

SISTEMA INFORMATIVO TERRITORIALE ARCHEOLOGICO DI ROMA

Un nuovo esperimento di archeologia
pubblica partecipativa

*A new experience in public and
participatory archaeology*

SCOPRI DI PIÙ



PROGETTO



PARTECIPA



OPEN SITAR



SITAR MAPs

"SITAR LIS", il SITAR nella Lingua
dei Segni Italiana

leggi

Pubblicata la prima versione
delle Linee guida del SITAR

leggi

Pubblicati gli Atti del Workshop
ArcheoFOSS 2014

L'evento "Innovating Colosseum" alla
Networking Conference 2016 di Praga

Presentazione del volume "Le regole del
gioco. Tracce archeologiche raccontate. Studi in
onore di Clementina Panella"

Pubblicato gli atti del XV Meeting degli

***SITAR - Sistema Informativo Territoriale Archeologico di Roma.
A dialogue between Archaeological Heritage and Modern Urban Planning***

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Responsabile per il Museo Nazionale Romano delle sedi di Crypta Balbi e Palazzo Massimo
Responsabile Progetto *SITAR* (Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma)

The history of SITAR

2007

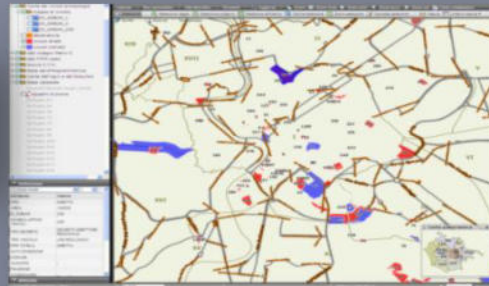
Starting the project

Joint Commission for the establishment of a Territorial Archaeological Information System of Italian Cities and their territories



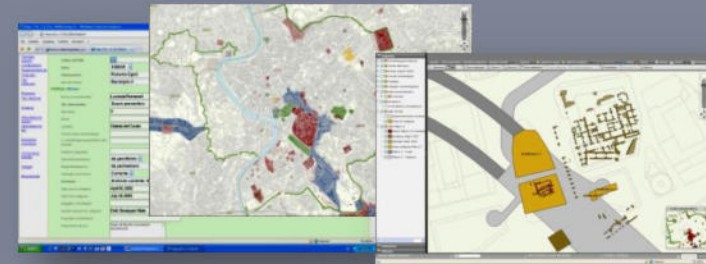
2008

Development and testing of web applications and first publication of scientific data on the SITAR webGis in the intranet of the Archaeological Superintendence of Rome



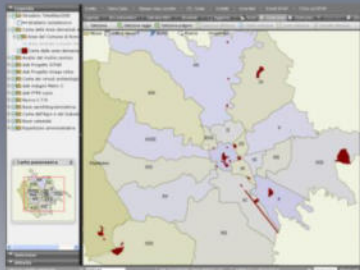
2009

Start of the implementation of the **SITAR database**, expansion of the logical architecture of the system
Joint Commission for the establishment of a National Territorial Archaeological Information System



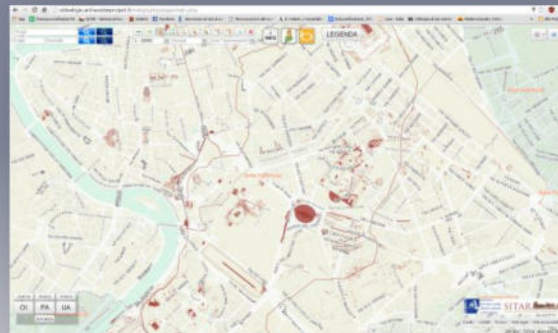
2010

Completion of the Charter of Archaeological Constraints of Rome



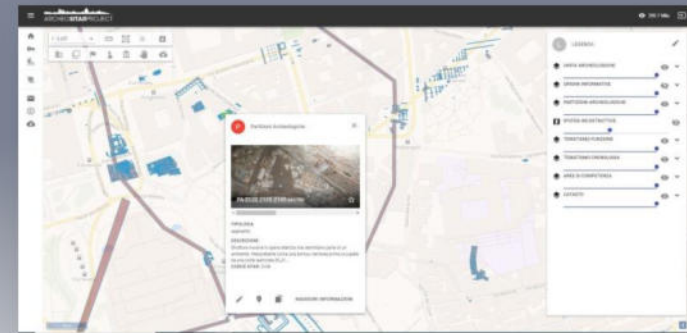
2012 -2016

New web interface, functional implementation of webGIS and integration of data editing tools in geo-web applications



2017-2019

1. Development of web-AIS
2. Moving to the new REPOSITAR



Main goals of SITAR

- ✓ to **overcome** years of **delay** in standardisation process of the archaeological data of the Superintendence
- ✓ to **simplify** the internal procedural work of SS ABAP in the management of administrative and scientific practices related to the protection and promotion of the Cultural Heritage
- ✓ to **build** a flexible and dynamic tool that can be expanded and modified, according to new needs
- ✓ to **provide** a tool able to **direct** and guide a responsible urban and territorial planning;
- ✓ to **take advantage** of a. previous experiences within the Superintendence or other public institutions, b. data already acquired and available
- ✓ to **offer** to the public and scientific community a tool for **sharing archaeological knowledge**, in the perspective of a **new information democracy**

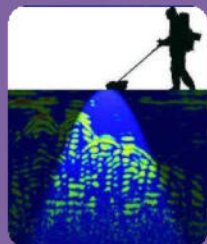
Core samples
Archaeological excavations



Historical Sources
Epigraphic documents



REPOSITAR 2.1



GPR

Resistivity



Magnetometry

Remote Sensing



Scientific publications
Archival documents



Logical Level

- **OI**
Origin of information
- **PA**
Archaeological part
- **UA**
Archaeological Unit
- **DT**
Archaeological Constraints

Data Analysis

- Information
- Description
- Interpretation
- Contextualization of scientific data

Outcome

- Source of data
- Analysis of data
- Interpretation of data
- Protection and safeguard



Level 1

Origin of Information

This record (OI) collects all administrative, topographical and technical data of the archeological and / or geo-archeological finding, and identifies **the area where the investigation is**. The record stores all the information related to the archaeological investigation, for example: the research director and his/her collaborators, the costs, the methodology of research, the reliability for the localization of the investigation area, a short description of the archaeological work and the bibliography.





Level 2

Archaeological Part



Archaeological Part (PA) comes directly from its OI, this is the scientific description of the archaeological findings even if fragmentary, always identified by the binomial of chronological and functional criteria. Recording PA allows to check the current status of the archaeological investigations and to start an early analytical study of the chronological phases.





Level 3 Archaeological Unit



This level (UA) allows to synthesize the many archeological data from the PA records and to give these findings an interpretation of the historical and topographical context. The UA tells the story of ancient monuments or archaeological sites, their original and modern area, describing the construction, the abandonment and the degradation of each monument, through all the historical changes.



Level 3

Archaeological Unit SYNTHESIS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

