

DATABASES FOR UNREGISTERED CULTURAL MONUMENTS - HIDDEN POTENTIAL OF TERRITORY

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***Abstract:** Identification of potential which is hidden in unregistered monuments (unregistered monument means, that monument hasn't been listed in central catalogue of cultural heritage of Czech Republic) and development of specific methodology for object categorization are objects of interests at the ÚSII. This contribution summarizes some results, which the students FES were involved in.*

***Key words:** database, monuments and cultural heritage, classification of indicators*

1. Records of the cultural monuments

The relic act (from 1958) defined monument as a cultural substance, which is document of historical development of society, art, technology etc. The second one (from 1987), after amendment, valids up to the present day, covers concept cultural monument only for movable and immovable objects, their collections declared to cultural monument by Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic [1]. Ministry limits by statement, what the cultural monument is, to what measure and which method is protected. It affected by important method the owner possibilities to treat with monument. Statute published by Ministry of Culture imposes the care about monument to National Monumental Institute [2] in term of practical (propagation, permanent use), professional consulting (help to monument owners, conservators and other authorities of state monument preservation), theoretical (conception processing of longtime development state monumental care), documentation (leading the Central Registry Cultural Monuments of the Czech Republic), research (archeological researches), educational (education workers in the field of state monumental care) and economical (collection of duties in connection with usage cultural movement). Many valuable structures especially (from the 19th – 20th century); next a lot of technical monuments or folk structures are not cultural movements yet. They are not protected and so they are not demonstrated by documentation. These objects are still waiting for their documentation, significance evaluation and databases recording and managing.

2. Databases access

Cultural monuments of Czech Republic are recorded in different databases and in ways. Many records can be found on the internet, they are called the public records' entries. They are processed in an electronic way. On the other hand are databases, which are inaccessible for public use. We can find the majority part of these inaccessible records still in the books or outdated softwares. Databases led by National Cultural Institute, Statistical Office, Regional Archives and Monumnet (available on the Internet) are managed by the Ministry of Culture. We can also find there the essential conceptions and their differences, for example cultural monument and national cultural monument. The Ministry of Culture considers the immovable and movable assets and both their collections as the cultural monuments. These collections express important historical evolution, lifestyle and creative ability. They are also directly related to famous personalities and historical events. The second difference is a split between commemorative reservation and commemorative zone. The first one is a territory, which character and environment is influenced by the group of immovable archaeological finds.

Commemorative zone is a settlement form of the territory or with less share its cultural monuments and environment. All cultural monuments are listed in the Central file of cultural monuments [3]. This is led by a special organization of National Care of Monument; there are also the Regional Offices' records of the monuments, which are copied from the Central file lists. The owner of the cultural monument is notified about the registration of their properties to the Central file. The archaeological cultural monuments are also recorded in the Institute of Academy of Science database. Every change in the ownership or any movement of the cultural monument has to be reported to the special organization of National Care of Monument not later than thirty days from the change.

All cultural monuments are listed in the National Cultural Institute database; these data can be found on the Internet under Monumnet, which has a several parts. In the first one we can find immovable monuments. We search there according to a historical country (Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia), region/district, part of a village, street/square (location), kind of cultural monument, number of a registry, preservation of the monument (in suggestion, is preserved or is not preserved). Next we can find national cultural monument, world heritage, preserved territory etc. according to region/district, kind of a monument and its name. The restorers are listed in this database too. We can search according to their name, region of living, license or some notes. National Cultural Institute has still a trial database version of a directory, location and organizational structure. These we can search in basic and hierarchical representation. At the end there is a searching of all staff of National Cultural Care in Regional Offices or Cities' Offices. Some pieces of information of last searching are filled just by these staff and users of Monumnet too. The online database Monumnet is easy to understand and clearly organized for users its web pages. To my mind it can be worked out in more details. However a view to the movable monuments must be permitted by owner of a cultural monument. There is another way of the monuments' registrations, i.e. National Archaeological list. This has not been included in the preservation law of cultural monuments. On top of that there exist some unregistered cultural, architectural and natural monuments. These monuments are often other precious jewels in the Czech cultural inheritance. The publication of these properties can help to develop the tourism and therefore bring a decent income to the region. On the other hand this publication would show unrepaired and uncared monuments. To take care of them would be obviously very costly for any owner.

