INDICATE

International Network for a Digital Cultural Heritage e-Infrastructure

Case from Slovenia: Register of cultural heritage of Slovenia (RCHS)

Franc J. Zakrajšek

Developer of RCHS

Ksenija Kovačec Naglič

Head of INDOK Centre, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture, Slovenia

International workshop: Geocoded cultural content

Ljubljana, 7th February 2012

RCHS Purpose

„The purpose of the register shall be information support to the implementation of heritage protection.

The purpose of the register shall also be presentations, research, education, and fostering public awareness of heritage.“

Cultural Heritage Protection Act

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 16/08)

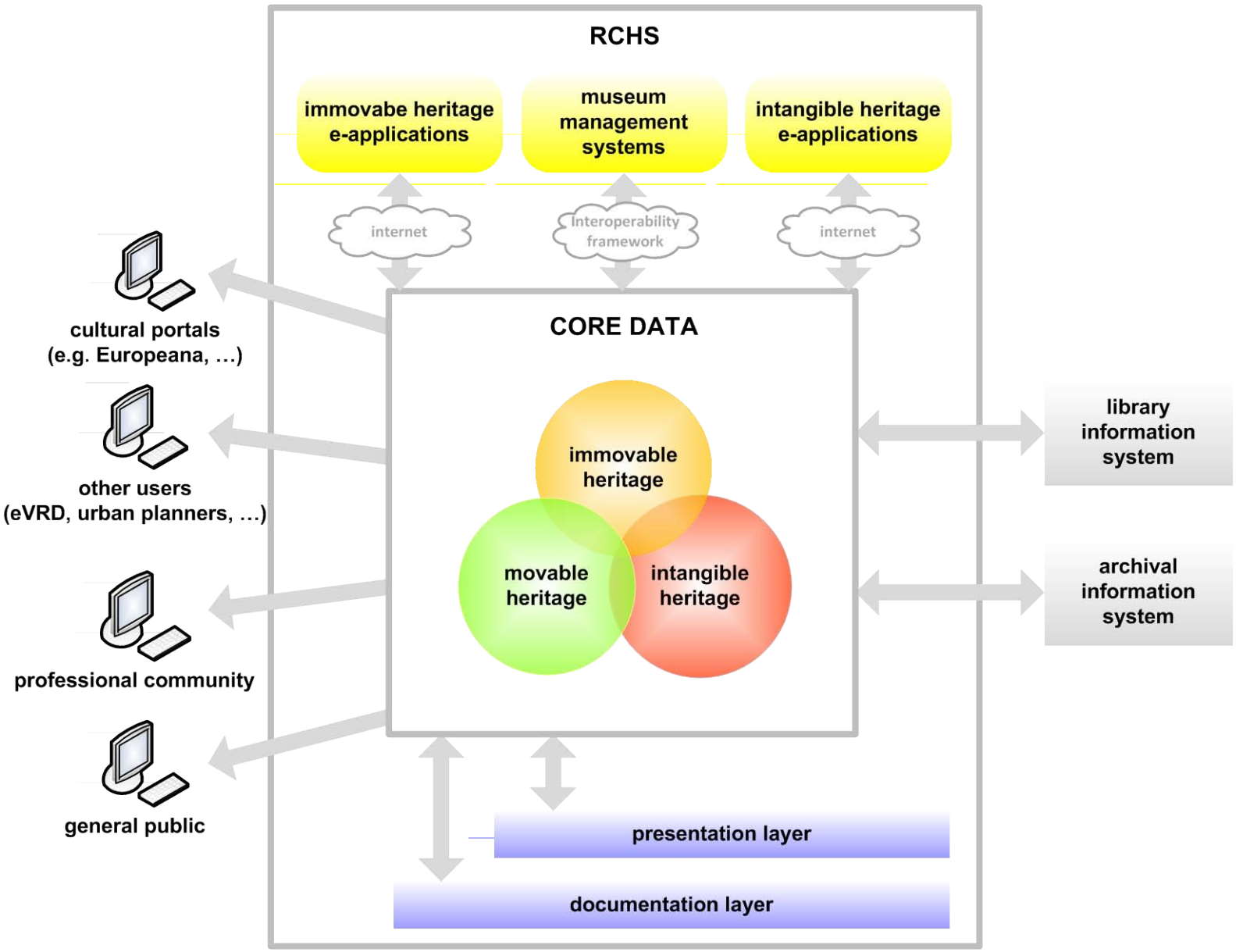
RCHS Objectives

- Cover all types of heritage: immovable (archaeological, architectural), movable (museum objects) and intangible heritage
- Persistent identifier of Slovenian cultural heritage (“unique heritage identification”)
- Short and uniform description of heritage (“identity card”)
- Context to other digital objects (text, image, video, 3D)
- Geocoding cultural heritage (adding value to digital cultural objects)
- Direct use in administrative conservation procedures
- Directly visible on international cultural portals (e. g. Europeana, domain specific portals, general portals)

RCHS Objectives

- Compliant with EU standards and recommendations
- Complete national legislation background (law, bylaw, technical rules)
- Distributed architecture
- Up to date WEB2 technology

RCHS Architecture



INDICATE

Where we are?

- URI of cultural heritage
- Browsing through space and time
- 100 % coverage of immovable cultural heritage
- Direct reuse for administrative procedures (legal protection, conservation works, financing, ...)
- Direct reuse for urban planning guidelines
- Direct reuse for cultural portals (e. g. Athena project: collaboration of immovable and movable heritage)
- Beginning of the implementation of intangible heritage register

Next steps

- Synchronisation with ETRS89 coordinate system
- Connection with Inspire Directive
- Enforce linking of immovable cultural heritage to movable cultural heritage
- Preparation of technical rules for register of movable heritage
- Enforce further implementation of the register of intangible heritage
- Strengthen the links to library and archival information systems
- Solutions for long term preservation

Core data of immovable heritage /1

- Compliant with
  - Core Data Index to Historic Buildings and Monuments of the Architectural Heritage,
  - International Core Data Standard for Archaeological Sites and Monuments,
  - Europeana Semantic Elements (ESE), Europeana Data Model (EDM)

- The immovable heritage register contains basic data, protection data and presentation data on immovable heritage units (i.e. archaeological sites, architectural heritage, cultural landscapes).

Core data of immovable heritage /2

- The basic data on immovable heritage units include:
  - unique heritage identification,
  - name,
  - synonyms of the name,
  - typological descriptors,
  - type of heritage,
  - size,
  - description,
  - dating,
  - settlement,
  - location description,
  - geocodes of the location,
  - author or manufacturer,
  - characteristic photograph with a stated author,
  - protection guidelines,
  - competences,
  - observations,
  - data on the entry, amendments to the entry and deletion,
  - relations to other heritage units (immovable, movable, intangible heritage register),
  - eventual limitations regarding the accessibility of data to the public, and
  - notes.

Core data of immovable heritage /3

- The protection data for *immovable monuments* includes:
  - unique heritage identification,
  - proclamation decree,
  - type of proclamation (permanent, temporary),
  - the extent of proclamation,
  - significance of a monument (national, local),
  - data on land parcels,
  - identification pursuant to real-estate recording regulations,
  - geocodes of monument location,
  - values justifying the proclamation,
  - protection regime,
  - geocodes of the area of impact,
  - protection regime in the area of impact,
  - management plan data,
  - data on note in land register,
  - data on pre-emptive right,
  - data on the inventory ledger of movable items that are an integral part of a monument,
  - data on public accessibility of a monument,
  - protection observations,
  - data on commencement, amendments and termination of protection,
  - protection notes, and protection documents.

Core data of movable heritage /1

- Compliant with
  - Lightweight Information Describing Objects (LIDO, Athena, CIDOC),
  - Europeana Semantic Elements (ESE), Europeana Data Model (EDM)

- The movable heritage register contains basic data, protection data and presentation data on movable heritage units (i.e. individual movable heritage items (objects) and collections).