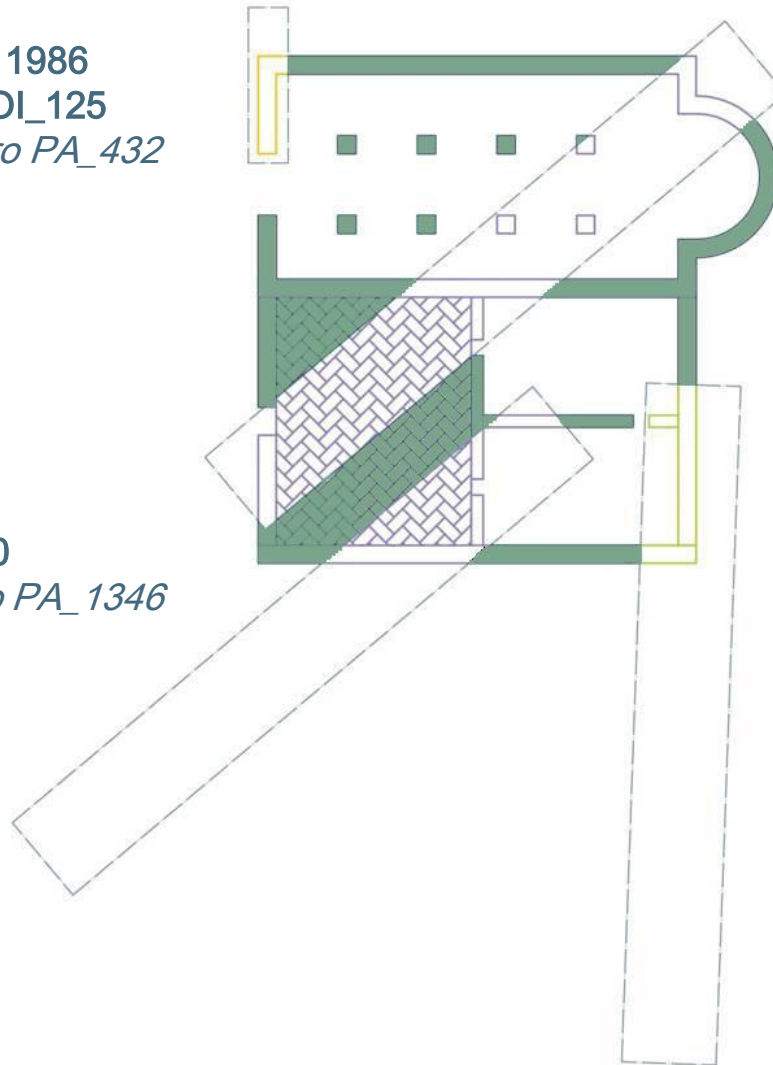
1986
OI_125
Muro PA_432

1998
OI_2470
Muri e pavimento PA_1346

2011
UA_376

*Ipotesi ricostruttiva
PA_10376*

2011
OI_7055
Muri PA_9823



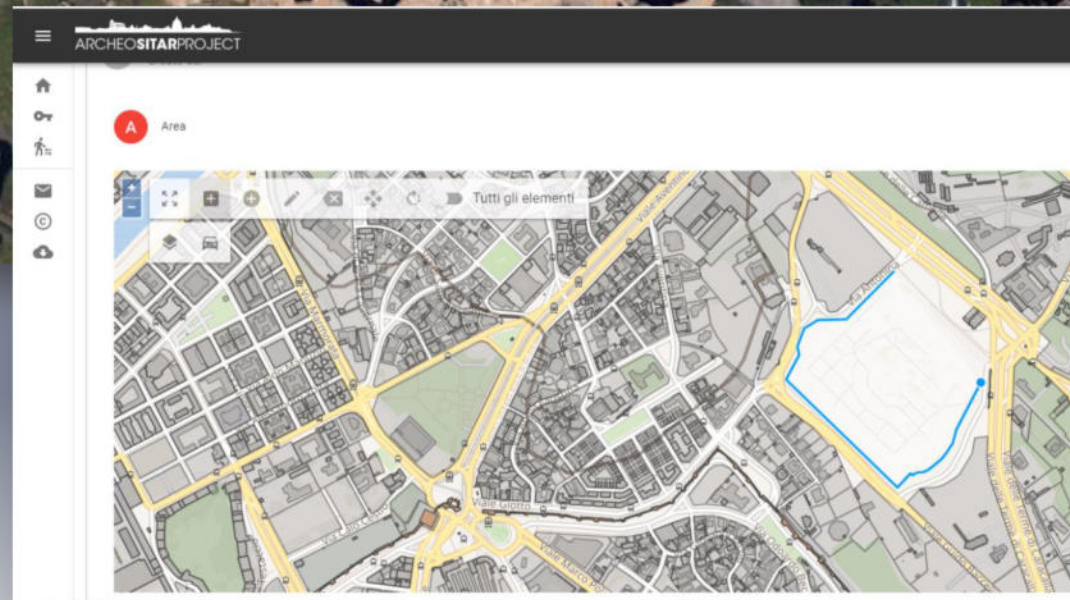
Level 3

Archaeological Unit

SYNTHESIS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION



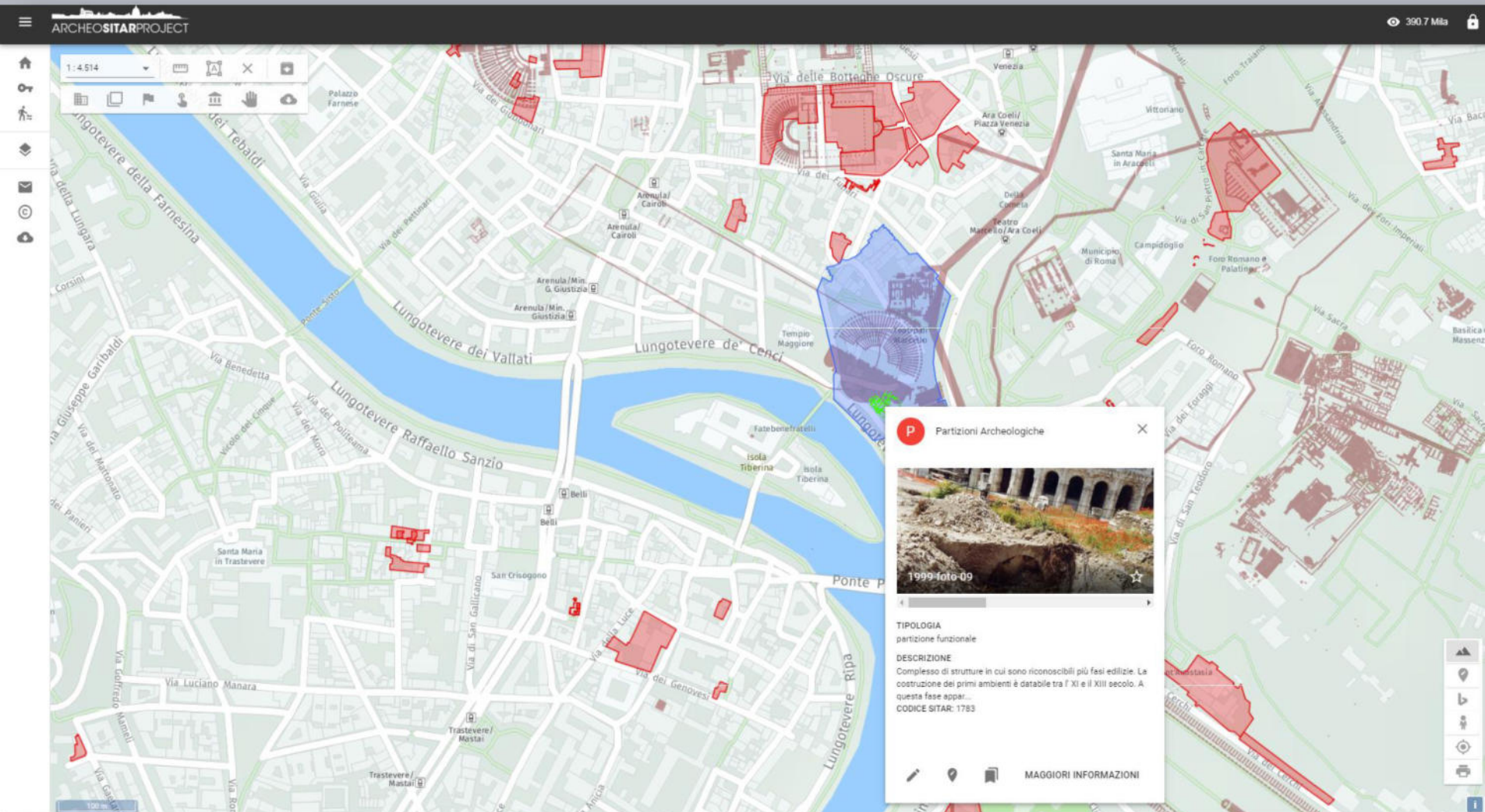
The archaeological units contribute to the identification of historical and topographic sets that have formed the different **historical landscapes** of the city.



