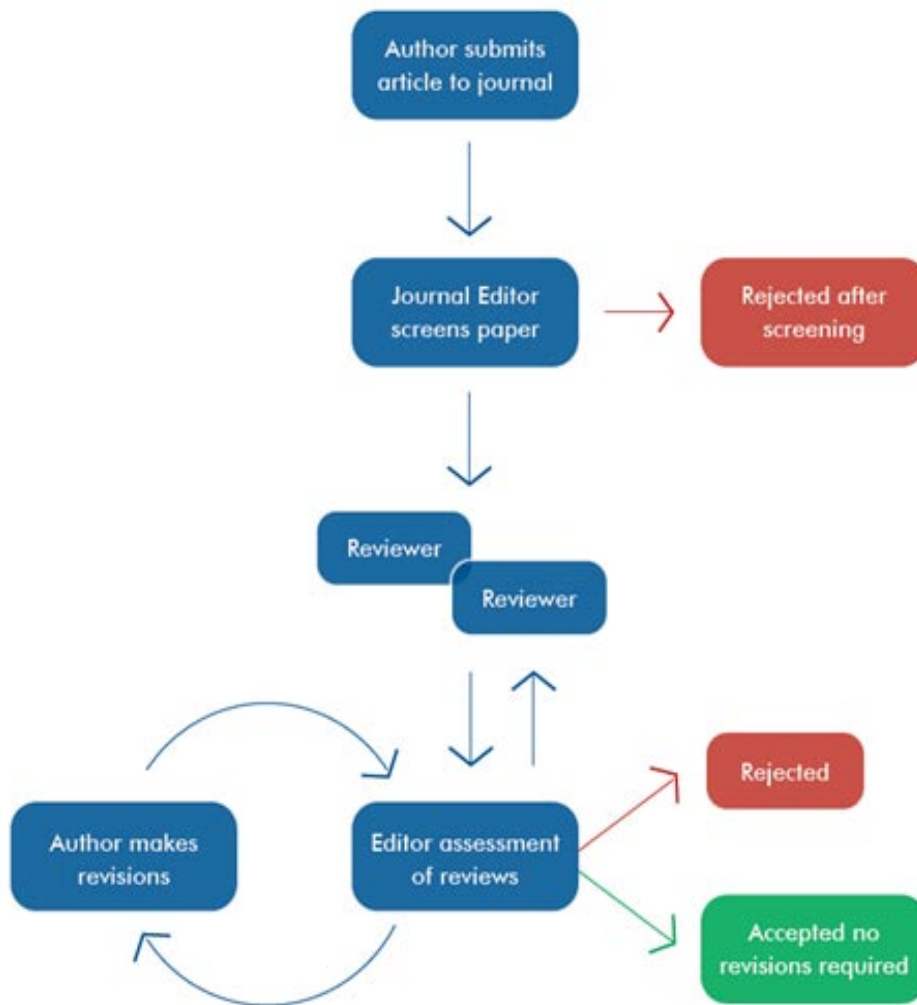


Fig. 1. Diagram of a “typical” peer review process (there are many varieties) (VoYs 2012: 3)

The Journal of Conservation & Museum Studies describes further its peer review process. All articles submitted to the Journal of Conservation and Museum Studies are initially assessed by an Editor, who decides whether or not the article is suitable for peer review. Submissions considered suitable for peer review are assigned to one or more independent experts, who assess the article for clarity, validity, and sound methodology. The journal operates a double-blind peer review process, meaning that both reviewers and authors remain anonymous during the peer review process. The review period is expected to take no longer than three weeks. Reviewers are asked to provide formative feedback, even if an article is not deemed suitable for publication in the journal. Based on the reviewer reports the handling editor will make a recommendation for rejection, minor or major revisions, or acceptance. Overall editorial responsibility rests with the journal’s Editor-in-Chief, who is supported by an expert, international Editorial Board (JCMS n.d).

2.9. How long does it take to write a journal article?

- 4 to 6 weeks for a paper up to 10 pages, and 12 to 24 weeks for a thesis according to Grace Fleming (Fleming, n.d.) in her article “*Research Timeline*”.
- 12 weeks according to the book “*Writing Your Journal Article in Twelve Weeks: A Guide to Academic Publishing Success*” written by Wendy Laura Belcher and published by Princeton University (Belcher 2009).
- 10 weeks according to Geraldine Woods in her article “*Budgeting Your Time to Complete a Research Paper*” published in *Research Papers For Dummies* (Woods 2012).
- 12 weeks is the time allocated by the University of Leicester (UK) to its full time students in Humanities in order to complete their final 10,000-words BA dissertation (source: the author).