Core data of movable heritage /2

- The basic data on movable heritage units includes:
  - unique heritage identification,
  - inventory number of the item,
  - name,
  - synonyms of the name (other name),
  - typological descriptors (type of item),
  - type of heritage,
  - description,
  - measures, materials and techniques,
  - dating (manufacturing, use),
  - location description (provenience, manufacturing, use),
  - geocodes of provenience,
  - present location,
  - author or manufacturer,
  - characteristic photograph (with a stated author),
  - protection guidelines,
  - competences (institution),

Core data of movable heritage /3

– data on inventory ledger,
– observations (inscriptions, marks, differentiating particularities),
– data on the entry, amendments to the entry and deletion,
– relations to other heritage units (movable, immovable, intangible heritage register),
– eventual limitations regarding the accessibility of data to the public, and
– notes.

Core data of movable heritage /4

- The protection data on *movable monuments* includes:
  - unique heritage identification,
  - proclamation decree,
  - type of proclamation (permanent, temporary),
  - significance of a monument (national, local),
  - owner information,
  - values justifying the proclamation,
  - protection regime,
  - data on public accessibility of a monument,
  - protection observations,
  - data on commencement, amendments and termination of protection,
  - protection notes, and
  - protection documents.

Core data of intangible heritage /1

- Compliant with
  - Unesco Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003
- The intangible heritage register contains basic data, protection data and presentation data on intangible heritage units (i.e. intangible heritage with the associated cultural space)

Core data of intangible heritage /2

- The basic data on intangible heritage units includes:
  - unique heritage identification,
  - name,
  - synonyms of the name,
  - typological descriptors (types),
  - description,
  - justification,
  - type of heritage,
  - dating (from-to),
  - settlement,
  - description of the area,
  - geocodes of the area,
  - bearer of tradition, knowledge or activity,
  - characteristic demonstration (a photograph, video, audio) with a stated author,
  - protection guidelines,
  - competences,
  - observations,
  - data on the entry, amendments to the entry and deletion,
  - relations to other heritage units (intangible, immovable, movable heritage register),
  - eventual limitations regarding the accessibility of data to the public, and
  - notes.

Core data of intangible heritage /3

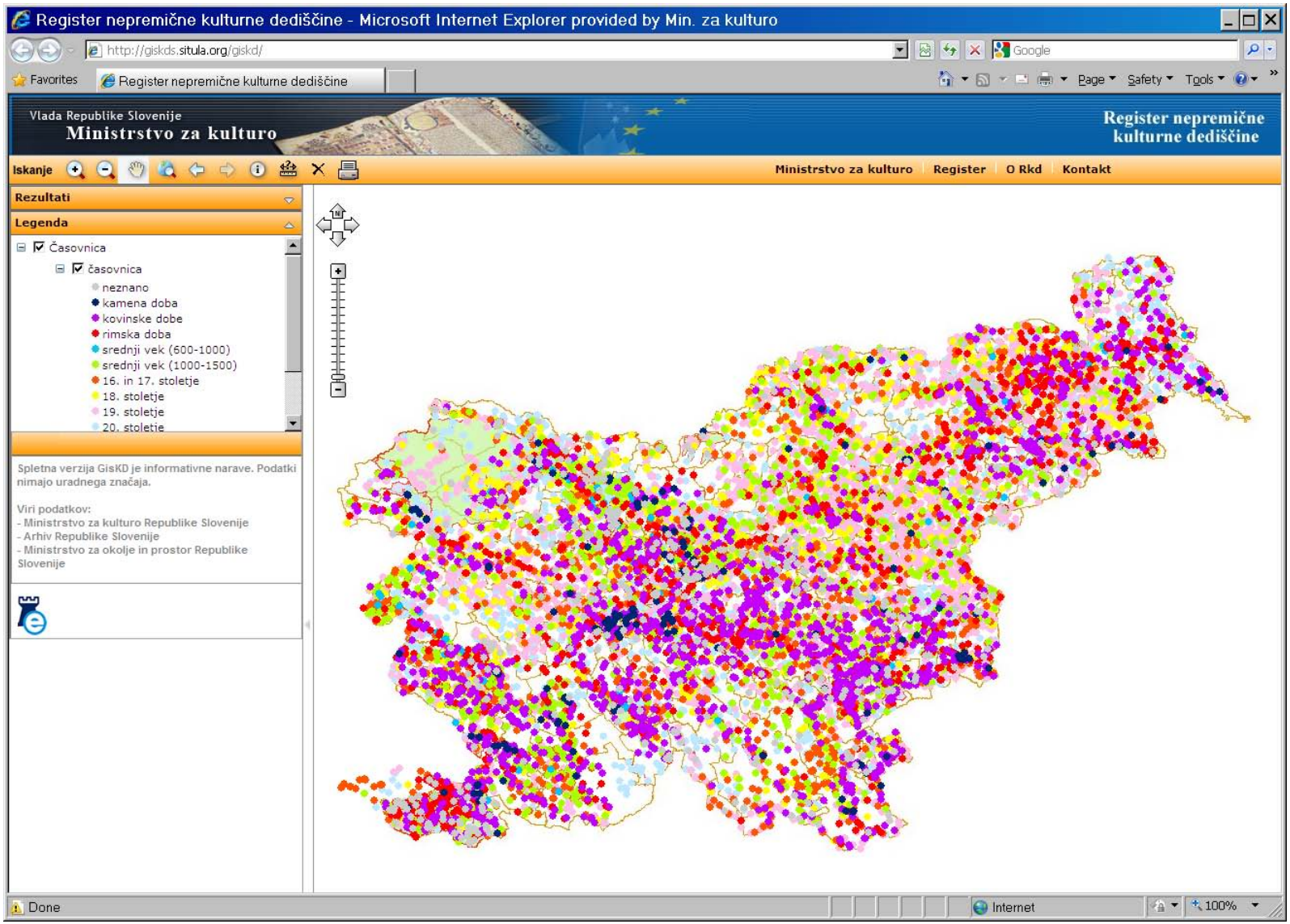
- The protection data for *living masterpieces* (i.e. cultural monuments of intangible heritage) includes:
  - unique heritage identification,
  - proclamation decree,
  - type of proclamation (permanent, temporary),
  - significance of a living masterpiece (national, local),
  - values justifying the proclamation,
  - protection regime,
  - protection observations,
  - data on commencement, amendments and termination of protection,
  - protection notes, and
  - protection documents.