Level 4

Archaeological Constraints

Protection and safeguard

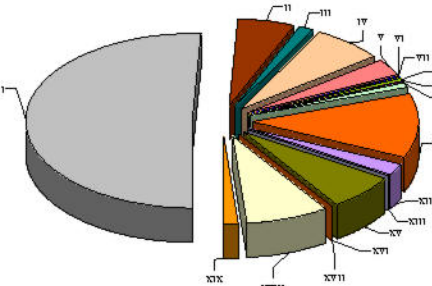


SITAR: some significative numbers

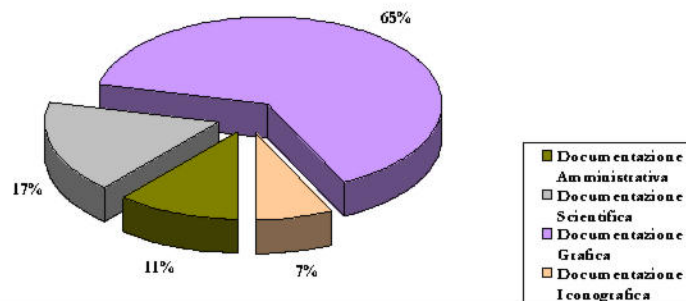
Origin of Information

5 300

Origini informative



Documentazione informatizzata



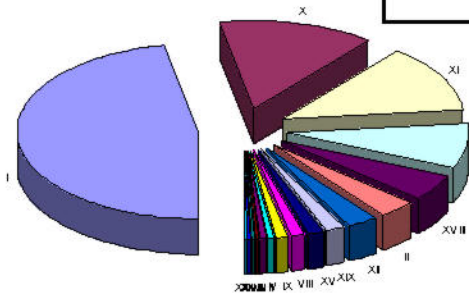
Files and docs attached to OI,
PA and UA

250 000

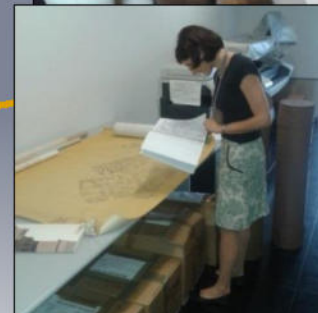
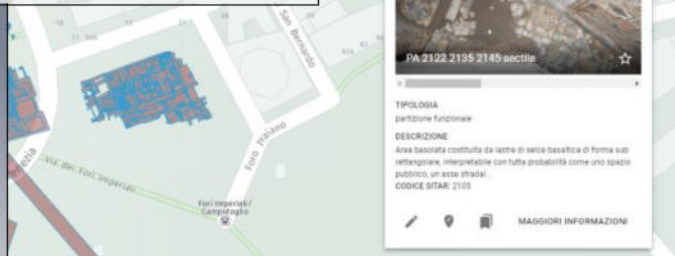
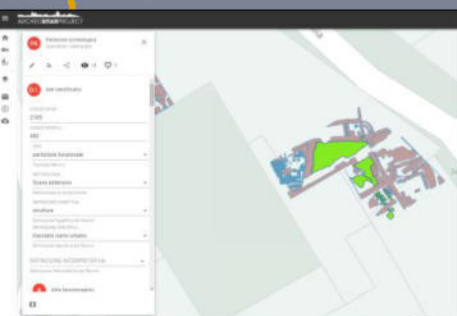
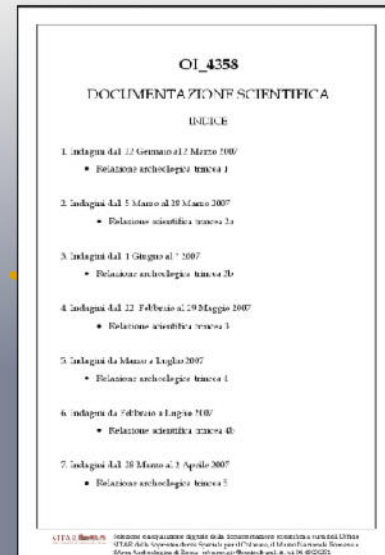
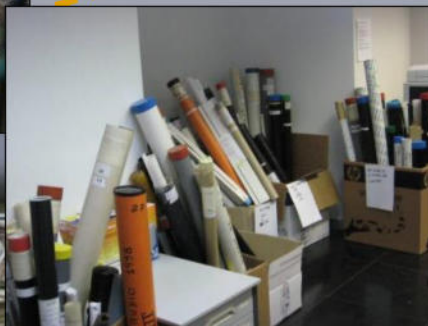
Archaeological Part (dataset)

17 226

Partizioni Archeologiche



A group of archaeologists wearing yellow hard hats are working on the stone structure of the Great Wall of China. One person in the foreground is wearing a green tank top and a yellow hard hat, looking down at something in their hands. Another person in the background is wearing a red tank top and a yellow hard hat, holding a camera. They are standing on a stone wall, and a metal railing is visible in the foreground.



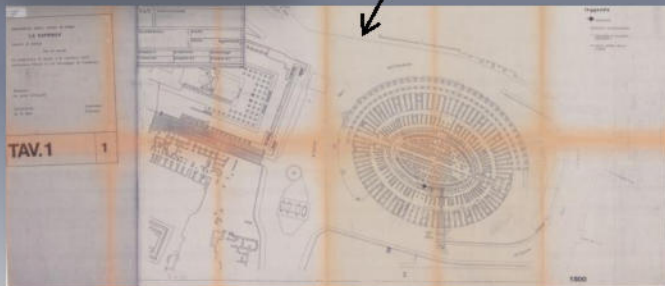
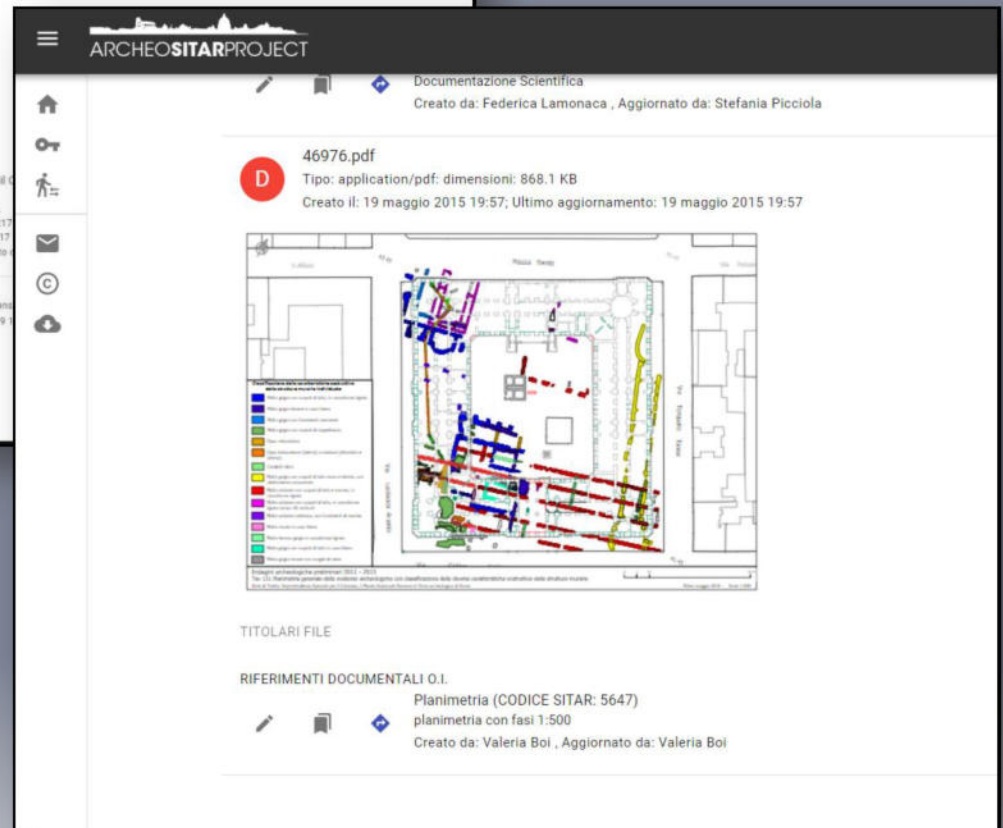
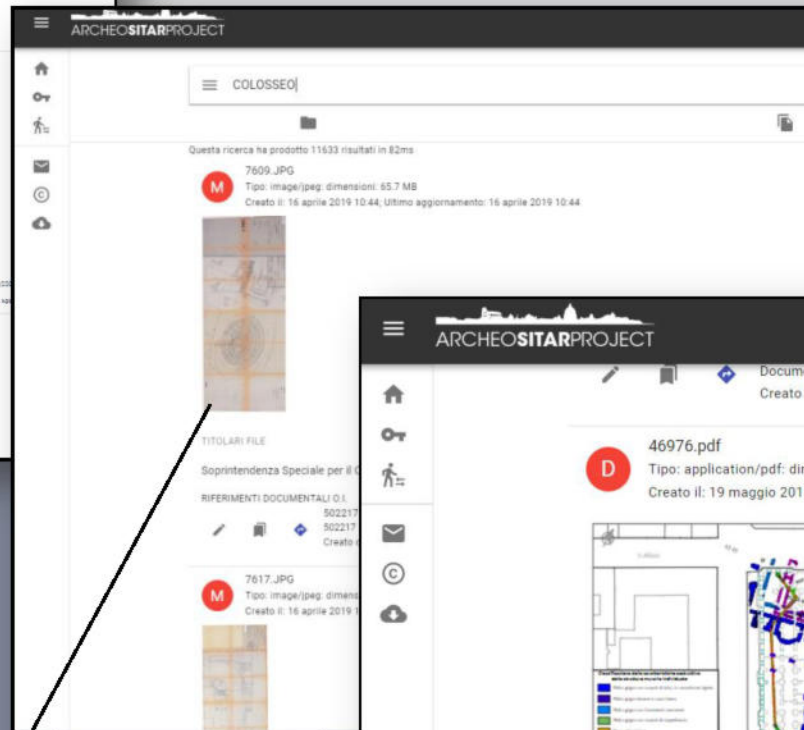
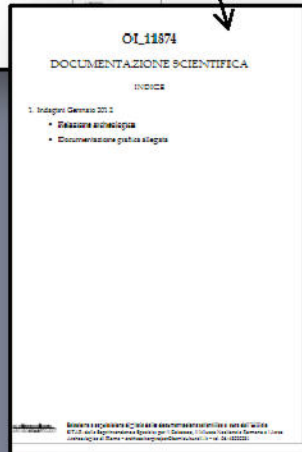
CANTIERE	SONDAGGIO	QUOTA p.e. (m s.l.m.)	Pag. n°
Viminale	S 1		1/2
EDIFICAMENTO	TIPO PERFORAZIONE		
Lat.	Carotaggio continuo		
INSTRUMENTO CAMPIONE	INCLINAZIONE		
	Verticale		
COLOGGIO/ARCHEOLOGO	LUNGHEZZA SONDAGGIO		
Pisano/Bavastro	16,50 m		

