

26TH EAC ANNUAL MEETING

GDAŃSK - POLAND

27 — 29.03.2025



European
Archaeological
Council

Life after life of archaeological archives – accessibility and re-use of archaeological collections in heritage management.

WELCOME TO GDAŃSK

Life after life...

...thanks to 3D digitisation, has been given to the face urn from the impressive collection of such objects in the Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk.

The clay vases with a symbolic representation of a face, were placed in the so-called 'cist graves', constructions made of flat stone slabs or boulders. Each grave could house from one to several dozen cinerary urns.

This type of burial is a distinctive feature of the Pomeranian culture, formed in the 7th–6th century BC in Eastern Pomerania.

Place of finding: Rybno, Wejherowo County, Pomeranian Voivodeship

Technical information:

Height: 20 cm, weight: 1330 g (without a lid)

Inventory number: MAG/WEŻ/661

3D model: Ryszard Zimek, National Institute of Cultural Heritage



Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
Republic of Poland



National Institute
of Cultural
Heritage



MUSEUM
OF GDAŃSK



Archaeological Museum
in Gdańsk



Institucja Kultury Samorządu
Województwa Pomorskiego



Gdańsk, the Great Crane and Długie Pobrzeże St., photo: Paweł Kobek | National Institute of Cultural Heritage

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Practical information – EAC 2025, Gdańsk | 6 |
| How to get to Gdańsk? | 6 |
| Venues..... | 8 |
| Accommodation | 9 |
| Hosts | 10 |
| Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa / National Institute of Cultural Heritage (NID) | 10 |
| Muzeum Gdańska / Museum of Gdańsk (MG) | 11 |
| Muzeum Archeologiczne w Gdańsku / Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk (MAG) | 12 |
| 3City: Gdańsk – Sopot – Gdynia | 13 |
| Gdańsk | 14 |
| Sopot..... | 15 |
| Gdynia | 16 |
| Notes | 17 |

PRACTICAL INFORMATION – EAC 2025, GDAŃSK

How to get to Gdańsk?

By air

Lech Walesa Airport (GDN) in Gdańsk is located about 16 km from the city centre. You can get to the city by bus or regional train.

Bus 210: runs daily and takes approximately 40 minutes from the airport (*Port Lotniczy* stop) to the centre of Gdańsk (*Hucisko* or *Dworzec Główny* stop)

Regional train: the journey to the city centre takes about 30 minutes (from *Gdańsk Port Lotniczy* station to *Gdańsk Główny* station)

By train

Depending on the type of train, the journey from *Warszawa Centralna* station to *Gdańsk Główny* station takes about 2.5-3.5 hours. We recommend using high-speed trains marked „EIP” in the timetable. They are the most expensive, but they are usually on time and the journey is the shortest. Avoid trains marked „TLK” as you are likely to experience very long delays. In general, the lower the fare, the more likely the delay.

There are also international rail links: *Berlin Hbf. – Gdańsk Główny* and *Vienna – Gdańsk Główny*.

