



Narodowy
Instytut
Dziedzictwa

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Digital technologies in the implementation of the Valletta Convention

POLAND

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1. SELECTED INITIATIVES



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 non-intrusive prospection of ACH incl. the repository/database - under development.

Identification of the heritage and measures for protection

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:

- i 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;

Wyszukiwanie Narzędzia Źródła danych Pomiar

Rejestr zabytków Ewidencja zabytków

Zawartość mapy

Legenda Warstwy Klasyfikacja

- Zabytek archeologiczny (12)
- Grodzisko (2)
- Osada (4)
- Cmentarzysko (1)
- Kopiec (4)
- pozostałe zabytki archeologiczne (1)

Inspire Id: PL.1.9.ZIPOZ.NID_E_20_AR.470651
Forma ochrony: Ewidencja zabytków
Nazwa: Szurpily, st. 3
Chronologia: średniowiecze
Funkcja ogólna: grodzisko
Funkcja szczegółowa: Wykaz dokumentów: KEZA z 1984-01-01
Data wpisu: 1984-01-01
Dokładność położenia: przybliżony
Opis obiektu: [Link](#)

www.mapy.zabytek.gov.pl

Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa

Y: 753080.97 X: 714736.34
N: 54°14'2.93" E: 22°53'5.43"

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SELECTED INITIATIVES

The screenshot displays the website's interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with categories: OBJECTS, MAP, TOURS, COLLECTIONS, and FAVOURITES. Below this, a secondary navigation bar highlights 'Archeological monuments' among other categories like 'Recommended', 'History monuments', 'World Heritage', and 'Immovable monuments'. A filter bar includes 'Object type', 'Timeline', 'Region', and 'Protection', along with options for 'Your area', 'Media', and 'Sort'. The main content area shows a grid of eight heritage site cards, each with a representative image and a title. The detailed view of 'Jaskinia Raj' (The Paradise Cave) is shown below, featuring a large image of the cave interior, a title, and descriptive text. The address and location information are provided in a separate box.

Archeological and natural reservation Jaskinia Raj (The Paradise Cave)

Cave | CHEĆINY

Address
Chećiny, Dobrzązka

Location
woj. świętokrzyskie, pow. kielecki, gm. Chećiny-miasto

Jaskinia Raj is one of the most beautiful caves in Poland, enchanting with richness and diversity of calcite dripstones, and one of the most important Palaeolithic sites in the region of Świętokrzyskie.

Neanderthal encampments evidence contacts of this population with areas located south from Poland

www.zabytek.pl



Digital Repository of Scientific Institutes (www.rcin.org.pl)

Collection and dissemination of scientific information

Article 7

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

The screenshot shows the RCIN website interface. At the top, the logo "RCIN Repozytorium Cyfrowe Instytutów Naukowych" is displayed on the left, and navigation links for "EN", "PL", "Contrast", and social media icons are on the right. A main navigation bar includes "ABOUT PROJECT", "COLLECTIONS", "INDEXES", and "RECENTLY VIEWED".

The main content area is titled "COLLECTION" and "INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY PAS". It features a large image of the "IAE PAN" logo and a descriptive text block: "The collection of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology Polish Academy of Sciences contains research publications issued by IAE PAS as well as works from the resources of the Libraries, Archives and research laboratories of IAE PAS. It is predominantly devoted to topics reflecting the directions of the Institute's research activity. The most important are: prehistoric and medieval archaeology of the Polish lands, ancient and general archaeology, ethnography, ethnology and anthropology, history of material culture of the Middle Ages and modern times. These are digital versions of scientific publications, materials documenting scientific research, including negatives, photographs, plans, sketches, reports, inventories, analysis results, or three-dimensional representations of monuments."

Below the text is a red "Search in collection" button. Underneath, there are links for "Collections", "Subcollections", and "Collections (8)".

A grid of seven collection thumbnails is shown, each with a representative image and a title: "IAE LIBRARY COLLECTION" (bookshelves), "DEGREE MATERIALS" (buildings), "INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS" (books), "MATERIALS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH" (excavation site), "ROCK ATLAS" (rock samples), "ARCHAOMETRIC DATABASE" (microscope), and "ETHNOGRAPHICAL ARCHIVE" (historical figures).

In the bottom left corner, there is a small logo for "Unia Europejska" (European Union).



2. FUTURE NEEDS



FUTURE NEEDS

- 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



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Thank you for your attention