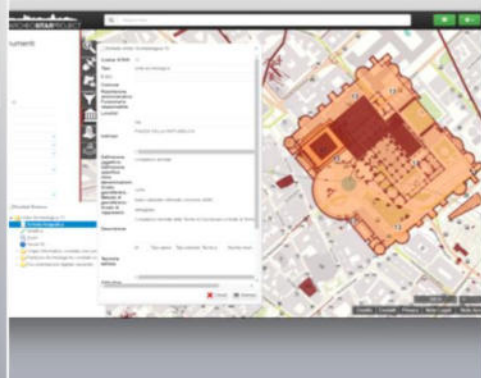


stratologia	STRATIGRAFIA GEOLOGICA	STRATIGRAFIA ARCHEOLOGICA	FALSA	NOTE
	Presenza manuale	Ritagliamento moderno con metodo dell'entropia stratigrafica		
	Ritagliamento moderno con metodo archeologico stratigrafico	Ritagliamento moderno con metodo archeologico stratigrafico		<p>PA 1</p> <p>Wet 12</p>
	Terrano incassato a matrice sottile terrena con inclini terrena, laterali, concavità, matra, scoppi di tufo, ceramica da trasporto, fiamme, ceramica incassata.	Terrano incassato a matrice sottile terrena con inclini terrena, laterali, concavità, matra, scoppi di tufo, ceramica da trasporto, fiamme, ceramica incassata.		<p>livelli archeologici</p> <p>PA 2</p>



...and after!

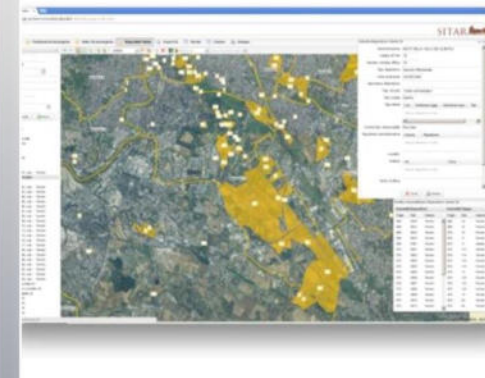




WEBAIS



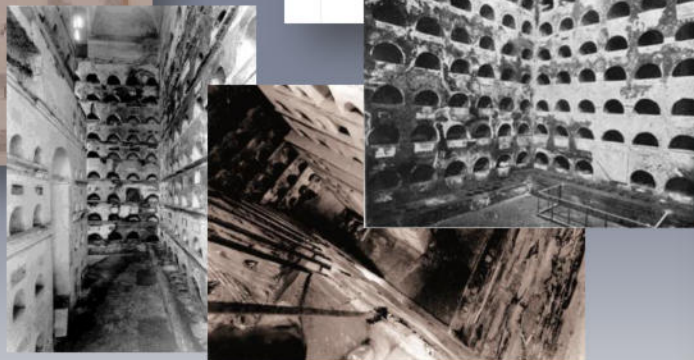
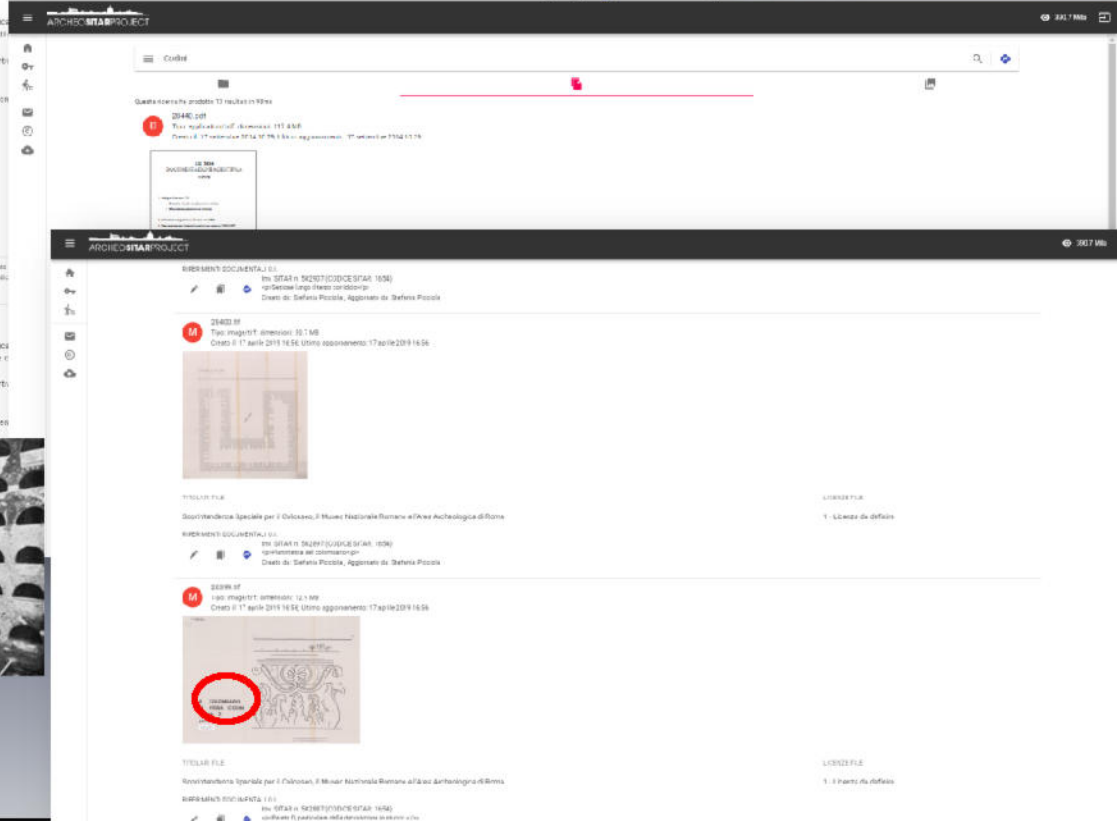
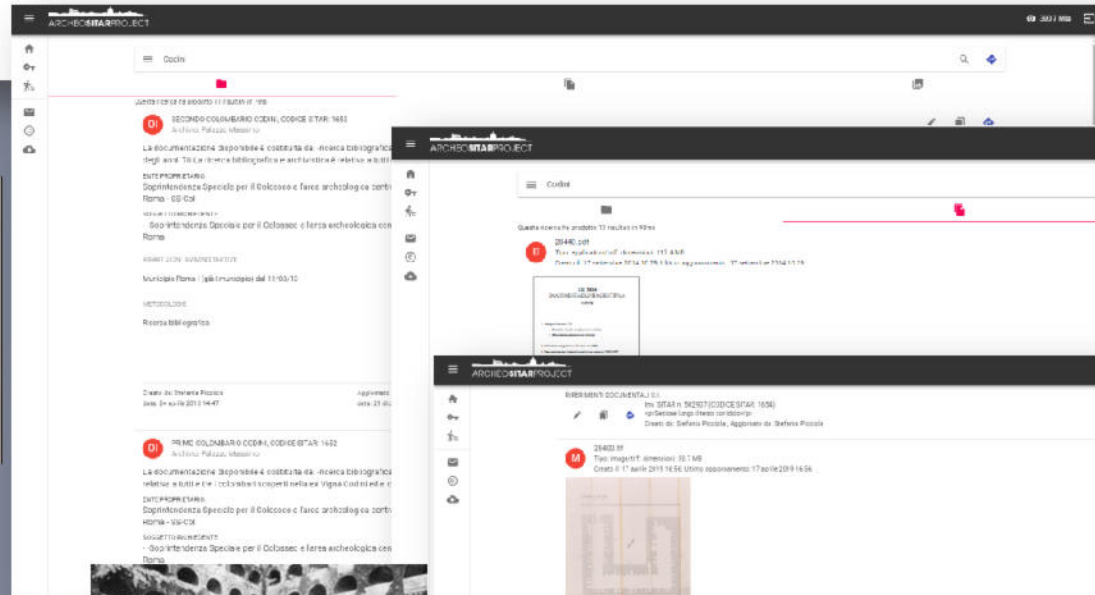
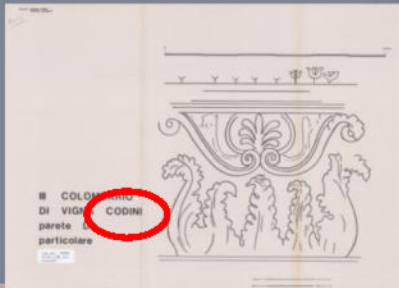
ARCHIVIO DIGITALE



