Centre for Preventive Archaeology in Slovenia and it’s work / Centar za preventivnu arheologiju ZVKDS u Sloveniji i njegov rad
The concept of preventive archaeology was introduced into the archaeological practice of field research in the early 1990s with the implementation of the project of archaeological researches on the Slovene motorway network, although preventive archaeology at that time had not yet been included in the procedures of passing spatial planning documents.

The Slovene Motorway Archaeology Group (SAAS), which was founded under the Institute, introduced a modern methodology into the practice of archaeological research. Archaeological research was conducted on the entire area of spatial interventions.

Cca. 250 km = 176 new sites
**Off site prospection** - recognition /detection of new sites:
- field walk – extensive (off-site)
- test-trenching (0.4 x 0.4 x 0.4 m in a grid 200m²/trench)
- geophysical prospection

**Direct influence on spatial planning:**
- identified sites can be registered and further guidelines provided
  (building prohibited / building not allowed until further investigation)
Research to determine the contents and structure of a site (registered sites only)

Field:
On-site prospection:
- field walk – intensive (intra-site)
- test-trenching (0,4 x 0,4 x 0,4 m in a grid 10 x 10 m)
- manual test pit digging (1x1x1 m)
- mechanical trenching and core drilling
- geophysical prospection
- intensive underwater survey

Direct influence on spatial planning:
- confirmed sites are evaluated
- final completion of guidelines in spatial planning documents
- estimated costs of further research can be presented
Geophysical prospections
Log - Arheološko najdišče Groblje, EŠD 14741
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia
Centre for Preventive Archaeology

Cultural Heritage Protection Act, Official Gazette of the RS 16/2008 and 123/2008 (also ZVKD-1)

—was established in March 2009

—is currently staffed by 43 (-5) archaeological, specialist and technical staff.

It comprises in three sections:

Data Analysis Section undertakes the processing, analysis and interpretation of all existing historical and archival sources as well as all the available data, which represents the starting point for the analysis of the archaeological potential of space

Field Research Section undertakes and develops fieldwork methods in the sphere of archaeological prospection and evaluation, underwater archaeological research and archaeological excavation

Post-Excavation Processing and Research Section undertakes research into archaeological material, as well as taking care of the deposition and maintenance of site archives.
The Legislation foundations
Centre for Preventive Archaeology (also CPA)

• European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, so called La Valetta oz. Malta Convention, 1992

• Cultural Heritage Protection Act, Official Gazette of the RS 16/2008 and 123/2008 (also ZVKD-1)

in accordance with the provisions of the Article 85 of the ZVKD-1 CPA performs the following tasks in the framework of the national public service:

• preliminary archaeological research for spatial planning documents
• preliminary archaeological research for the release of building land not registered as an archaeological site, where archaeological remains were found during construction or other interventions despite preliminary archaeological research
• preliminary research for the release of building land registered as an archaeological site, if the investor is a natural person building residential housing on own account on a building land situated within a residential area or non-profit rental housing is being built on a building within a settlement
• ensuring the methodological and infrastructural development of preventive archaeology
• managing and implementing archaeological research and post-excavation procedures
• implementing research projects from field of preventive archaeology contracted by Ministry of Culture
• providing internship programmes and further training
• providing practical training for educational programmes in preventive archaeology
• developing public awareness about preventive archaeology
• managing and conducting preliminary and other archaeological research and post-excavation procedures of archaeological research archive processing, including publication not included in the second and third paragraphs of Article 34 of the ZVKD-1
• conducting research and other projects from its field funded by contracts

• Main state funded research activities:

• Research for assessment of archaeological potential on areas of national spatial plans
• Research to determine the contents and structure of a site where owners are building residential housing on their own account or are building non-profit housing on a building plot that is registered as an archaeological site within the a residential area
Number of archaeological investigations (2012)