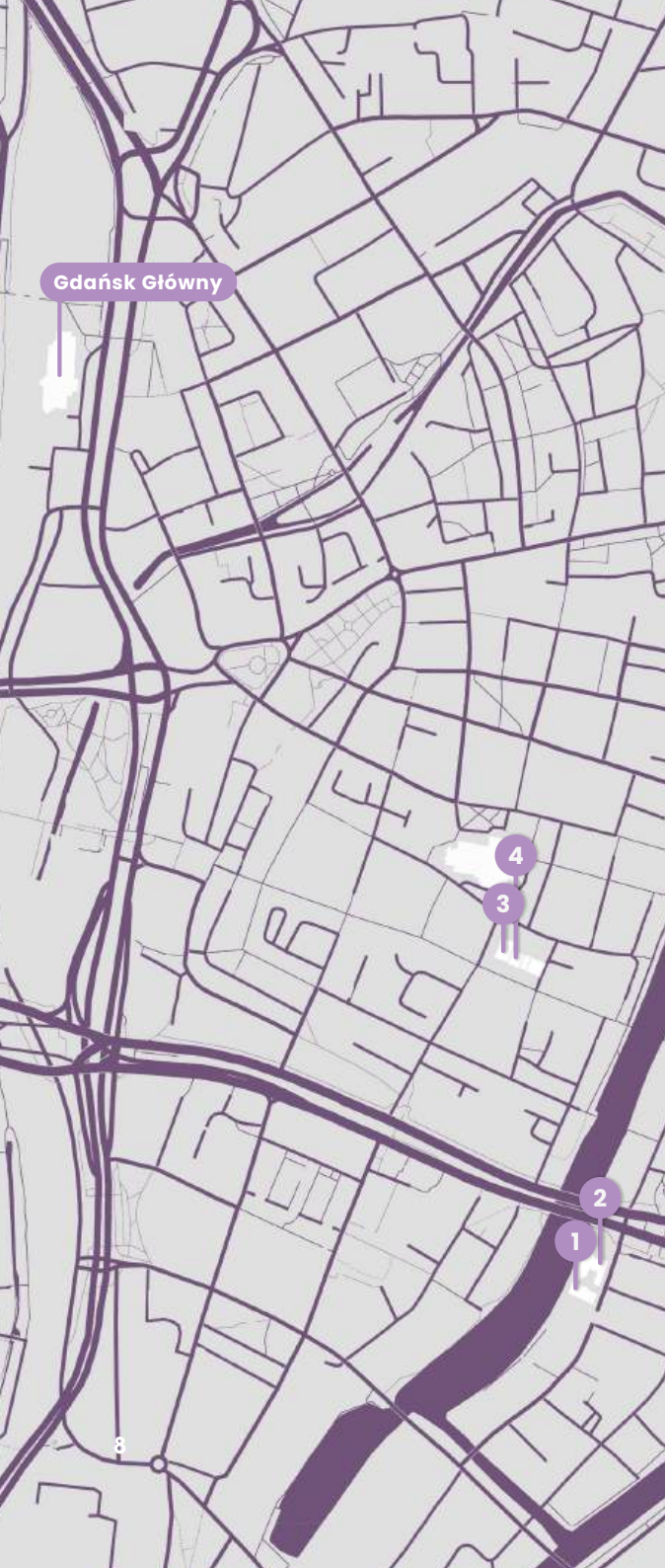
By bus

Gdańsk can also be reached by long-distance bus (e.g. Flixbus from Warsaw Chopin Airport or Warsaw-Modlin Airport). However, this is the longest journey. Your stop in Gdańsk is *Gdańsk, Dworzec Autobusowy*.



Click the code to see separate file for links to schedules, online ticket purchase, etc.





Venues of the Annual Meeting 2025

Wednesday | 26 March 2025

EAC WORKING GROUPS & BOARD MEETING

- 1 Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk - Blue Lamb Granary (Muzeum Archeologiczne w Gdańsku - Spichlerz Błękitny Baranek), 53 Chmielna St., Gdańsk
- 2 Hotel Qubus, 47/52 Chmielna Str, Gdańsk

WELCOME RECEPTION

- 1 Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk - Blue Lamb Granary (Muzeum Archeologiczne w Gdańsku - Spichlerz Błękitny Baranek), 53 Chmielna St., Gdańsk

Thursday | 27 March 2025

EAC MEMBERS MEETING (CONSILIUM & GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

- 3 Artus Court, Museum of Gdańsk (Dwór Artusa, Muzeum Gdańska), 43-44 Długi Targ, Gdańsk

26th HERITAGE MANAGEMENT SYMPOSIUM (day 1)

- 3 Artus Court, Museum of Gdańsk (Dwór Artusa, Muzeum Gdańska), 43-44 Długi Targ, Gdańsk

CONFERENCE RECEPTION

- 4 Piwnica Rajców (cellar of the Artus Court), 44 Długi Targ, Gdańsk

Friday | 28 March 2025

26th HERITAGE MANAGEMENT SYMPOSIUM (day 2)

3 Artus Court, Museum of Gdańsk (Dwór Artusa, Muzeum Gdańska), 43-44 Długi Targ, Gdańsk

Saturday | 29 March 2025

EXCURSION



Click the code to see separate file for geolocation of venues and details of the excursion.