AMBIENTE TUTELA



The screenshot shows the ArcheoSitar Project website. The header includes the logo and navigation icons. The main content area features a large cloud icon and the text "CERCA IN ARCHEOSITAR!". Below this is a search bar containing the text "Codini", which is highlighted with a red circle. The search bar also includes a magnifying glass icon and a plus icon.



ARCHEOSITAR & CLOUD GARR

An ecosystem "on-demand"!

DEV/OPS

SCALABILITY

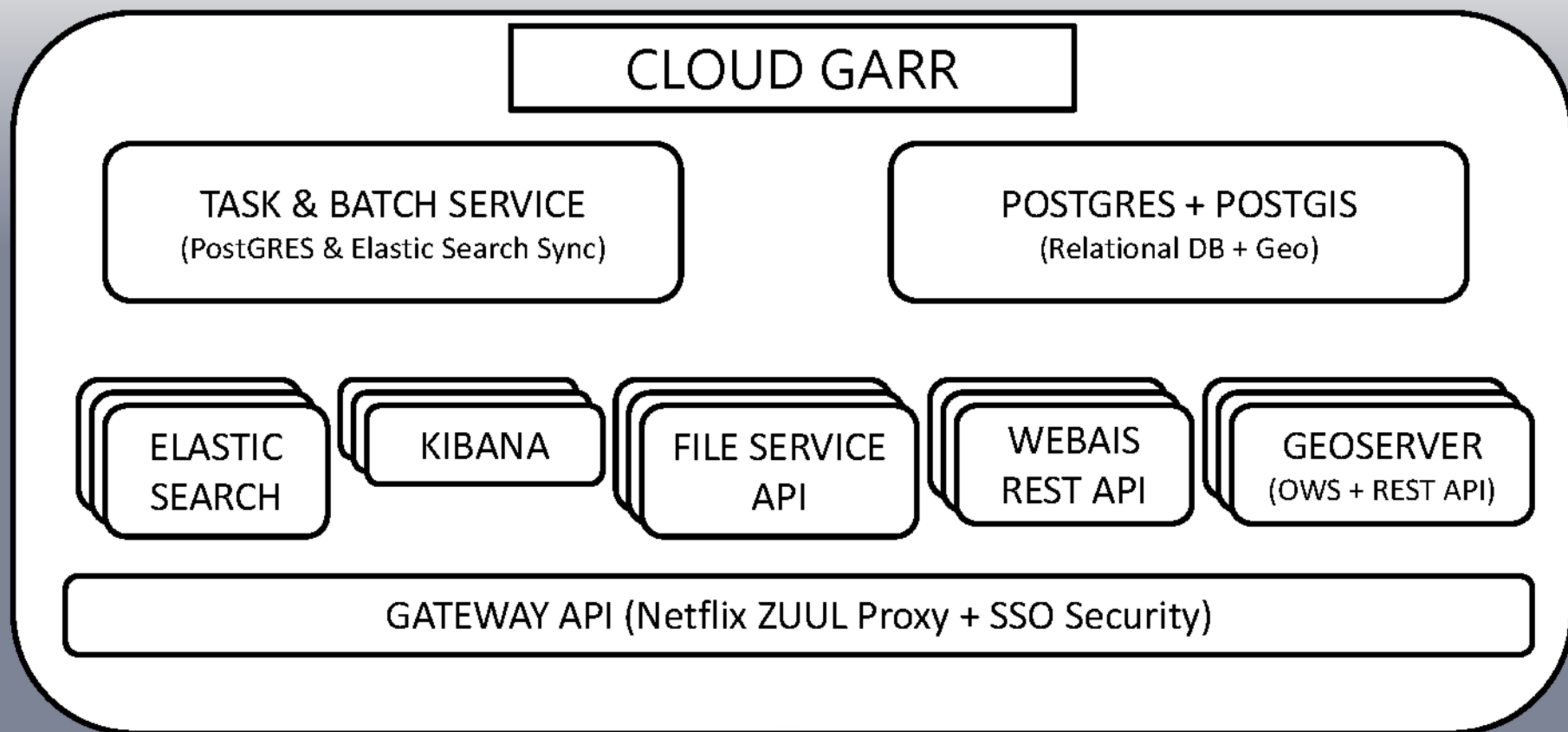


PERFORMANCE

INTEROPERABILITY



SERVICE



SCALABILITY



INTEROPERABILITY



HTTPS



PERFORMANCE



SERVICE

OPEN DATA SERVICES

HYPERMEDIA

CONTENT NEGOTIATION



JSON, GEOJSON, ATOM



