

Digitization of Urban Heritage Preservation Practices for Vilnius City

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Abstract. For UNESCO Heritage site Vilnius City, urban heritage preservation (UHP) is an important task aimed at monitoring various risks associated with preservation of heritage valuables in urban heritage areas. Those valuables can be small and large, tangible and intangible: building façade, building doors, windows, roof elements, gates, panorama view on a heritage site, heights of the building, volumes of the building, etc. Risks to heritage valuables may vary from gradual and cumulative processes (such as age-related degradation) to sudden and catastrophic events (such as floods, fires, or armed conflict). There are also risks connected to the intentional or unintentional destruction of cultural heritage. Those usually are the cases of city infrastructure development and purposeful rebuilding of the heritage objects.

Keywords: Urban heritage preservation, Vilnius, digitization

Vilniaus miesto urbanistinio paveldo išsaugojimo praktikos skaitmeninimas

Santrauka. UNESCO paveldo objektui Vilniaus miestui urbanistinio paveldo išsaugojimas (angl. UHP) yra svarbi užduotis siekiant stebėti įvairias rizikas, susijusias su paveldo vertybių išsaugojimu miesto paveldo teritorijose. Šios vertybės gali būti mažos ir didelės, materialios ir nematerialios: pastato fasadas, pastato durys, langai, stogo elementai, vartai, panoraminis vaizdas paveldo vietoje, pastato aukštis, pastato tūris ir kt. Paveldo vertybėms kylanti rizika gali būti įvairi – nuo laipsniško ir kaupiamojo proceso (pvz., su amžiumi susijusios degradacijos) iki staigių ir katastrofiškų įvykių (pvz., potvynių, gaisrų ar ginkluotų konfliktų). Taip pat yra rizika, susijusi su tyčiniu ar netyčiniu kultūros paveldo naikinimu. Dažniausiai tai būna miesto infrastruktūros plėtros ir tikslingo paveldo objektų rekonstravimo atvejai.

Pagrindiniai žodžiai: urbanistinio paveldo išsaugojimas; Vilnius; skaitmeninimas.

Establishing effective, let alone efficient operation of UHP practice in a city of the size of Vilnius is a grand challenge due to the vast resources required to implement risk monitoring procedures, but also due to the complex nature of the very task of UHP given the broad scope of the types of heritage valuables, the broad range of their locations, and different techniques required for monitoring the variables depending on their type and location. Only the Old Town has area of 3,52 sq. km with thousands of buildings, most of which have multitude of valuables within. This volume of valuables is monitored by 7 full-time staff

at the Old Town Renewal Agency, which is responsible not only for the actual monitoring of risks, as described above, but also for communication and coordination with local city communities, EC and UNESCO, for promotion of world heritage, for organization and implementation of heritage-related events in the Old Town, etc.

This situation when public administration has to fulfil on a long list of responsibilities while operating on a tiny budget is not that untypical. In seeking to unlock new levels of administrative efficiency, already since 1999 European Commission maintains the developmental rubric of e-society, in which digitization of government services is the key theme. Urban Heritage Preservation is one of the areas of government services where there is a dire need for digitization.

Preservation of heritage is about keeping the old traditions or objects as they have always been. In the case of urban heritage, heritage preservation is about maintaining the overall image of the old city. This, in turn, is done by monitoring each and every valuable object to protect it from unwanted or unlawful modification or destruction.

Digitization of UHP requires introduction of digital technologies in three key stages of the process: 1) reality capturing (i.e., producing images of the heritage valuables); 2) image processing to identify the very valuables among other objects on the digital image and to identify likely cases of change in the state of a valuable; and, finally, 3) reporting the suspect modification cases to the responsible experts. Digitization of such tasks has already proven extremely successful in medicine (for example, computer scans of human body for the purpose of tumor identification), security and logistics (for example, video and photo surveillance of automotive highway traffic for the purpose of identification of cars' and trucks' license plates, drivers' face and identity recognition), and other business and private domains. Bringing forth automatic, high volume and high-speed digital monitoring of various risks became possible with the advent of high-resolution digital image capture technologies and machine learning (also referred to as Artificial Intelligence, or AI) techniques for recognition of pre-specified objects in the digital imagery.

In principle, digitization of UHP requires the same elements as digitization of medical or logistics monitoring services: taking image, processing image, and producing report. However, the scale of complexity of the task is unprecedented in urban monitoring: taking images of thousands of different types of valuables located in different parts of the city with different access restrictions; recognizing tens or even hundreds of different valuables on the same image (for example, windows, doors, chimneys, roof elements of a large building); and, finally, for each different type of a valuable finding an algorithmic (calculatable) way to identify changes as compared to the digital model of the same valuable from the previous reality capture period. Simplified examples of those three stages of digital UHP practice are presented in Figures 1-3 below.

The first attempts to digitize urban heritage preservation practices in Lithuania date back to 2014, when the Ministry of Culture funded a university-industry collaborative pilot project "Creation of automated urban heritage monitoring software prototype". Success with the prototype development led to the initiation on new research project in 2018 "Urban

heritage preservation monitoring process automation using 3D visual technologies”, this time funded by the Research Council of Lithuania and implemented by interdisciplinary group of researchers at Vilnius University. The goal of the project was set to research into and combine the best technological tools and techniques in one complex, cost effective, suitable for large scale real-life application solution to replace the currently established manual practice of heritage preservation risk monitoring.

