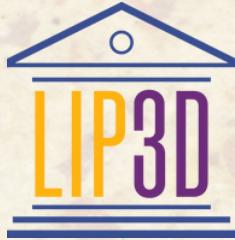




LIP3D - Living forever the Past through a 3Digital world

INTRODUCTION

LIP3D is an innovative initiative supporting museums, cultural sites, and heritage professionals in adopting 3D and Virtual Reality (VR) technologies for preservation, storytelling, and public engagement. With partners from Albania, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Poland, and Romania, the project addresses the urgent need for digital transformation in the cultural heritage sector.



The LIP3D project, also known as "Living forever the Past through a 3Digital world", focuses on using 3D technologies to reconstruct and preserve cultural heritage sites. Specifically, it utilizes 3D modeling, virtual reality (VR), and augmented reality (AR) to create immersive digital experiences of these sites. The project is co-funded by the European Union under the DIGITAL EUROPE program.

1. KICK OFF MEETING IN PESCARA

The event gathered European experts to advance the LIP3D project, focused on preserving cultural heritage through digital innovation. After a city tour of Pescara, the meeting opened with speeches emphasizing collaboration. Presentations included the project's vision, a metaverse reconstruction of Iuvanum, and case studies from partner countries.

2. ORGANIZATION OF WEBINARS

Webinars have been—and will continue to be organized throughout the project to disseminate knowledge in 3D, AR, and VR technologies. These activities offer an accessible and modern training format, enabling broad participation and fostering high levels of interaction for real-time exchange and engagement.

3. PARTICIPATION IN SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES

Participation in scientific conferences has been key and provided opportunities to share research findings, present innovative methodologies, and engage with the broader academic and professional community.

4. ON-SITE EXPLORATION AND ADVANCED SURVEYING FOR 3D CULTURAL HERITAGE MAPPING

Partners conducted detailed visits to archaeological sites for inspections and data collection, essential for accurate 3D reconstructions. Using photogrammetry, LIDAR, Total Station, and GNSS, they created detailed maps and datasets. Georadar and laser scanning revealed hidden structures and captured high-resolution architectural details.

5. LIP3D CONSORTIUM MEETING IN CHANIA, CRETE

On June 5th, the LIP3D consortium met in Chania, Crete, to review progress, plan next steps, and strengthen collaboration.

6. 3D POINT CLOUDS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

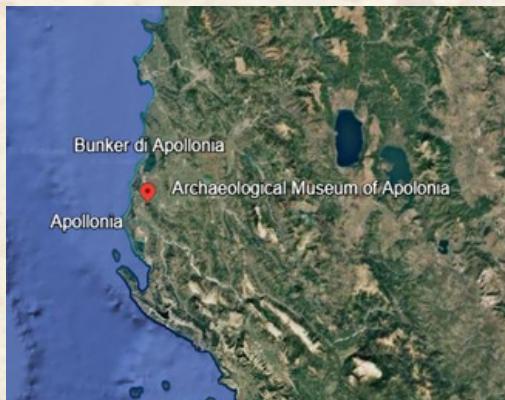
3D point clouds of several European archaeological sites have been scanned and are available through the LIP3D project. These datasets offer new ways to explore and study Europe's cultural heritage using advanced digital technology. More details on their use follow on the next page.



3D POINT CLOUDS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES



The site of Iuvanum is located in the inner southern part of Abruzzo, in the modern province of Chieti, Italy. It is located within the National Natural Geo-Park of the Majella Mountain. In ancient times, its location, so high up in a mountainous countryside, was due to its use as a marketplace along the main natural tracks of short and long-distance transhumance.



