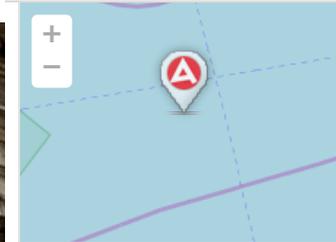


[Share](#) [More](#)[News: European project](#)

HYPERION's basic objective is to offer appropriate tools for a better understanding of the impact of climate, ravages of time and intense geological phenomena at archaeological sites and monuments of cultural heritage.



by Archaeology Newsroom

28
06
'19
09:43

HYPERION: The European digital conservator

It studies, makes assessments and proposes solutions for conserving cultural wealth

A new European project of particular significance for the preservation of Europe's tangible cultural heritage began its research activities at the beginning of June, coordinated by the Research Institute of Communications and Computer Systems of the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA).

HYPERION's basic objective is to offer appropriate tools to cultural institutions, researchers, public bodies and the general public for a better understanding of the impact of climate, ravages of time, intense geological phenomena and accidental, extreme weather conditions at archaeological sites and monuments of cultural heritage.

HYPERION is expected to use existing tools and innovative technologies (climate models, models of extreme phenomena and their impact, structural analysis, Copernicus services, terrestrial and satellite images etc) to develop various mathematical models which will be used to create a new, pioneering platform. Through use of the HYPERION platform, competent cultural operators and public authorities will be able to have a better understanding of the dangers and threats to tangible cultural heritage, make decisions for a swifter and more effective response, and contribute to the sustainable reorganization of the historical regions under threat.

The platform's end users who are expected to launch the HYPERION project are national and regional cultural institutions for the management and preservation of tangible cultural heritage, national and global cultural organizations, as well as municipal and regional authorities of the places whose archaeological sites and monuments are their point of reference.

The project is expected to mobilize citizens in helping identify potential hazards and raise awareness of issues relating to the preservation of regional and European cultural heritage.

The results of the project will be initially tested in four iconic places: a) the medieval city of Rhodes, b) Albayzín and Realejo in Granada, Spain, c) the Castrum Tunsbergis in Tønsberg, Norway, and d) Venice, Italy.

The project consortium has an interdisciplinary background, with 18 partners from eight different countries, including universities, research institutes, companies as well as various end-users such as cultural institutions and municipal authorities. Greece participates with the Research Institute of Communications and Computer Systems of the National Technical University of Athens, the National Technical University of Athens, the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, the Municipality of Rhodes, the Dodecanese Ephorate of Antiquities and the Intercultural Euro-Mediterranean Center for UNESCO.

MOST POPULAR

Nazca archaeological sites in danger near Ica, Peru

'Invasores' ('invaders') have taken possession of two large tracts of land in a protected area.

'Cowboy builders' blamed for Rome's crumbling Colosseum

An ambitious attempt to save Rome's Colosseum from collapse is being undermined by the authorities' cost-cutting decision to employ ordinary builders rather than specialists to perform the delicate overhaul, restoration experts have claimed.

New finds at Aigai

Three impressive funerary monuments which might open a new chapter to the study of the evolution of the so-called Macedonian Tombs have been discovered.

New finds at Kissonerga-Skalia

The Ministry of Communications and Works, Department of Antiquities announces the completion of the latest season of excavation at the Early-Middle Bronze Age settlement of Kissonerga-Skalia.

An ancient city (1200-100 BC) comes to light at Krousona

An important archaeological excavation has just started at "Koupos" by Krousona. It is expected to bring to light more findings from a settlement that has already proved a life span of twelve centuries.

RELATED

RELATED BY TAG

Turkish tourism drive threatens ancient sites

by Archaeology Newsroom

Pompeii rescue plan too late to save 2,000-year-old wall

by Archaeology Newsroom

RELATED BY CATEGORY

Impact of climate change on cultural heritage

by Archaeology Newsroom

Mona Lisa: Beyond the Glass

by Archaeology Newsroom

RELATED BY GEOLOCATION

Byzantine Coin Hoard Found in Deir el-Bakhit

by Archaeology Newsroom

Cat Domestication in Egypt Pushed Back By 2,000 Years

by Archaeology Newsroom



The project has a duration of 42 months (June 2019 – November 2022).