- AVGUSTA d.o.o.
- Arhos d.o.o
- ZVKDS CPA
- OKRA arheološka raziskovanja, Barbara Hofman s.p.
- PJP d.o.o.
- ARHEOTERRA d.o.o.
- ARHAT, arheološke raziskave, Aleš Tiran s.p.
- Arhej d.o.o.
- Primož Stergar s.p.
- Matevž Lavrinc, s.p.
- Tica Sistem d.o.o.
- MAGELAN SKUPINA, d.o.o.
- Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj - Ormož
- Arheološke raziskave in trženje kulturne dediščine, Primož Stergar s.p.
- Skupina Stik
- Tolminski muzej
- Pokrajinski muzej Celje
- Muzej in galerije mesta Ljubljane
- Univerza na Primorskiem
- BRENK KLAN & CO. d. n.o.
- Arheološki konzorcij (Arhej d.o.o.)
- Koroški pokrajinski muzej
- Arheološke raziskave Vesna Merc s.p.
- ARHEOFAKT, Matej Draksler, s.p.
- Pomurski muzej Murska Sobota
Excavation 5%
Documenting (excavation) during construction 34%
Test pits 36%
Intra-site field walk 7%
Off-site field walk 15%
Geophyisical prospections 1%
Core drilling 1%
Mechanical trenching 1%
In accordance with the principles of preventive archaeology assessment of archaeological potential for such areas is conducted in the early planning stages, enabling changes to the spatial plans and a stable protection of archaeological remains.
National Spatial Plans

Research 2009-2013:

Desk based assessment (methods 1-4) – 106,713 ha

Off-site prospection (methods 5-6) – 2,693 ha = 439 km

Potential sites found (off-site prospection only) – 179

A new potential site discovered every 15 hectares (2.5 km)
Research to determine the contents and structure of a site where owners are building residential housing on their own account or are building non-profit housing on a building plot that is registered as an archaeological site within the residential area.

Another large segment of research funded from state budget is preliminary archaeological research for release of building lands for construction. The execution of such preliminary archaeological research is funded in accordance with the Rules for awarding state for preliminary archaeological research (Official Gazette RS 69/2009 and 37/2011). Founding from state budget is hereby open to investors building residential housing on their own account on a building land within a residential area or those building non-profit housing on building land situated within an area of registered archaeological heritage.

Between the end of 2009 and the end of 2013 198 such preliminary archaeological research were conducted on a total of 20 hectares. Among the conducted research the existence of archaeological remains in the area of the planned intervention was confirmed in 52 cases. Should the investor still want to build on the researched building land, archaeological rescue excavation are then conducted. Thus, 33 archaeological rescue excavations were or are still being conducted. A total of 4,790 m² of surfaces planned for construction has been researched through excavations.
GIS
Register of archaeological sites

Register of Cultural Heritage, INDOK Centre, Ministry of Culture

ARKAS – Institute of Archaeology, Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts
http://arkas.zrc-sazu.si
Desk based assessment
GIS
Archaeological research register

Currently holds:
- 4605 reports
- 1900 digitized in GIS
GIS

Archaeological research register

Currently holds:
- 4576 reports
- 1750 digitized in GIS
GIS
Register of archaeological sites

Blue - 3073 or 39% are registered as archaeological sites

Yellow - 1540 or 20% are registered but not yet identified as archaeological heritage

Red - 3232 or 41% are new potential sites
LiDAR proved to be very successful. Integration of LiDAR in the practice of preventive archaeology in Slovenia has brought many new sites, enabled us to better define and map previously known sites, introduced new types of sites and opened previously inaccessible landscapes for survey....
More than 60% of Slovenia is covered by forest, making the traditional remote sensing approaches less suitable for archaeological prospection.
Archaeological analysis and interpretation of LiDAR data is an integral part of archaeological potential assessment ...
Development of preventive archaeology coincides with the introduction of new technology – LiDAR, which enable us observe ground beneath forest canopy.
Roman villa (Rodine)
Napoleonic wars fortifications (Razdrto)
Landscape taphonomy assessment (Sava floodplain, Krško polje)
... New sensibility in understanding archaeological heritage: we are not dealing with isolated sites located in an empty space, but landscape, where sites are an integral part of landscape. Even more, landscapes are multitemporal, made up from traces from many periods, combined and intertwined in a complex and interesting ways.

WWI trenches cutting across Iron Age Irregular enclosed fields (brown)
- medieval fields – ridge and furrow (blue)
- post-medieval filed system/boundaries (green)
DEDIŠČINA NA DLANI
HERITAGE REVEALED
Arheološka pot po Mariboru z okolico
Odsek I: Zgornje Radvanje – Spodnje Hoče

Archaeological Trail of Maribor and its Surroundings
Section I: Zgornje Radvanje – Spodnje Hoče