WMS,WFS, WCS



PDF,SHAPE,GEOTIFF



CLIENT

Translation of the logical SITAR infrastructure in GeoUML



Il progetto ARIADNE

Advanced Research Infrastructure for Archaeological
Data Networking in Europe



cidoc



Rome GeoUML
schema



Verona GeoUML
schema

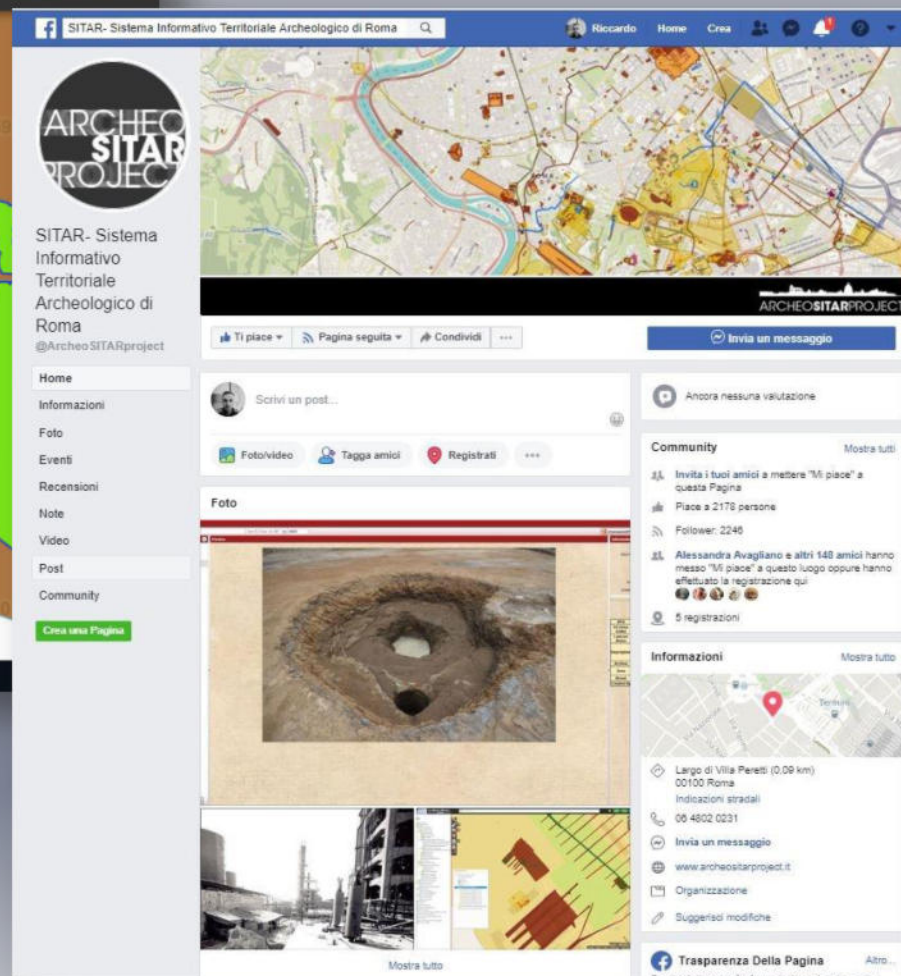
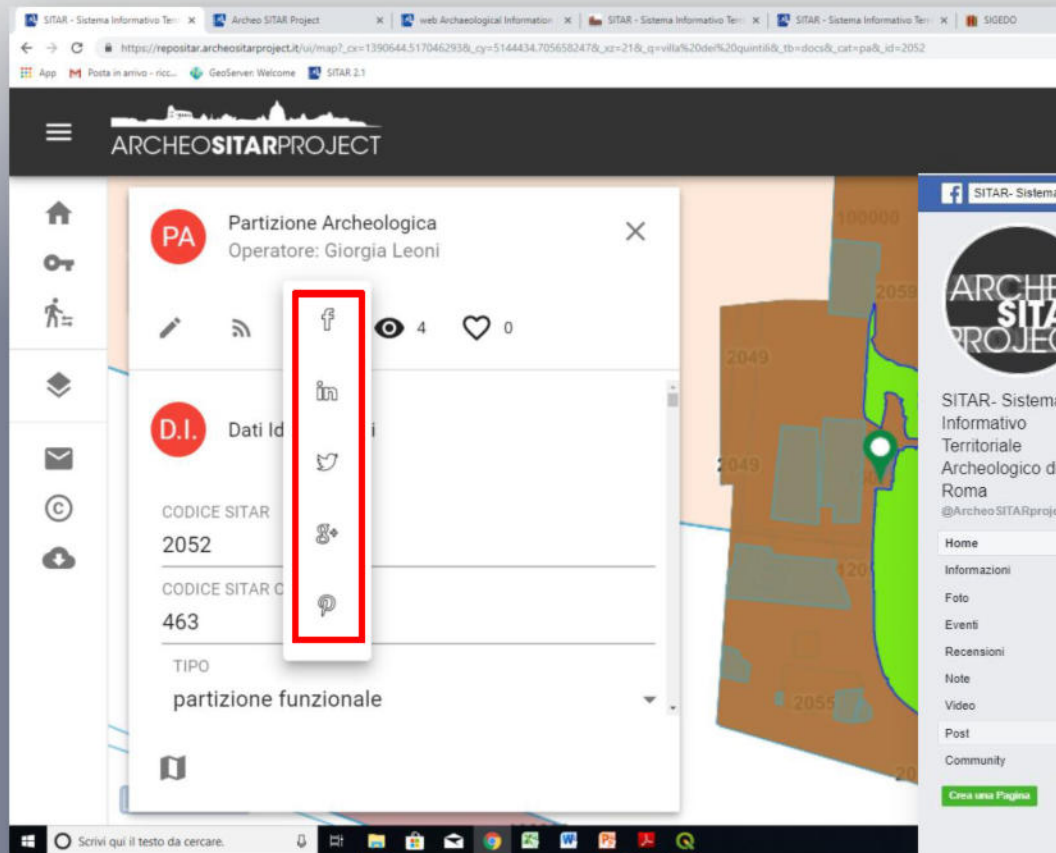
Rome database



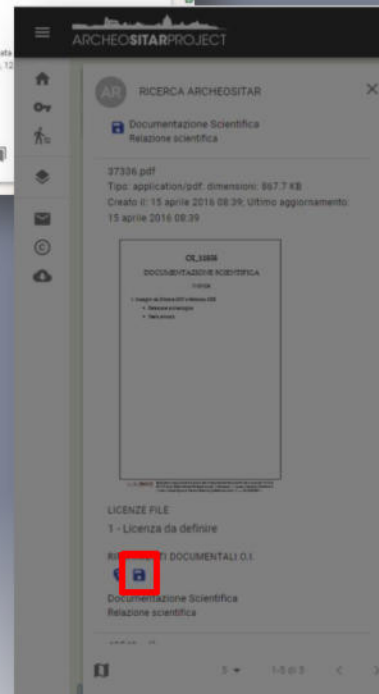
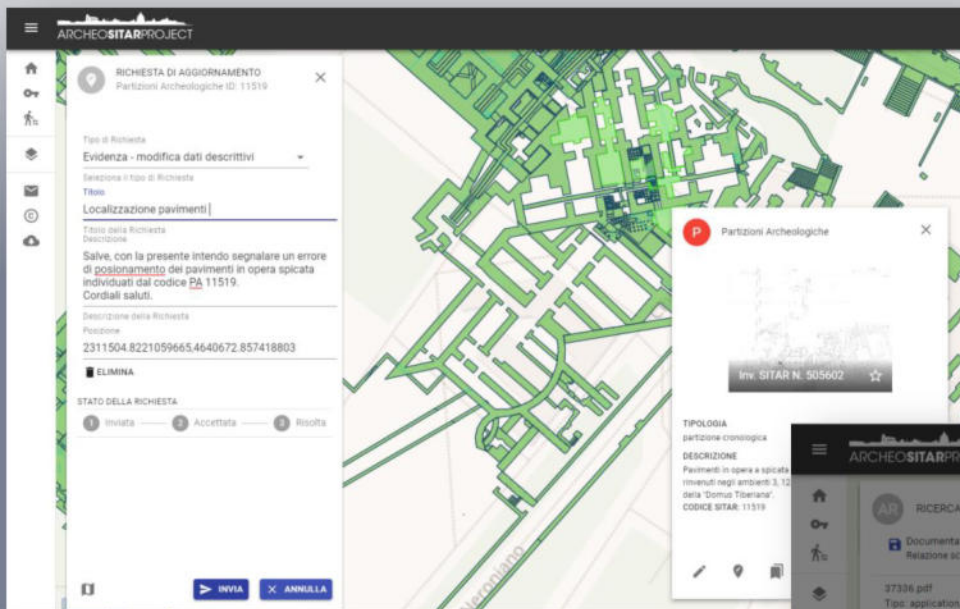
SITAR data model alignment with
CIDOC CRM concepts within **ARIADNE**
European Project



REPOSITAR and knowledge sharing



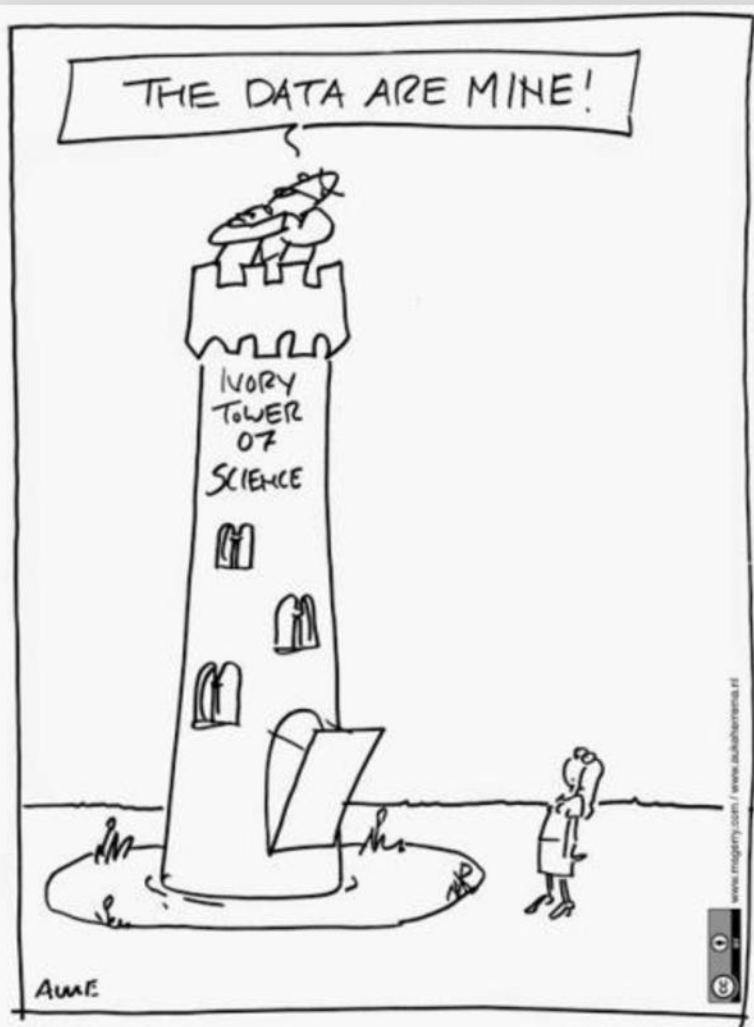
Public participation: request for change and request for download