Use, examples and benefits

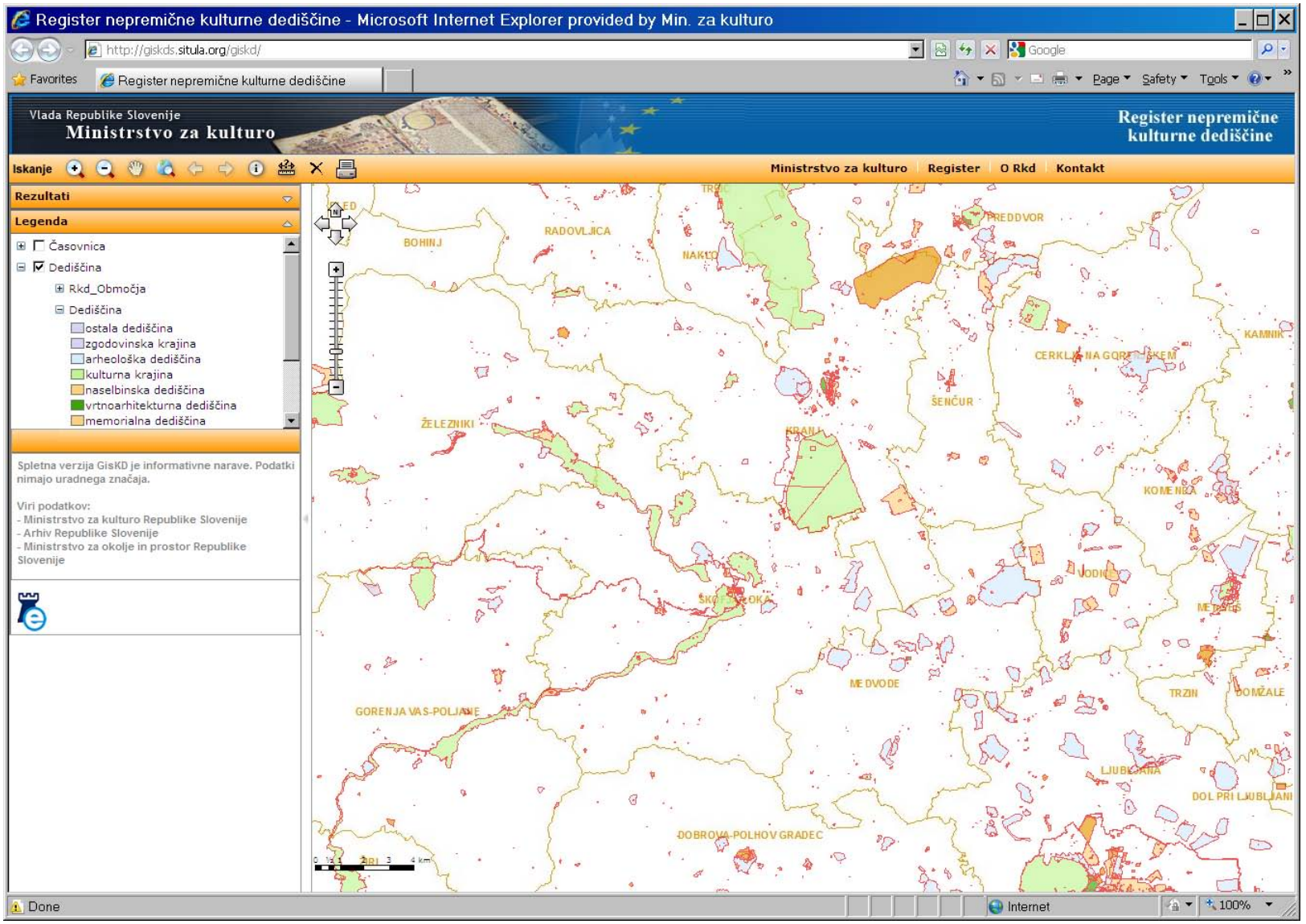
- http://giskd.situla.org

  Interactive map
  of the Register of immovable cultural heritage

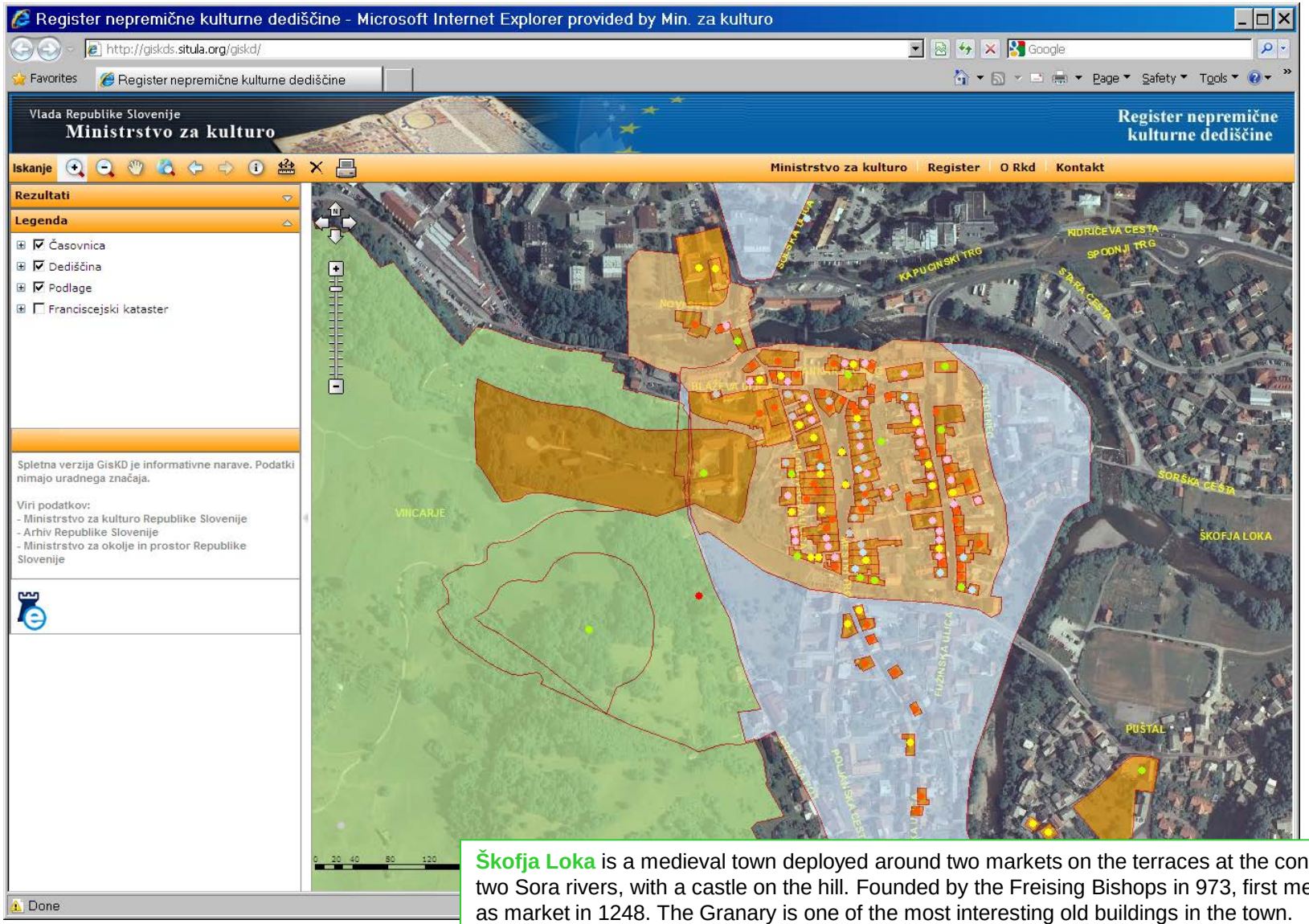
Level of detail: overiew



Level of detail: regional level

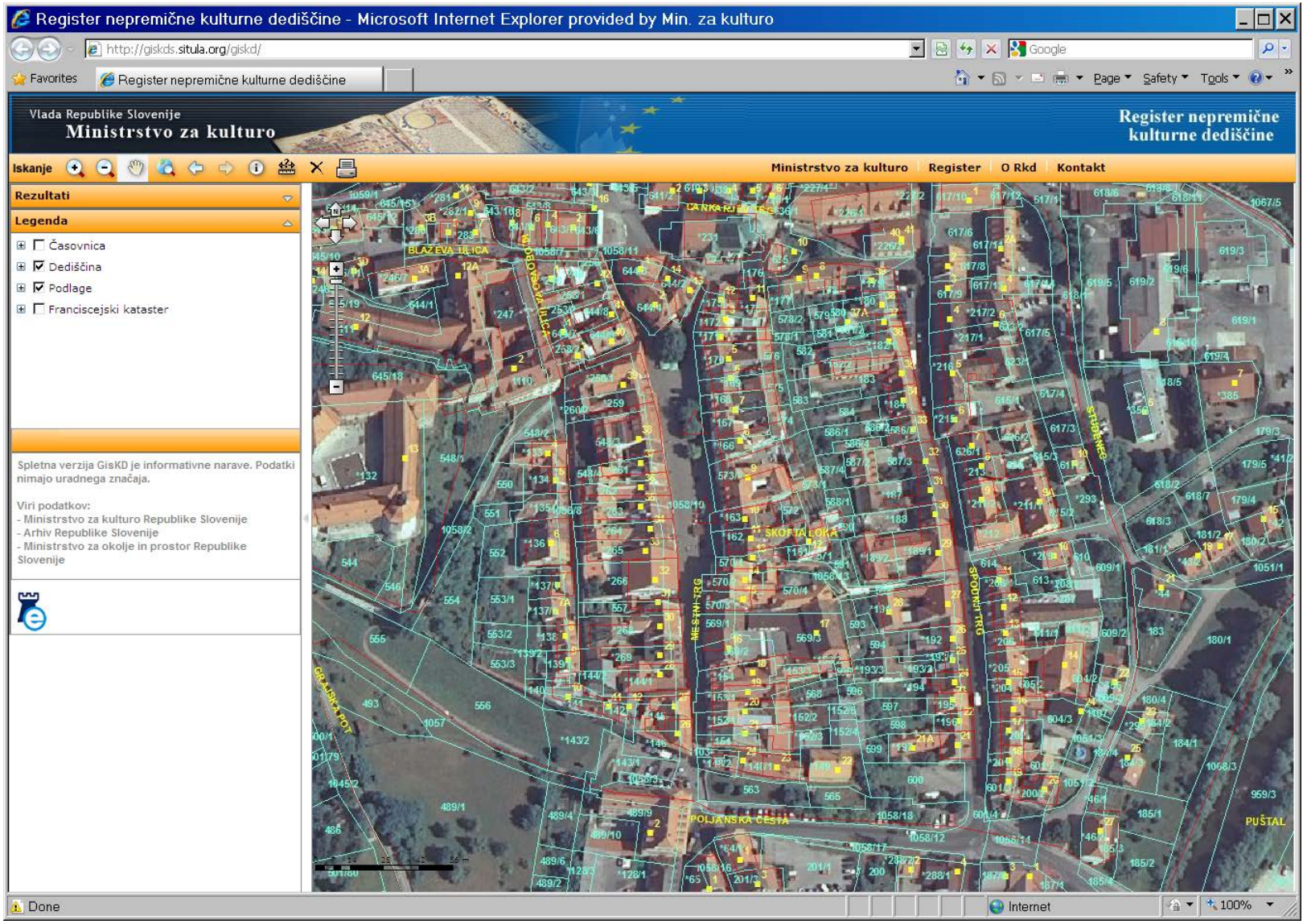


Level of detail: polygons