3. Writing about Architectural Conservation: the “Byzantine Esplanade” at Caesarea Maritima in context

In this section, I am discussing how the requirements of peer-reviewed journals documented in the second section of this paper would apply in the context of a potential publication about the architectural conservation work carried out on the “Byzantine Esplanade” at the archaeological site of Caesarea Maritima (Israel). Preventive conservation was implemented at the site early 2000s by the Conservation Department of the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA), which also carries out regular maintenance interventions. For all practical purposes, I am considering that the paper would be published in “*Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*” as the paper discussing conservation carried out at an archaeological site would fit well the journal’s scope, and that the research question would be to document the methods and treatments of architectural conservation carried out at the “Byzantine Esplanade”.

The aim of the paper is to demonstrate the situation before and after conservation work, and to describe the methods and materials used during the work. Published and unpublished professional and scholarly literature, as well as archaeological and intervention data should be used.

In terms of the article structure:

- The introduction should provide contextual information: the research question; location, context, and period; significance (values) of the “Byzantine Esplanade” and justification for preservation; and review of the archaeological excavation carried out at the site in 1951 by S. Yeivin of the Department of Antiquities of Israel (Available archaeological literature: Yeivin 1955, 122-129; Avi-Yonah 1970, 203-208; Vermeule and Anderson 1981, 7-8 and 10-19; and Sypher 1975).
- The Methods section should consider: the content of the conservation plan (IAA 2001) prepared in 2001 (objectives; documentation; state of preservation; causes of destruction and deterioration; and the recommendations for treatment intervention); the actual conservation work carried out at the “Byzantine Esplanade” (cleaning; stabilization of the archaeological trench; stabilization of the walls; covering part of the excavations; rehabilitation of the antic drainage system; preparation of the slopes for drainage; stabilization of the slopes with plastic sheets and planting of grass; and conservation of the mosaics, stone and marble floors, plasters and statues); and the maintenance at the site.
- The Discussion/Conclusion could reflect on the efficiency of the solution adopted to resolve the water drainage issues, or on the success of the conservation work as no further deterioration of the original material seem to have been recorded. It could also discuss the conservation maintenance cycle for example.

This paper should include in terms of illustration:

- a map of Israel on which the location of Caesarea Maritima is indicated,
- a general plan of the archaeological site,
- a plan of the “Byzantine Esplanade”,
- section drawings if applicable,
- photographs taken before and after the conservation work was completed,
- photographs of details if applicable,
- photographs of the initial conservation work being done to illustrate the methods implemented.

This illustrations should be submitted in separate files and numbered sequentially using Arabic numerals. Each must have a caption and source. Within the text, illustrations should be referred to by number, and preferred position, sizing, and groupings in the text should be clearly indicated. Images can be supplied electronically to the journal in CMYK format as TIFF or EPS files at high resolution suitable for printing. The original high resolution images of the Conservation Plan prepared in 2001 should be sourced at IAA in order to document the state of preservation before the conservation work was implemented.

In terms of styling to the journal guidelines, the paper should be written in English, and processed with Microsoft Word in single-spaced. While there is no need for formatting, the headings and subheadings have to be clearly visible as such. Italics or bold type can be included when necessary. The paper should ideally be between 3000 and 6000 words, and the abstract between 100-150 words. 5-7 key words, and a short biography (30 words) of each author should accompany the article.

4. Conclusion

In this paper I have researched how to write journal articles about Architectural Conservation intended for peer-reviewed journals. The method used was straightforward: to review three peer-reviewed journals in the field of Cultural Heritage Conservation, and Architectural Conservation in particular, in order to document their publishing requirements, and to discuss these observations in the context of a potential publication about the architectural conservation work carried out on the “Byzantine Esplanade” at the archaeological site of Caesarea Maritima in Israel.

In the course of this research, I have also encountered peer-reviewed Open Access journals in this field. Choosing this option instead of the more traditional format to publish articles and monographs can give to the authors and institutions many benefits. Indeed, studies indicate that Open Access publications are downloaded, read and cited more often than other articles (Swan 2010; OASIS 2011); Open Access articles are electronic only, and therefore often published faster than other articles; and the authors keep the right to reuse their own work (PDT 2014).

Thereafter are some examples of Open Access journals covering topics in Architectural Conservation:

- Journal of Conservation & Museum Studies (<http://www.jcms-journal.com>), which has been discussed in this paper,
- E-conservation magazine (<http://www.e-conservationonline.com>)
- CeROArt : Conservation, Exposition, Restauration d'Objets d'Art (<http://ceroart.revues.org>)
- International Journal of Conservation Science (<http://www.ijcs.uaic.ro>)

Thanks to the Open Access, everybody interested in conservation - professionals, scholars, students, and amateurs alike can access freely journal articles. Consequently this media would contribute greatly in increasing the visibility of organisations working in the sector of Architectural Conservation within the conservation community, and would represent an interesting avenue for publishing.

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