

Agnieszka Oniszczuk, PhD Unit for Archaeological Heritage

Digital technologies in the implementation of the Valletta Convention POLAND



1. SELECTED INITIATIVES

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND THE VALLETTA CONVENTION. Poland

Identification of the heritage and measures for protection



SELECTED INITIATIVES

Central Database on Monuments of the National Institute of Cultural Heritage, (archiving, inventory, dissemination):

- Ca. 8000 archaeological sites from the register of monuments
- Over 440 000 sites from the Polish Archaeological Record
- New strategy for the systemic use of nonintrusive prospection of ACH incl. the repository/database - under development.

Article 2

Each Party undertakes to institute, by means appropriate to the State in question, a legal system for the protection of the archaeological heritage, making provision for:

 the maintenance of an inventory of its archaeological heritage and the designation of protected monuments and areas;

Integrated conservation of the archaeological heritage

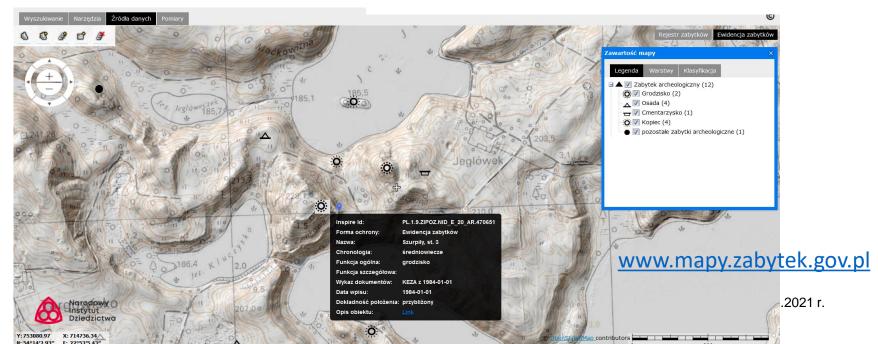
Article 5

Collection and dissemination of scientific information

Article 7

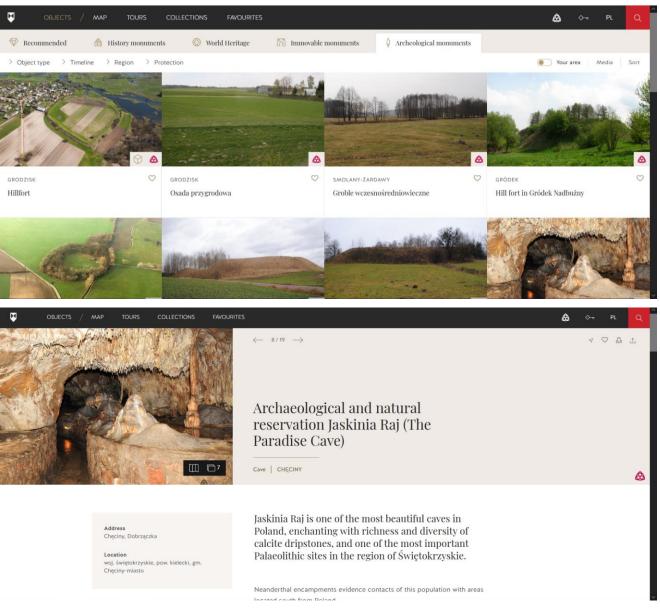
For the purpose of facilitating the study of, and dissemination of knowledge about, archaeological discoveries, each Party undertakes:

i to make or bring up to date surveys, inventories and maps of archaeological sites in the areas within its jurisdiction;





SELECTED INITIATIVES

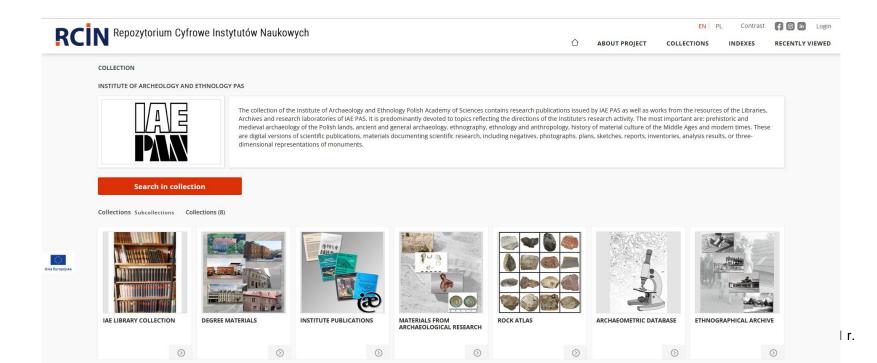


www.zabytek.pl



Digital Repository of Scientific Institutes (<u>www.rcin.org.pl</u>)

- Bottom-up initiative of several insitutes
- Two EU funded projects
- Includes the digitised archive of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of Polish Academy of Sciences



Collection and dissemination of scientific information

Article 7



2. FUTURE NEEDS

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND THE VALLETTA CONVENTION. Poland



- Repositories of archaeological digital documentation (digital heritage), preferably on a national or even international level (reliable access point, sustainability)
- Central GIS databases using the deposited data (with stable funding and maintenance)
- Free access to high-resolution satellite images for the heritage service and other relevant institutions (e.g. heritage boards, universities) → opportunity for developing automated large scale monitoring of sites (humidity, land use, vegetation, ground level changes)
- Digitisation of state heritage service (hardware, software, training), so that they are able to fully profit from the advantages of born-digital archaeological documentation in their heritage management activities
- Gradual shift from paper towards the solely digital archaeological process, enforced by respective legal provisions
- Promoting digital reconstructions instead of the material ones, constructed at archaeological sites
- Facilitating digital popularisation of archaeology and archaeological heritage by funding opportunities and other incentives
- > More digital archaeology in university syllabuses



Agnieszka Oniszczuk, PhD Unit for Archaeological Heritage

Thank you for your attention