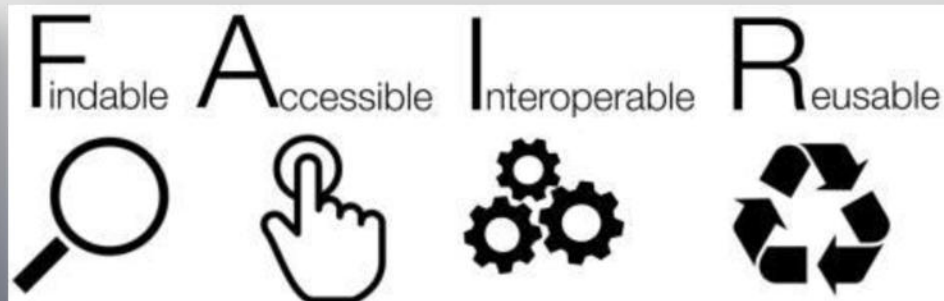
From REPOSITAR 2.1 to your GIS project!

The image illustrates the workflow from ARCHEOSITARPROJECT to a GIS project. It features three main screenshots:

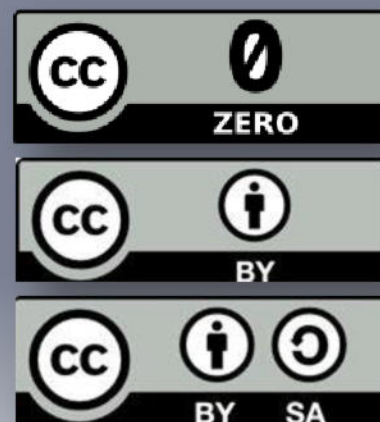
- ARCHEOSITARPROJECT Interface:** The top-left screenshot shows the 'ESPORTAZIONE LAYER MAPPA SITAR' dialog box. The 'seleziona un formato' section lists various export options, with 'DATI - SHAPE-ZIP' highlighted by a red box. A red arrow points from this box towards the QGIS interface.
- QGIS Interface:** The bottom-right screenshot shows the QGIS application window. The 'Layer' panel on the left lists the loaded layer 'at_archeos_partilvgion'. The main map area displays a green map with red lines representing the exported data. The 'Informazioni risultati' panel on the right provides details about the layer, including its geometry, table, and description.
- Map View:** The top-right screenshot shows a detailed view of the map data, highlighting the red lines representing the exported data.



SCENE FROM THE PAST ?



Data should be accessible does not mean that data should be open!



OPEN DATA FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PROTECTION

Italian Regulatory Framework AGGIORNARE

D.Lgs. 82/2005 e D.lgs 179/2016 and
D.lgs 217/2017: CAD, digital administration
code

D.Lgs. 36/2006: re-use of documents in
public administration

D.L. 179/2012: Decreto Sviluppo 2.0

D.Lgs. 33/2013: Re-organization of
regulation concerning obligations of
advertisement, transparency and publication
of informations by the public administrations

Faro Convention (1948) ratified by Italy 27
FEBRUARY 2013

A Public Data IS

"a data that **everyone**
can know"

but also

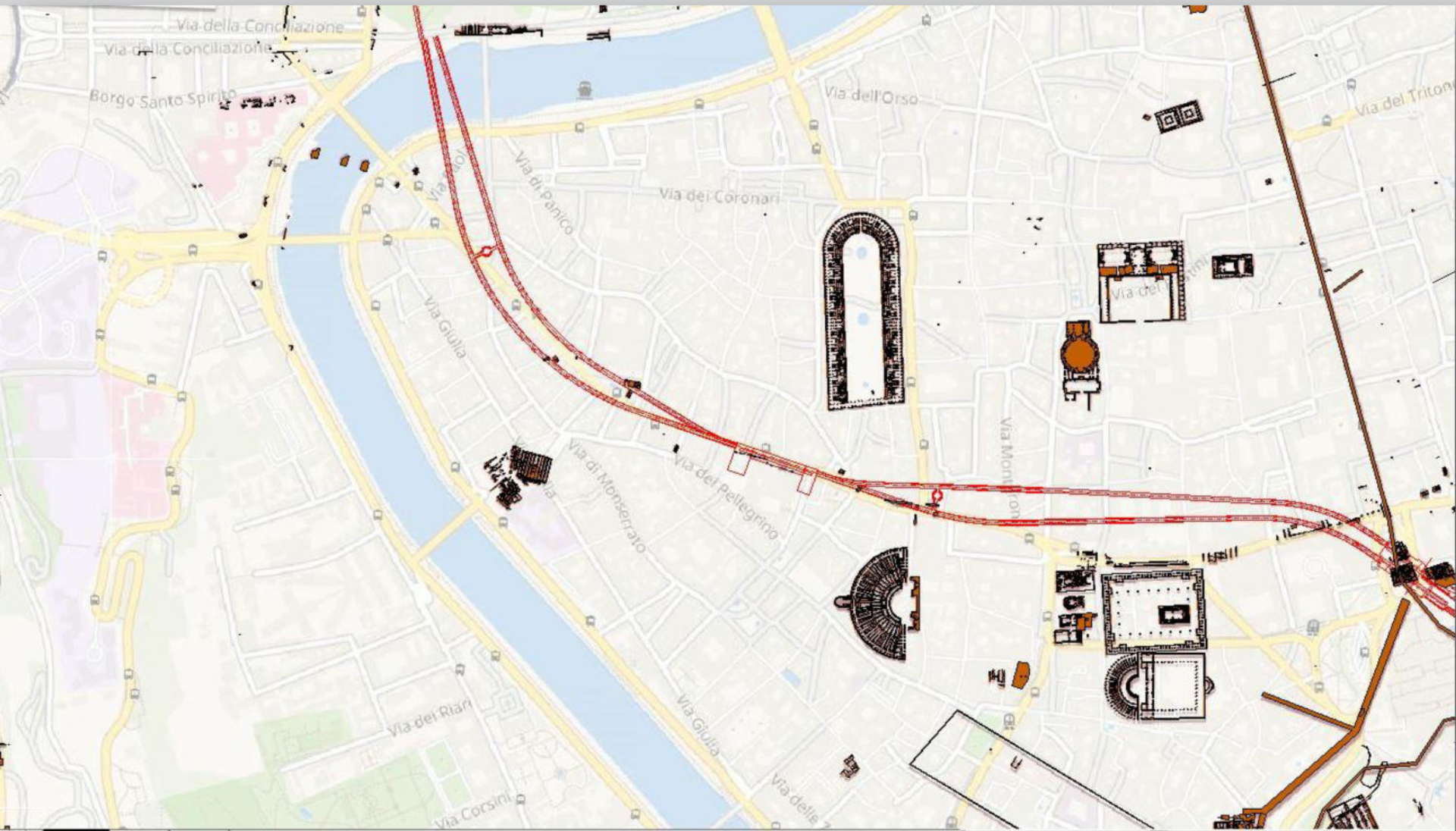
"a data produced by public
administrations within their
institutional goals"



