



Nurnet- A case of crowdsourcing for geographic knowledge production.

Valentina Spanu, Roberto Demontis, Eva Lorrain, and Laura Muscas

Nurnet – The net of the Nuraghes (<http://www.nurnet.it>) is a Foundation of Participation aiming to promote the culture of the Pre-Nuragical (3200–2700 BC) and Nuragical period (up to the 2nd century AD) in the island of Sardinia (Italy). It is fed by a net of conventional social connections or through social web- networks empowered by private citizens, agents and public administrations sharing the same goals and interests. CRS4 (Center for Advanced Studies, Research and Development in Sardinia), in collaboration with Nurnet Foundation, developed a geoportal (<http://nurnet.crs4.it/nurnetgeo/>) on the web, at the moment as a beta version, enable the users to access and share information. The application is based on Geographic Information System (GIS) and Participatory Geographic Information System (PGIS) and it manages several types of information like archaeological sites, artifacts and museum information. Such information comes from the users of the portal and from other sources that make the data available, according to the “open data” philosophy: free data accessible to anyone. The users are encouraged to generate and manage information of archaeological sites in the Italian island of Sardinia about location, history, preservation of the archaeological patrimony, pictures and videos to enrich a wide geo-database pertaining the big heritage of this region in every place there are nuraghes, dolmens domus de janas, menhirs, villages and sacred pits. A specific data model has been created, the geo-attribute is in WGS84 and it can be a point, a line or a polygon. There are three types of actors: viewers, editors and validators. The viewer can query data with a map or a form; the editor can insert and update data through maps using Google or Open Street Map as base layer; the validators are the experts working behind the geoportal: they evaluate and validate the data quality (archaeologists for example).

To implement the geoportal, open source software has been used and all the data are published for free access via web services for third parts applications.

One of the aims of the projects is making more attractive the archaeological sites and facilitate the archaeological tourism enhancing the economic opportunities in the territory. Thanks to GIS applications it will be possible to study the tourist flows and provide information services for private and public entities.