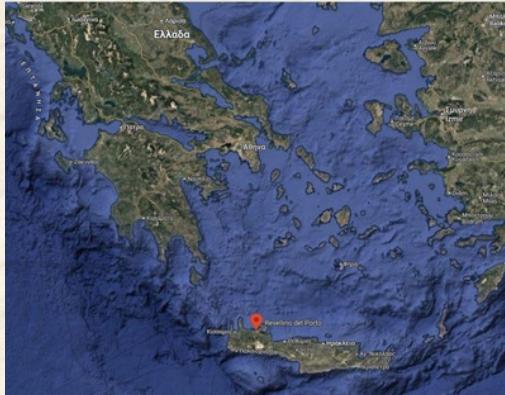
The Archaeological Park of Apollonia is in southwestern Albania, within Fier County. Its location is historically connected to the ancient city of both maritime and inland trade routes, including the important Via Egnatia corridor, enhancing its role as a cultural, economic, and intellectual center in antiquity.



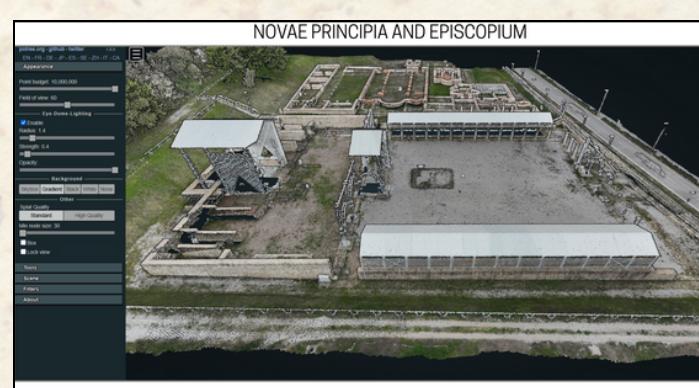
The archaeological site of Amathous is situated on the southern coast of Cyprus, within the Limassol District. Strategically positioned on a coastal hill overlooking the Mediterranean Sea, Amathous was one of the ancient city-kingdoms of Cyprus and played a key role in maritime trade and cultural exchange in antiquity.



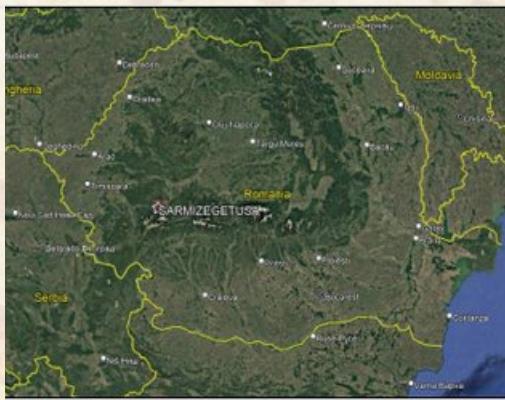
3D POINT CLOUDS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES



The castle of Rivellino del Porto is located on the western side of the Venetian harbor of Chania, Greece. The city of Chania played a prominent role in the 16th/17th centuries, mainly as a naval base for the Venetians, while it served as the capital of the island for a short period during the 19th century.



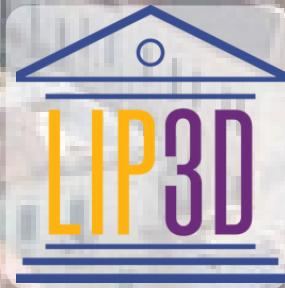
Novae Principia and Episcopium in northern Bulgaria was an important military center in Roman and Byzantine times – the seat of the famous first Italic legion (legio I Italica) – as well as a civilian city of the province of Moesia Inferior.



Sarmizegetusa Regia (the Dacian fortress) is located within the inner countryside of Romania on the Orăştie Mountains, to the south-east of Timisoara was in ancient times an important area for the Dacian population. The Roman Colony Ulpia Traiana Augusta Dacica Sarmizegetusa was the capital of the Roman province of Dacia.



DATA SPACE FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE.
DIGITAL 2023 CLOUD DATA

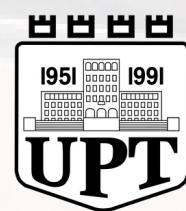


LIVING FOREVER THE PAST THROUGH A 3DIGITAL WORLD

What is next?

EXAMPLES BELOW

- SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES
- SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES IN NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL PEER-REVIEWED JOURNALS
- WEBINARS



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Lip3D PROJECT



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