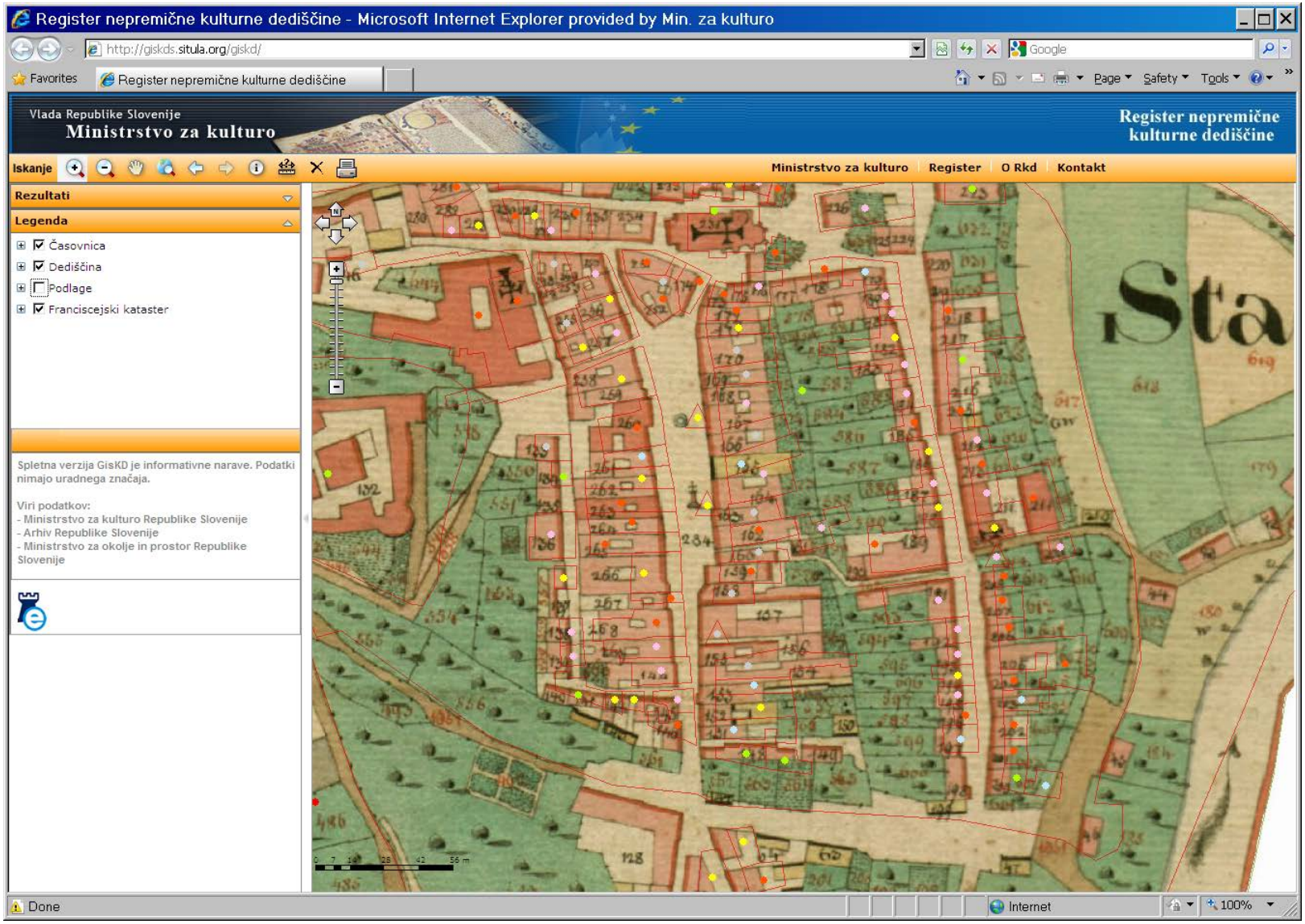


Škofja Loka is a medieval town deployed around two markets on the terraces at the confluence of two Sora rivers, with a castle on the hill. Founded by the Freising Bishops in 973, first mentioned as market in 1248. The Granary is one of the most interesting old buildings in the town.