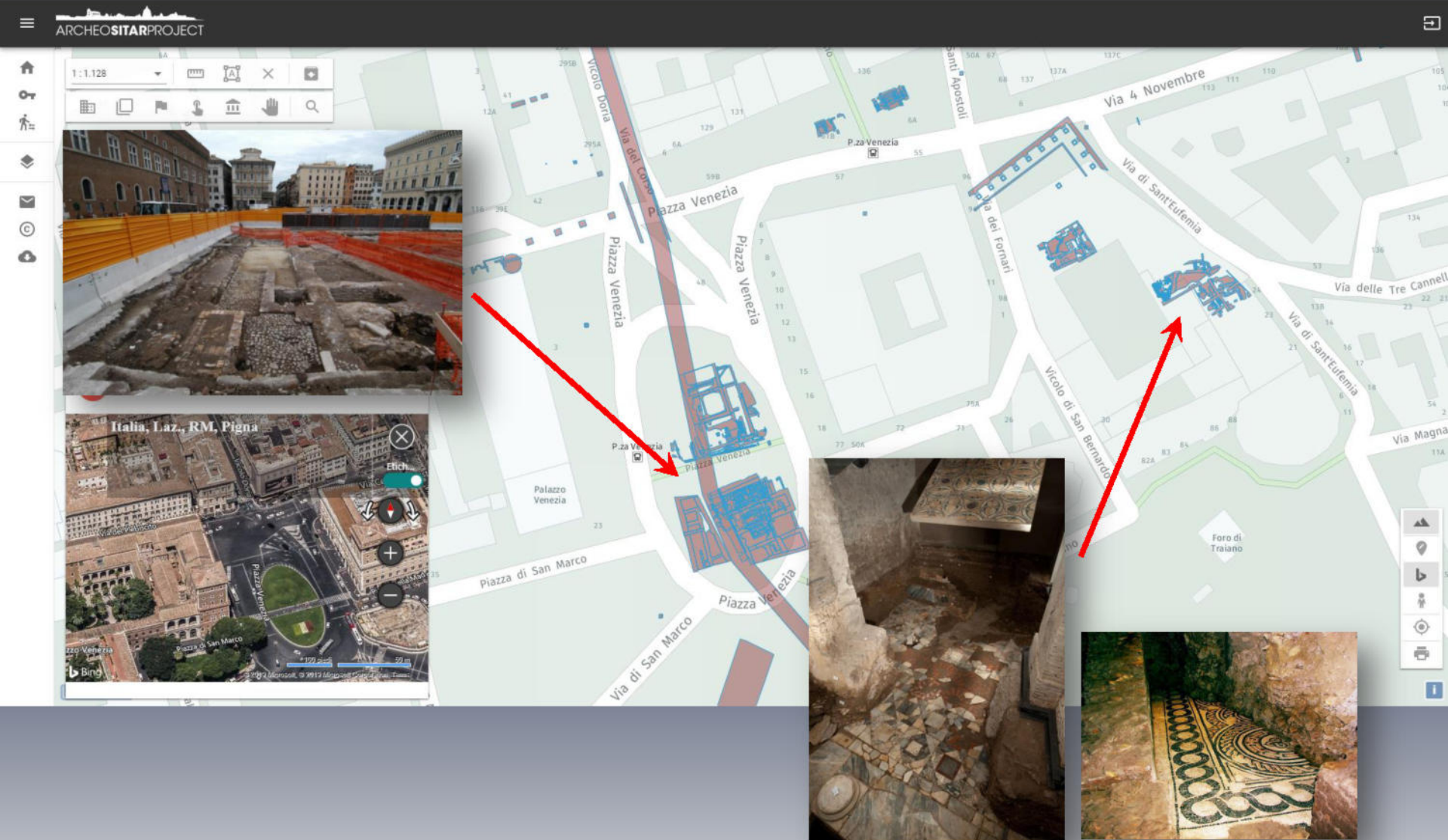
The dialectic between cultural heritage protection and urban planning



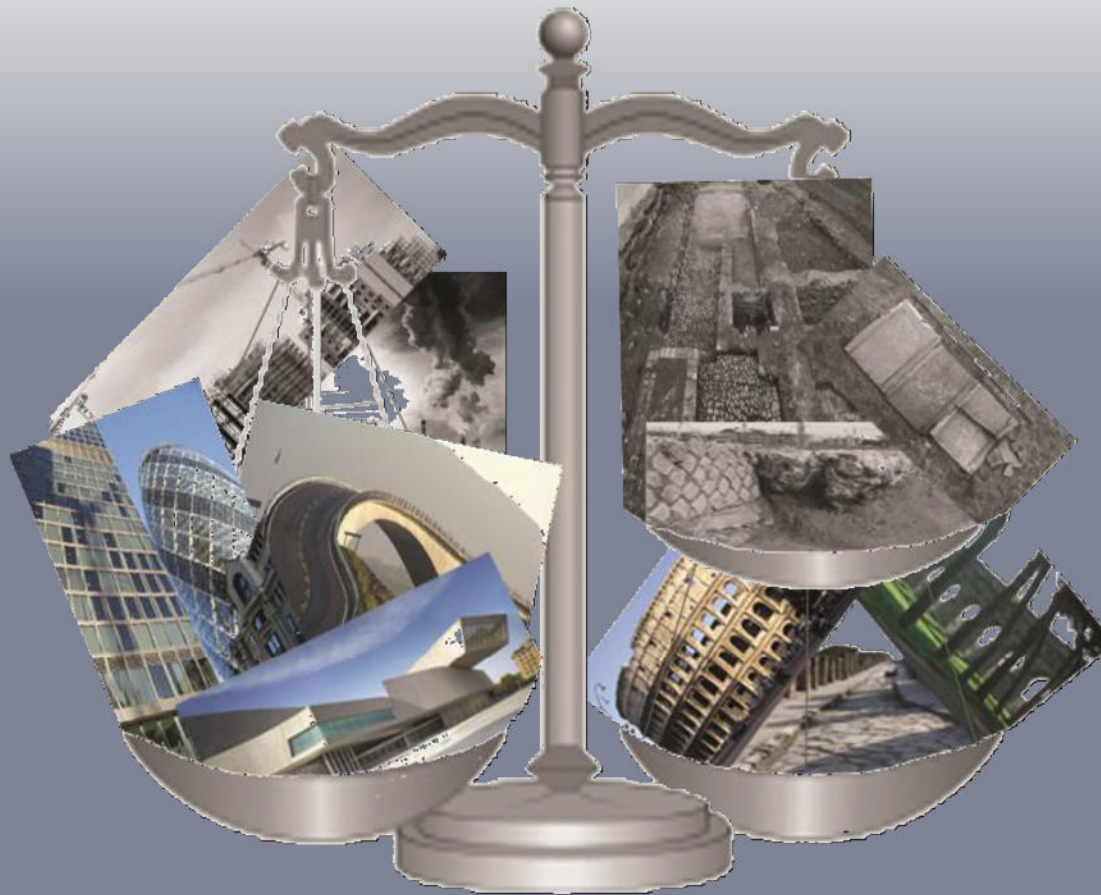
SITAR and urban planning: the new METRO C



SITAR and urban planning: the new METRO C



Urban planning: past or future?

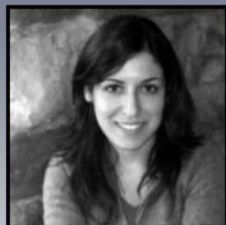


CH Safeguard and urban planning: an unsolved problem



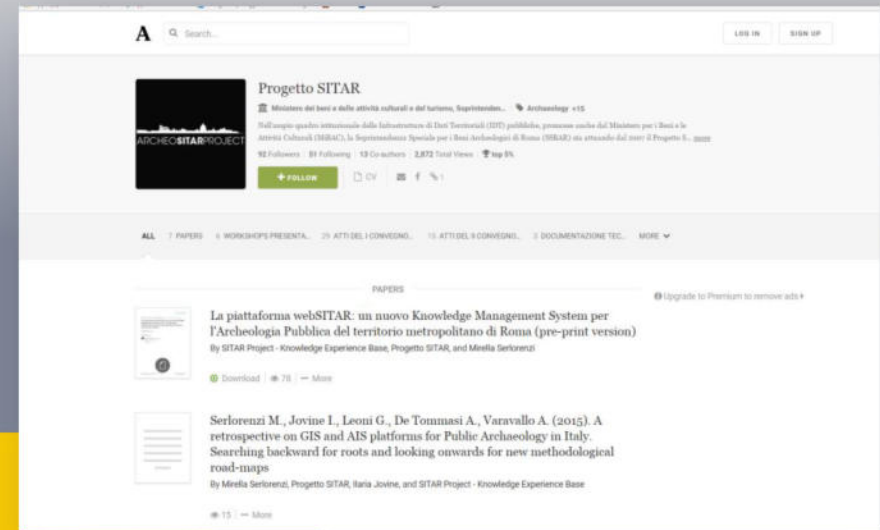
About us

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To learn more...

<https://beniculturali.academia.edu/ProgettoSITAR>



Thank you for your attention!