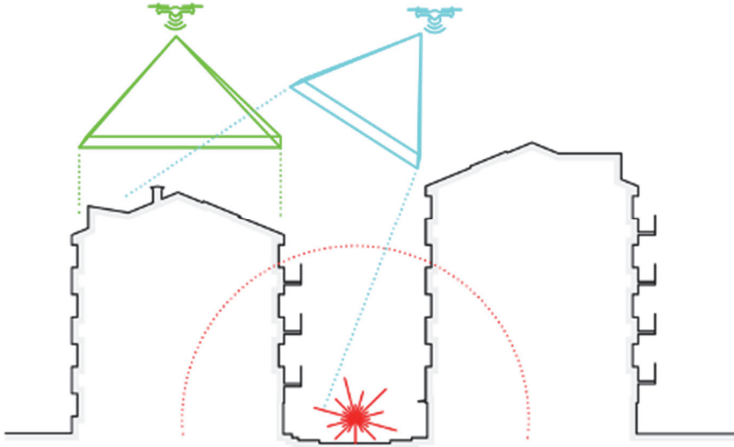


Figure 1. Reality capture methods for field measurements: terrestrial and aerial. Different parts of the building can be captured depending on the reality capturing technique, the size and the location of the building.

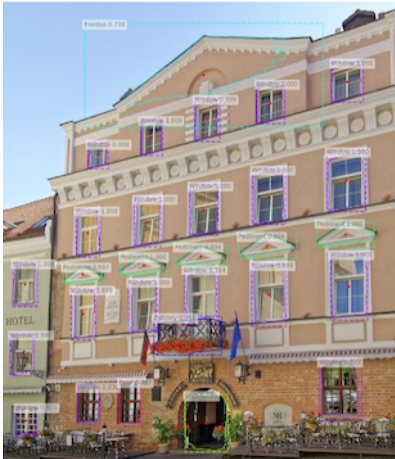


Figure 2. The results of image processing: highlighted are different classes of objects identified by AI engine on photos taken at different angles towards the facade of a building

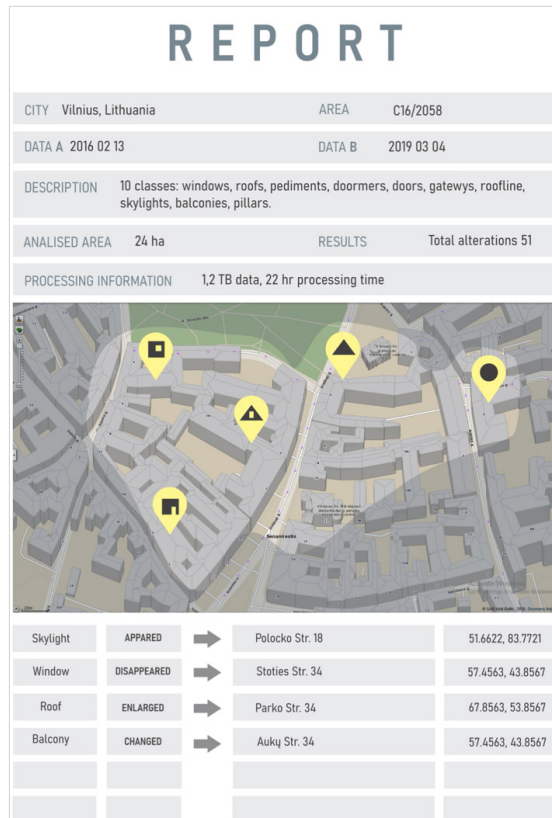


Figure 3. Example of a report on location and type of changes to heritage valuables

Through the four years of the project work, the project researchers took a holistic perspective on critical tasks and elements in the development of AI-based urban heritage preservation monitoring system: meticulously assessed technology- and process-related aspects of the UHP process, developed a prototype for automated heritage objects monitoring and reporting of associated risks. The technology prototype aside, probably the most important outcome of the research project is the project team’s acquired knowledge on what is feasible and possible and what remains to be a challenge in digitization of UHP practices. And the developed prototype for “Urban heritage preservation monitoring process automation” attests to the acquisition of unique and highly valuable knowledge of how different technologies and techniques at different stages of UHP monitoring process can be made to work together to produce the desired results. The acquired knowledge and expertise will be in demand during for years to come, as government will continue broadening the scope of digitization initiatives, and scholars and practitioners seeking development of novel and more robust digital solutions for tasks with similar aims and scope. This trend we can already see today. For example, Ministry of Culture together with Lithuanian Science Council (LSC) in 2021-22 funded a project No. P-REP-21-14, “Feasibility analysis of application of artificial intelligence and hardware for 3D scanning

of heritage objects”¹. Another jointly funded LSC Ministry of Culture’s project will be launched in 2022 – aimed at creating digital models of heritage objects.

The project team has already started sharing its knowledge and experience. Project results have been published in a number of Lithuanian and international journals, presented at various international conferences. The developed technology prototype will be demonstrated to the public and interested government bodies in July 2022.

Further inquiries on the project results and future developments can be obtained from Dr. Tadas Žižiūnas at Faculty of Communications, Vilnius University. More information on the project can be found at the project’s website: <https://www.kf.vu.lt/mokslas/projektai/es-fondu-investiciju-projektai/tiksliniai-moksliniai-tyrimai/urbanizuotu-vietoviu-paveldo-automatinis-monitoringas>.

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¹ Galimybės studija dirbtinio intelekto bei aparatinės įrangos taikymams kultūros paveldo objektų 3D skenavimui