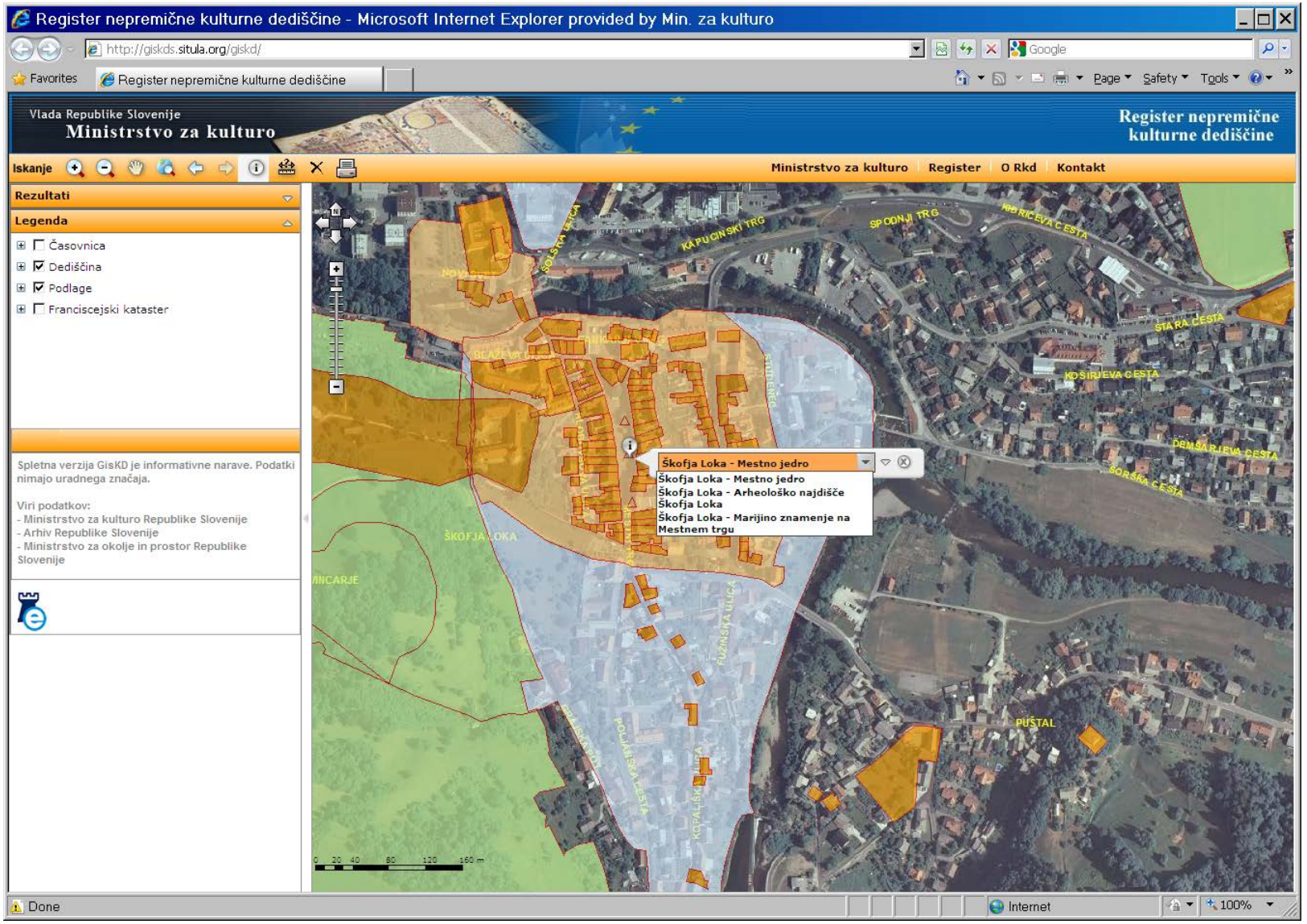
Level of detail: land parcels



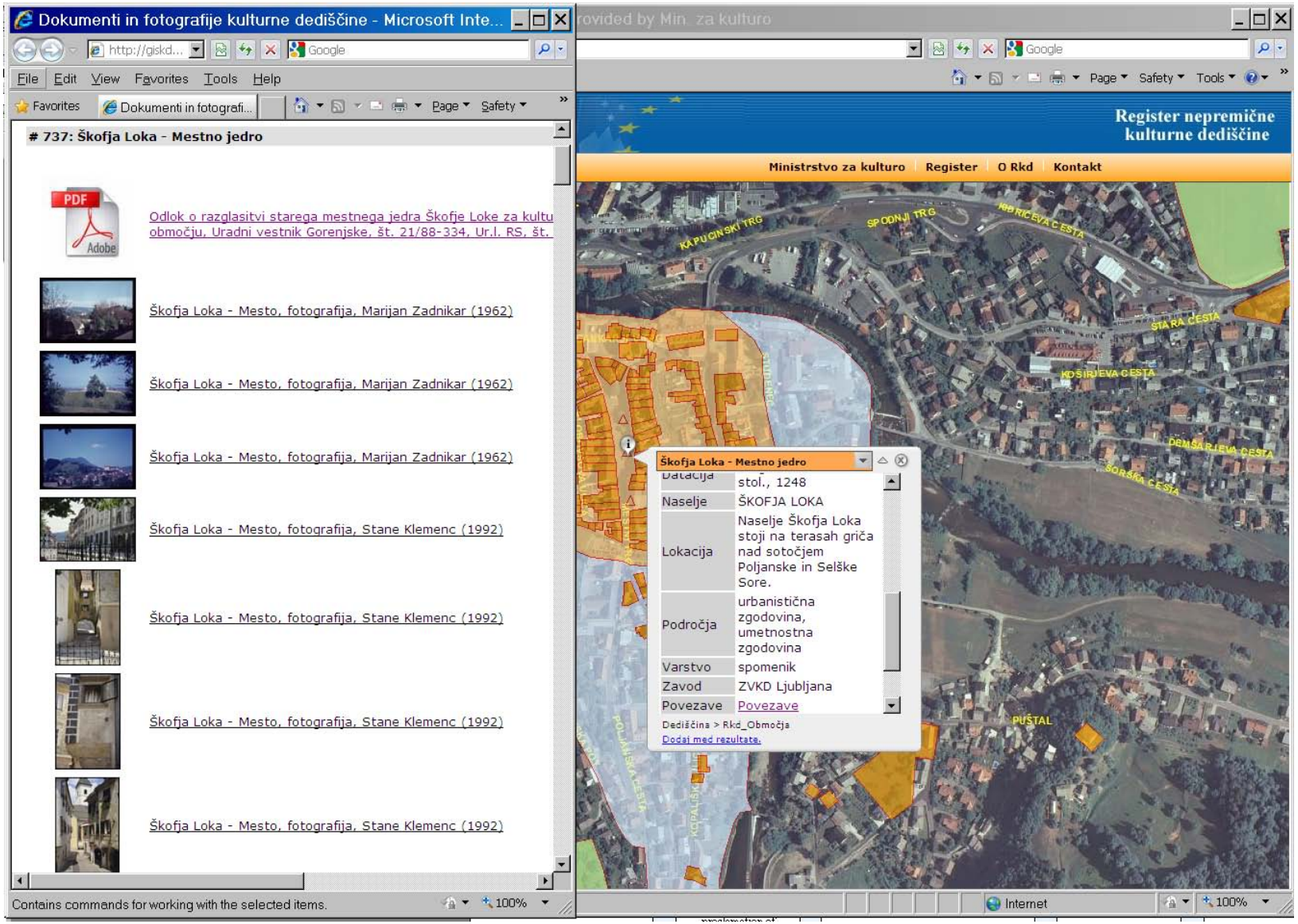
Browsing through space and time
Historical basemaps