3. Projects of cultural heritage

Numbers of other projects were trying to solve the issue of the cultural heritage. International program ESPON (Monitoring network for European territorial planning, 2004-2006) is one of them, for example. We (solvers of ÚSII) were also included [4]. Project was developed to enlarge knowledge and research in the field of territorial progress from the European (EU members and European Board) perspective. Project as a part of Union Initiative Program was financed from EU funds [5]. In its subroutine called "The role and territorial impact of cultural heritage and identity" teams from member states monitored available digital information sources about cultural heritage of their country. Their surveys were used as a base for common comparative background. ESPON program only concentrated on registered monuments. During the program need of the same task for unregistered monuments became obvious and inspired our work. Evidence of the selected features is done according to methodical classifications used for cultural heritage – registered monuments, which are being digitalized. Digitalization is a Czech Ministry of Culture Office project [1], called "Identification of cultural heritage properties", realized by National Heritage Institute [2]. Project should be finished in 2008.

Indicator classifications for monitored attributes are used for various aspects of territory development. This aspect is a task of another international program DEMO-net [6], which is a

part of EU 6th general program project [7] – we (solvers of ÚSII) were also included. Intention of the DEMO-net is to increase scientific and socio-technological potential of eParticipation by enlarging European cooperation (between institutions and also individuals). Improvement of the contemporary scientific and methodological approach, considering quality, effectivity, innovation and benefits, is another task. That would help to overcome unintegrated attitude for eParticipation in this important European research field. Appropriate indicators definition and their evaluation from the eParticipation [8] objective perspective was the task of the project.

4. Hidden cultural potential territory for its sustainable development

The purpose of our project is to concentrate on the cultural heritage and its benefits for sustainable area advancement. Sustainable growth is a complex group of strategies, which enables to satisfy human needs (material, cultural and spiritual) with economical assets while respecting environmental limits. To make that possible in global measures of contemporary world, it is necessary to redefine their social-political institutions and processes on local, regional and also global level [9]. The ultimate condition to accomplish sustainable growth is so called “correct” management of public matters – based on frankness, responsibility and effectivity of institutions and also on participation of the public on the decision and other processes. Basic principles of sustainable growth are described in document Agenda 21 (Part I.) [10]. Our aim is to highlight the hidden potential of unregistered monuments. “Unregistered monument” means, that monument hasn’t been listed in Central catalogue of cultural heritage of Czech Republic yet. It is monuments evidence managed by state. Project refers to monuments, which illustrate social-historical evolution of the area by its existence. Their character is architectural, cultic, technical, landscape-forming or sacred (for example conciliation crosses chapels, memorial monuments, sculptures, valuable urban development, observation towers, water towers etc.). “Hidden potential” of unregistered monuments means, that their spectrum increases attractiveness of the relevant area and their utilization would contribute to area progress, if controlled. “Controlled utilization” means preparation of the specific methodology, which would be also part of the project (besides the evidence of unregistered monuments). Specific methodology includes also other aspects such as object categorization, their classification according to selected features (original purpose, contemporary utilization, suggestions for new forms of usage, preservation degree, peril degree etc.). Categorization results from tenet books assigned for cultural heritage identification.

Particular methodology aspects including parameters of the cartographical explication tools for area presentation will be determinant for regional interest in view importance (for example tourist trade promotion or strategic documents of the local-government). Unregistered monuments have a great potential for their area. Completion with the registered monuments can show the whole image of area value. Collected database of these monuments can be used for tourist trade, intensifying identification with the territory etc. Preservation of unregistered monuments is not totally covered by law, which leaves the way for more liberal approach with reconstructions etc. That can be both strength and weakness. Condition of the monument depends very much on the owner – on his ability to see, to respect, eventually to use the potential of the monument wisely. There is always a danger of ruining historical-archaeological value, even when bringing object to better tectonic condition. Incognizant owner might not even know or notice the historical value of his property, especially in case of unregistered monuments.

5. Conclusion

Hidden potential of unregistered monuments means, that their spectrum increases attractiveness of the area and their utilization would contribute to area progress, if controlled. There miss out unified and integral database of these monuments yet. Processing the methodology requires increase of public concern towards cultural wealth, while active cooperation with municipal institutions and state administration; dynamic mutual communication of the concerned legal subject should be implied. Databases accessing about cultural heritage of the region can serve to regional and municipal administrations for strategic planning and increasing public awareness; of course by controlled utilization.

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