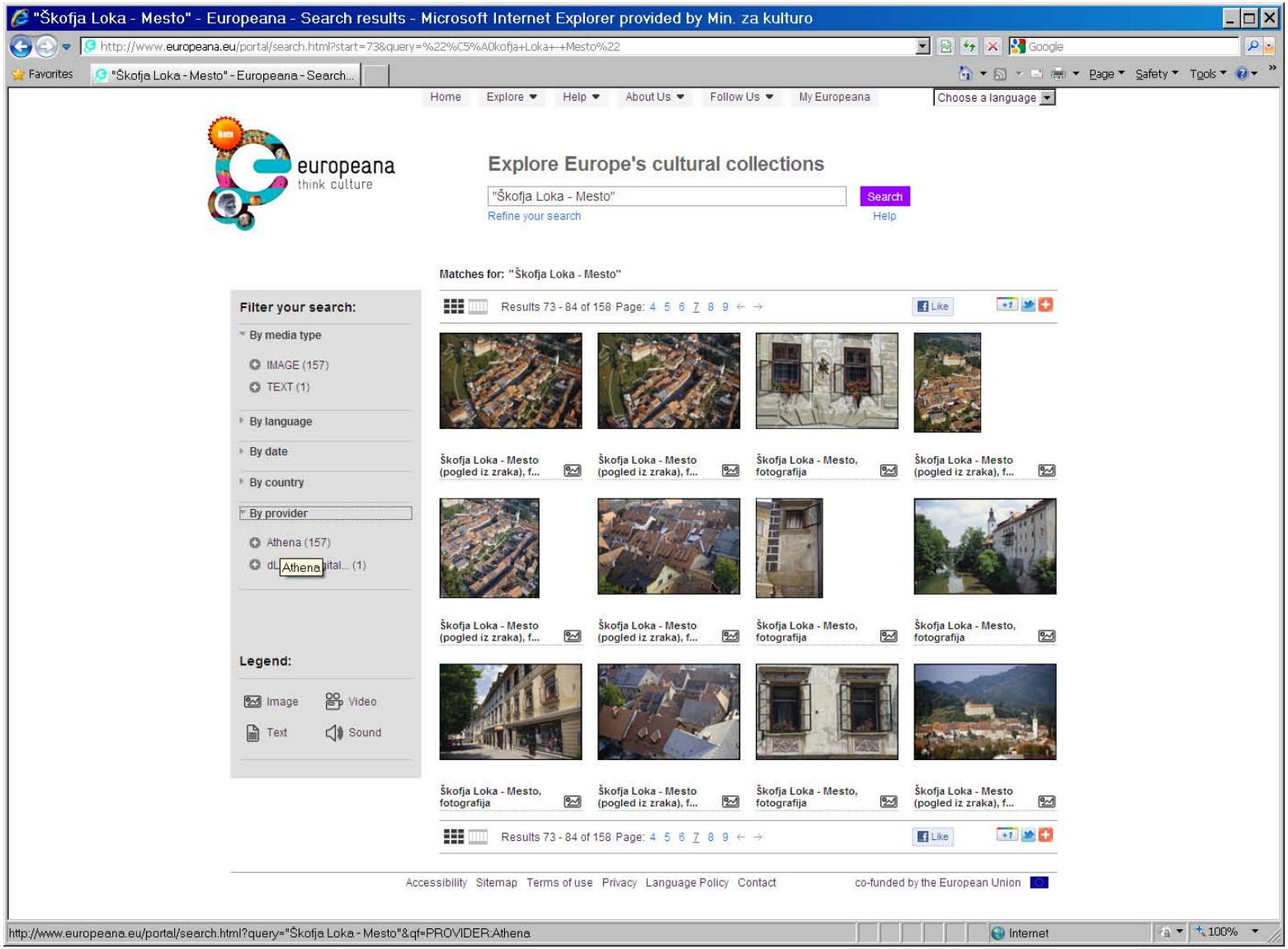
List of cultural heritage



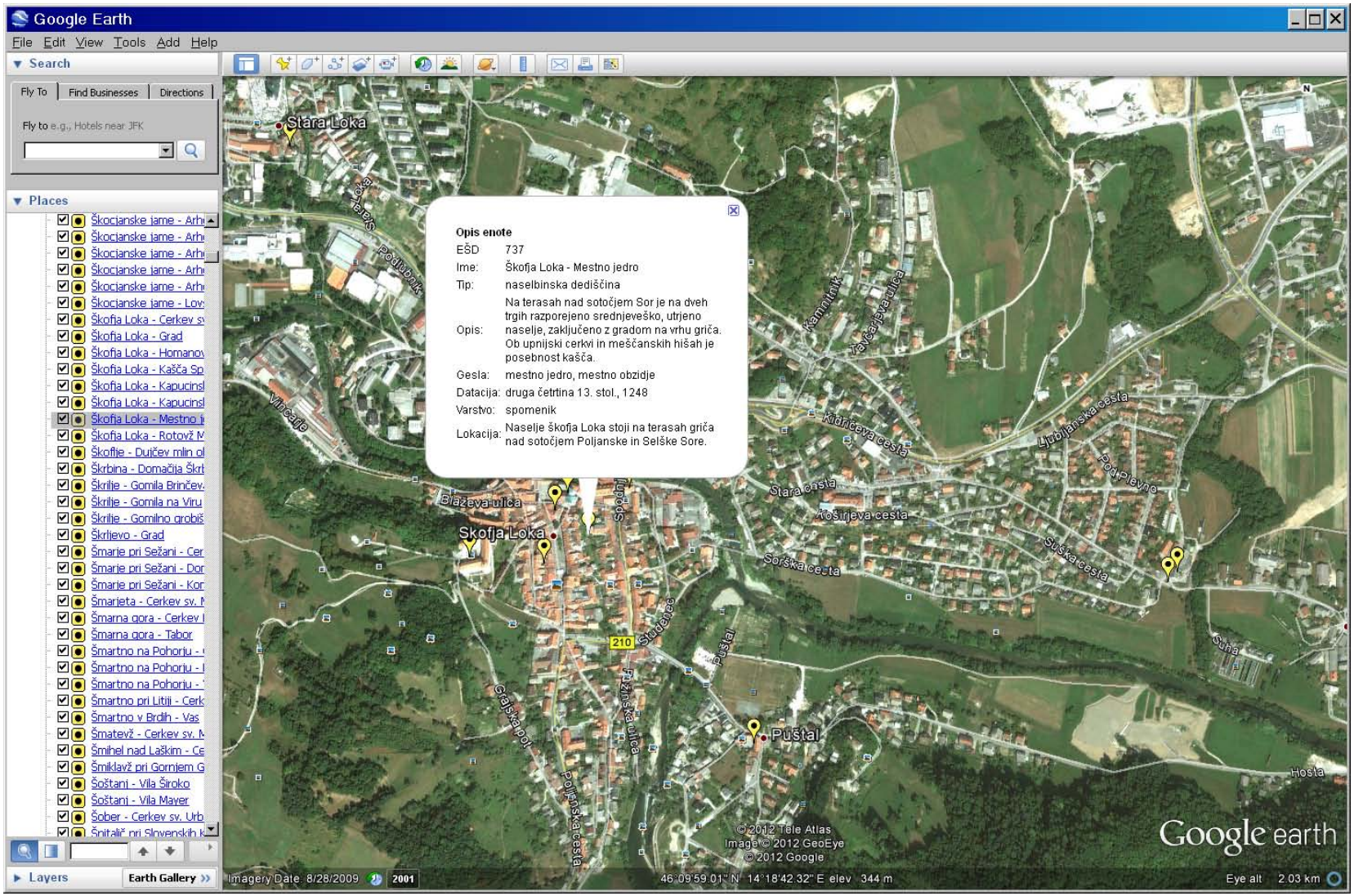
Description of cultural heritage
Linked digital documents



Direct reuse for cultural portals

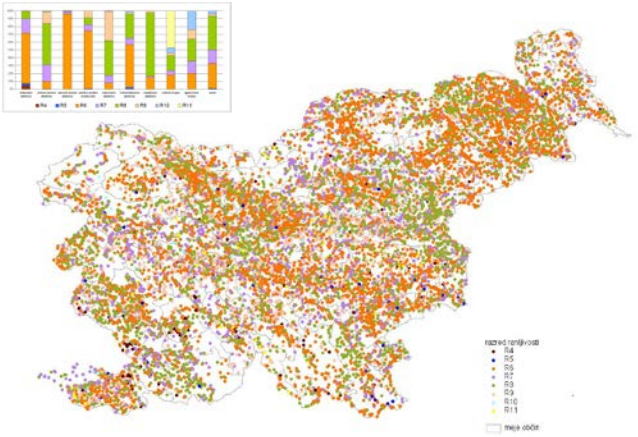


Direct reuse in general portals



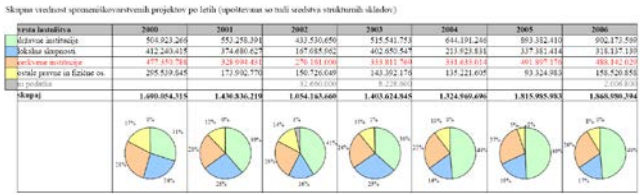
Use in analyses and projects

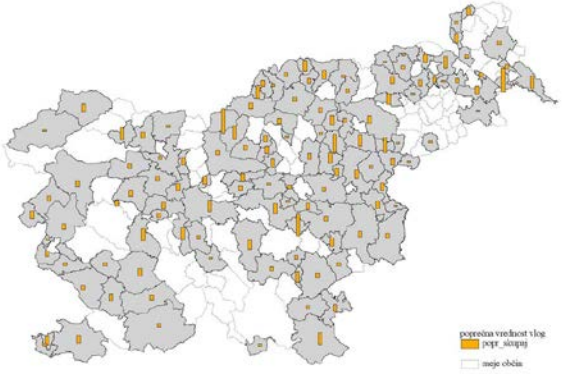
- Examples
- Study of the flood risk assessment of the immovable cultural heritage



- Analyses for the new real property tax system

- Reports on financing the conservation works

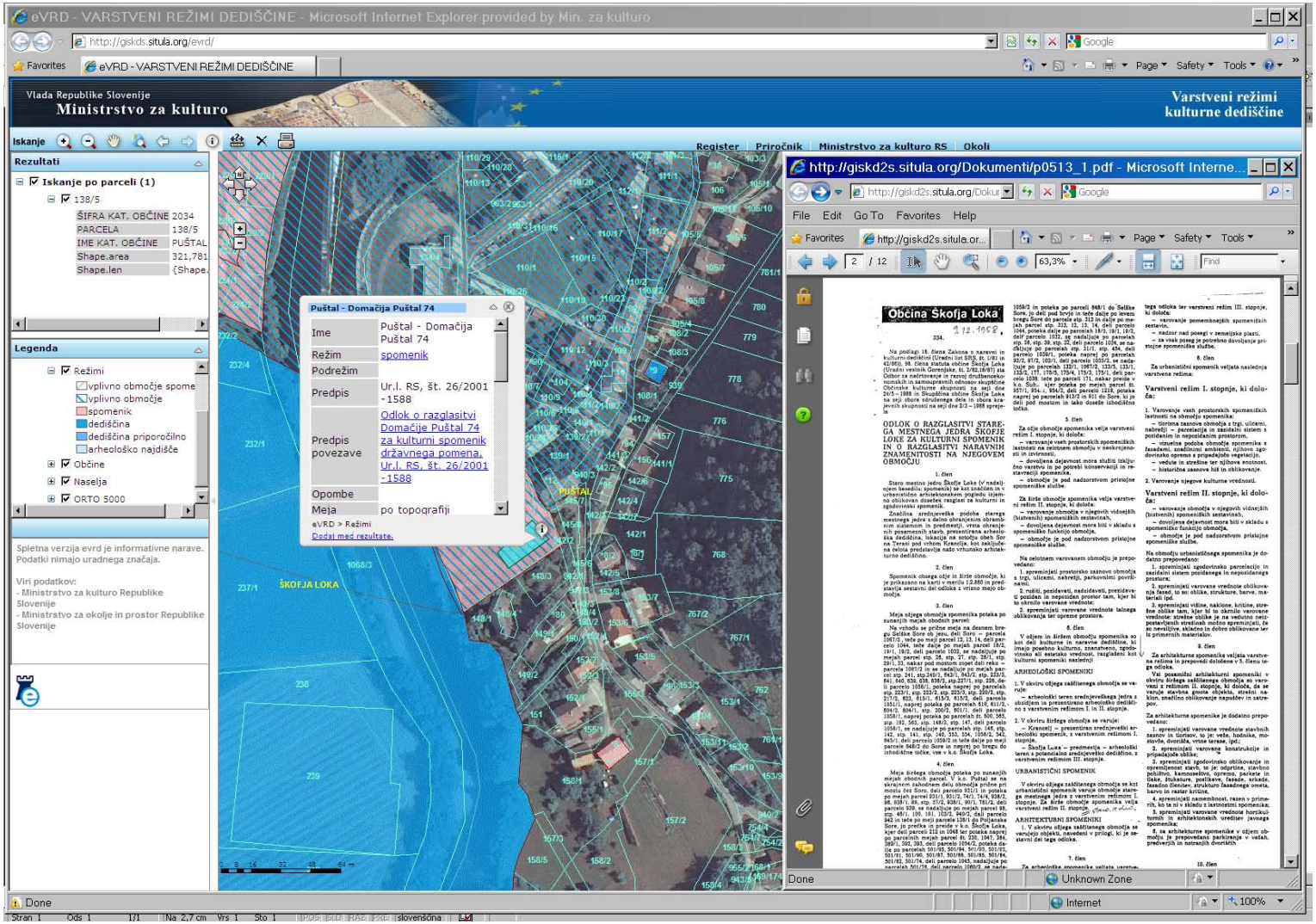




- and more

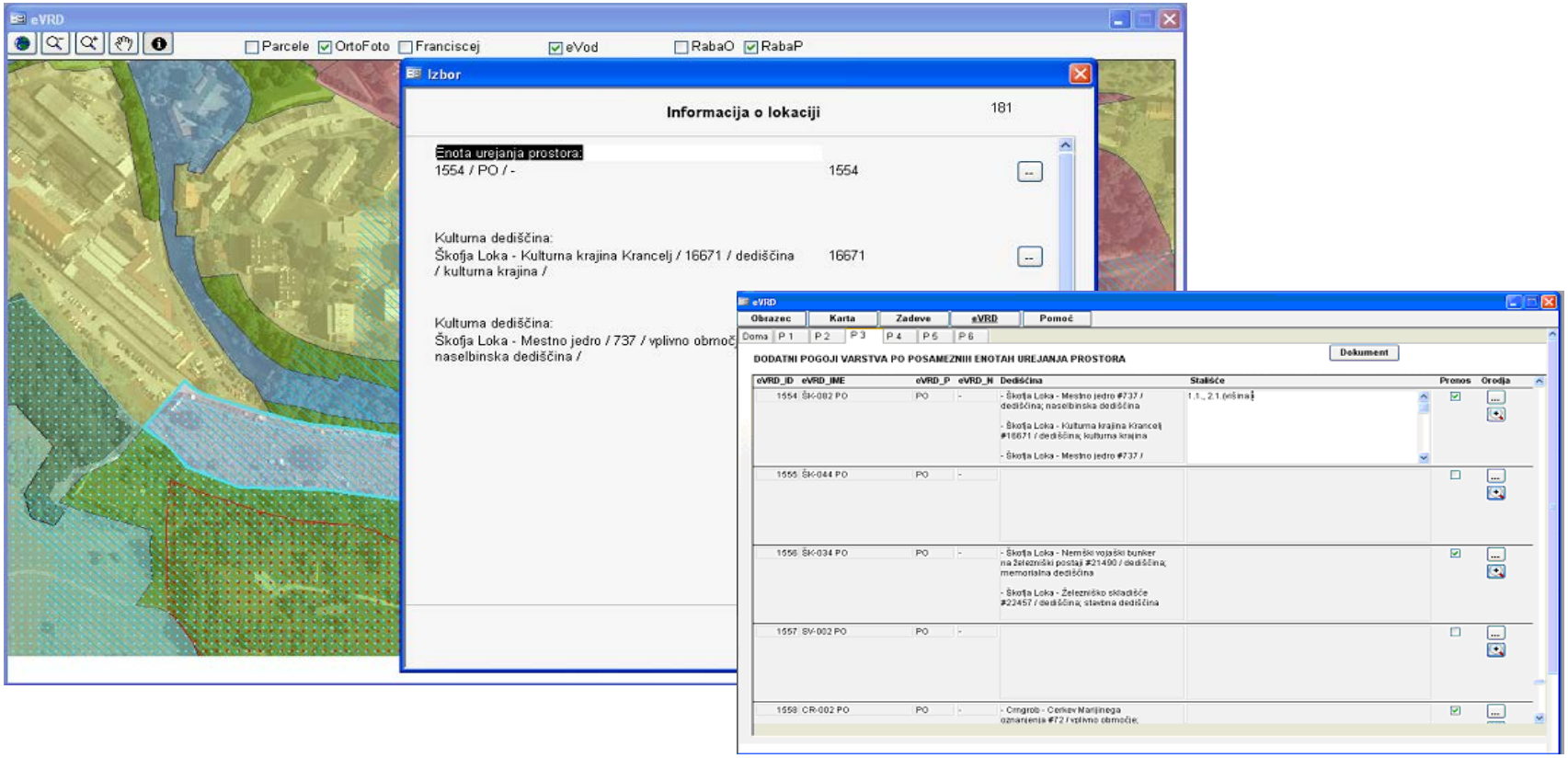
Use for urban planning and protection approval for works on heritage

- http://evrd.situla.org / system of legal regimes of protection of CH

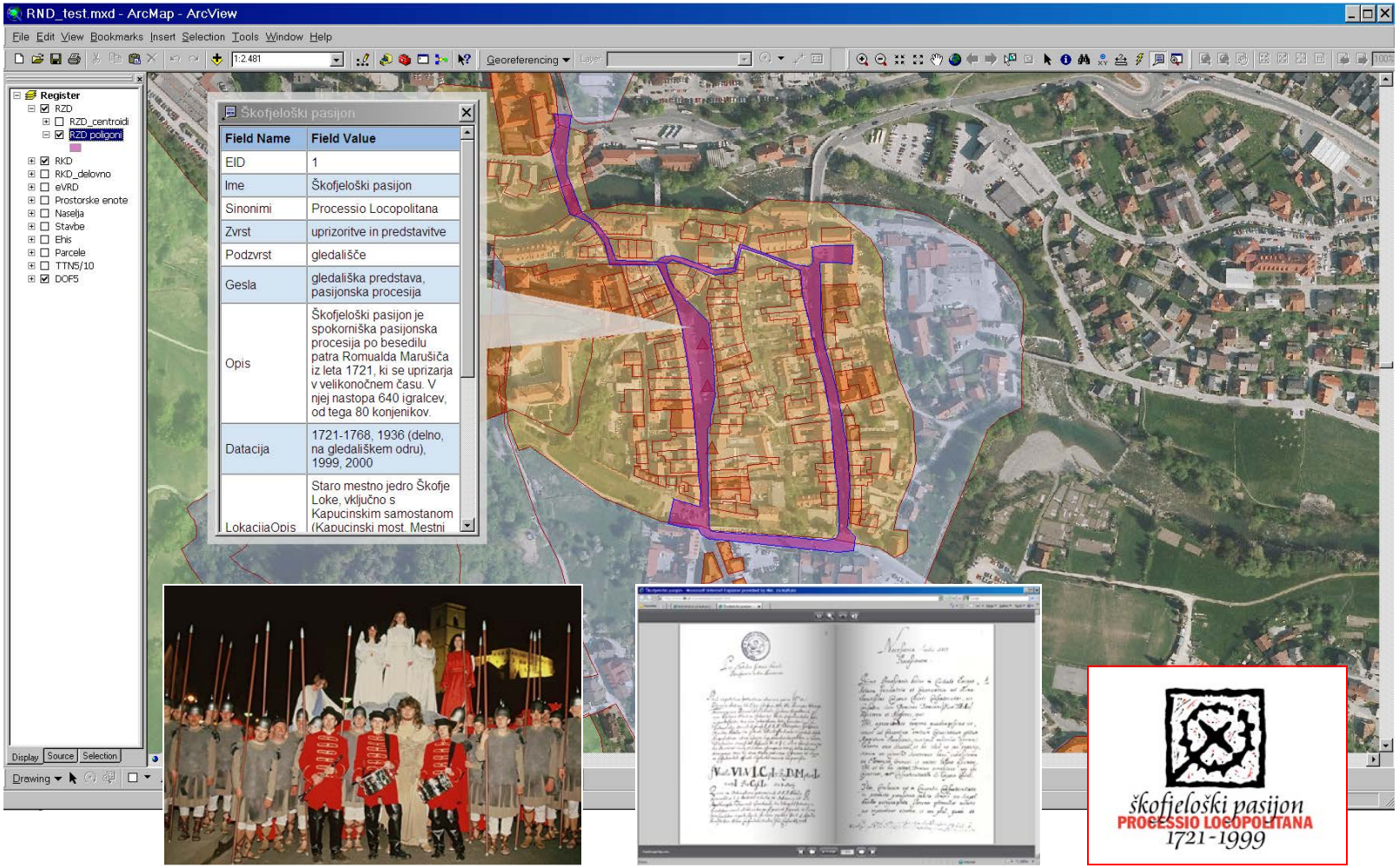


Use for urban planning

- Use of data by local spatial planning authorities (189 cases in 2011)
- Use of data in e-application for issuing urban planning guidelines and opinions

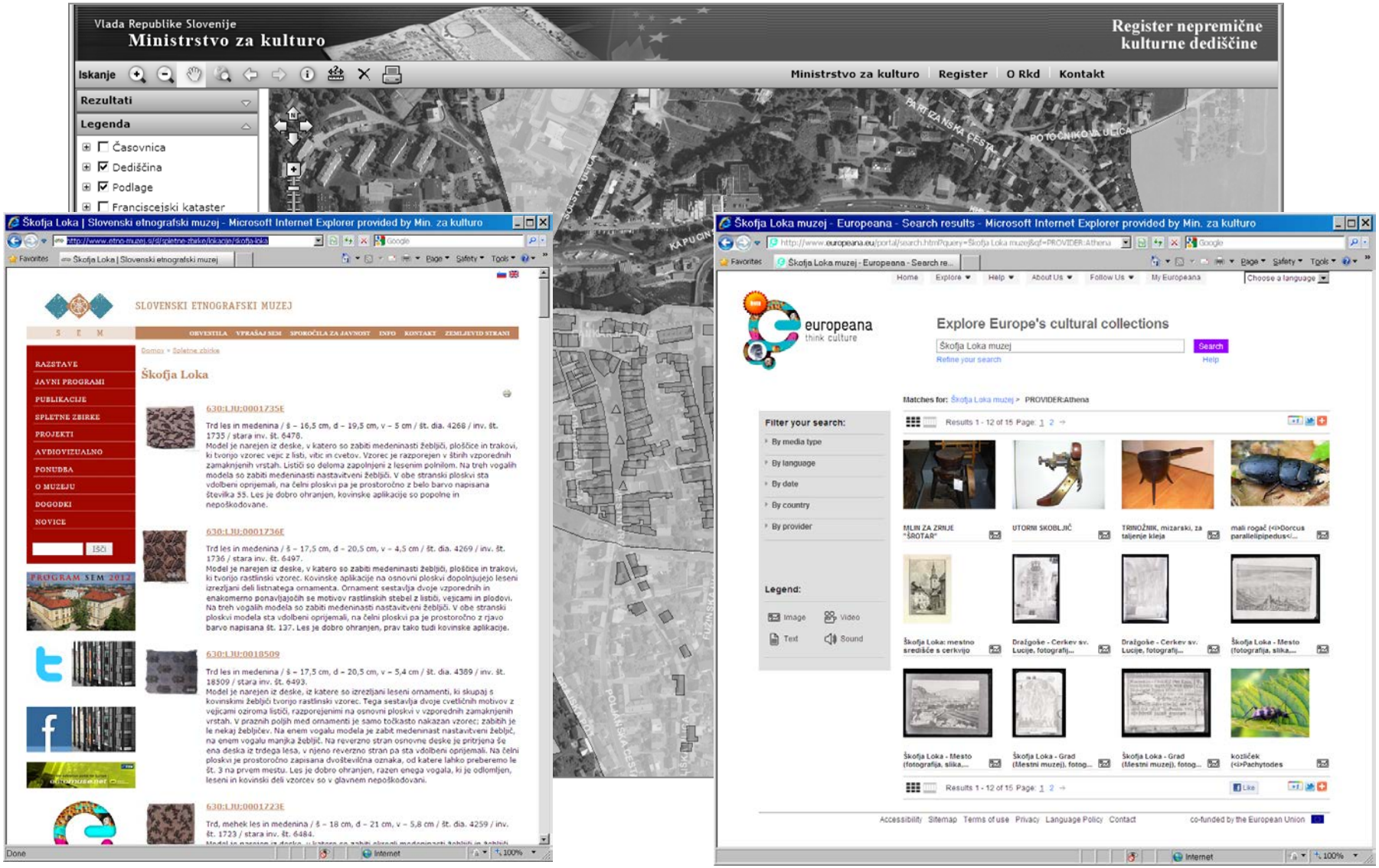


Links to the intangible cultural heritage register



Škofja Loka Passion play is a penitent procession which is performed in Škofja Loka in the Easter time (every nine years). The text was written by Capuchin monk father Romuald in 1721. This is the oldest preserved passion play director's book not only in Slovenia but also in Europe.

Links to movable cultural heritage



Register of cultural heritage of Slovenia

More info:

franc.zakrajsek@guest.arnes.si
ksenija.kovacec@gov.si