Accommodation

Gdańsk is a tourist destination, so there are many hotels and apartments available for short-term rental. We recommend choosing those located in the Main Town (in Polish: Główne Miasto), where the EAC General Assembly and the 26th Heritage Management Symposium will take place. Alternative locations could be the Granary Island and the Old Town (Wyspa Spichrzów and Stare Miasto) or, in general, the city centre. A little further away, to the northeast of the main railway station, there is a new apart hotel 'Montownia' with lofts for rent and a food court. It is located in the area of the Gdańsk shipyard, near the European Solidarity Centre - the museum of the 1980s Solidarity movement and the Museum of the Second World War.

HOSTS



National Institute
of Cultural
Heritage



Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
Republic of Poland

Subsidized by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage

National Institute of Cultural Heritage / Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa (NID)

The National Institute of Cultural Heritage is a state cultural institution, organised under the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage. It provides expert and advisory support to the Ministry and to the public bodies responsible for the conservation and protection of cultural heritage.

The Institute's mission is to establish and promote standards for the protection and conservation of monuments, to shape social awareness of the value and conservation of cultural heritage, and to collect and disseminate knowledge about cultural heritage, thereby laying the foundations for the sustainable protection of cultural heritage for the benefit of future generations.

The Institute's head office is located in Warsaw. It also has 16 local branches.





Museum of Gdańsk / Muzeum Gdańska (MG)

The Museum of Gdańsk was established in 1970. From the very beginning it was located in the Main Town Hall, which is now its main building. This historic building, which dates back to the 14th century, used to be the seat of the city authorities.

The museum has a collection documenting the city's history from the Middle Ages to the contemporary times. The branches of the Museum of Gdańsk take the visitor through the most important historical episodes, places and artefacts of the city. In addition to the main town hall, these include the Artus Court, the Foregate Complex, the Uphagen House, the Museum of Amber, the Guard House no. 1 on Westerplatte and the Wisłoujście Fortress.

The 26th Heritage Management Symposium will take place at the Artus Court, located opposite the famous Neptune Fountain and known as the 'Salon of Historic Gdańsk'. The works of art on display here, or their replicas, are references to the legends and myths of antiquity and the Middle Ages. Here you can see the largest tiled stove in Europe, 10.64 metres high and lined with 530 richly decorated tiles.





Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk



Instytucja Kultury Samorządu
Województwa Pomorskiego

Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk / Muzeum Archeologiczne w Gdańsku (MAG)

The Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk has been operating as an independent institution since 1962 (previously, since 1953, as the Archaeological Department of the former Pomeranian Museum in Gdańsk). The MAG has collections that document the prehistory of northern Poland Pomerania and the material culture of the inhabitants of Gdańsk from the early Middle Ages to the modern period. The major part of the collection comes from the MAG's own archaeological research, conducted since 1954. Among the most interesting finds are a number of Neolithic artefacts, the largest collection of face urns from the Early Iron Age (a symbolic representation of an urn also appears in the MAG logo), and artefacts from Gdańsk (10th-19th centuries), including a unique collection of finds from Granary Island. The museum also has a collection of amber and amber products from prehistoric times to the present day.

Due to the renovation of its headquarters on Mariacka Street, MAG will welcome the symposium participants at the Blue Lamb Granary branch. It is located in a historical granary, dating back to the 16th century. It is both the exhibitions and the interior that make this place so attractive. Elements of the building resemble the original function of the granary.

The staff of the Museum will lead an archaeological walk in Gdańsk for the participants of the 26th EAC Annual Meeting.



Gdańsk, the Blue Lamb Granary, a branch of the Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk, photo: M. Fedoruk | Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk

3CITY: GDAŃSK – SOPOT - GDYNIA

If you decide on a longer stay, we recommend visiting neighbouring Sopot and Gdynia, which together with Gdańsk form the so-called 3City. Each of them has a unique character and offers a chance to travel through time, from the 10th to the 20th century.

Sopot and Gdynia are easily reached by regional trains (SKM) from *Gdańsk Główny* or *Gdańsk Śródmieście* stations.

The latter is closer to the Main Town of Gdańsk. The journey to Sopot takes about 20 minutes and to Gdynia about 30 minutes.

Gdańsk

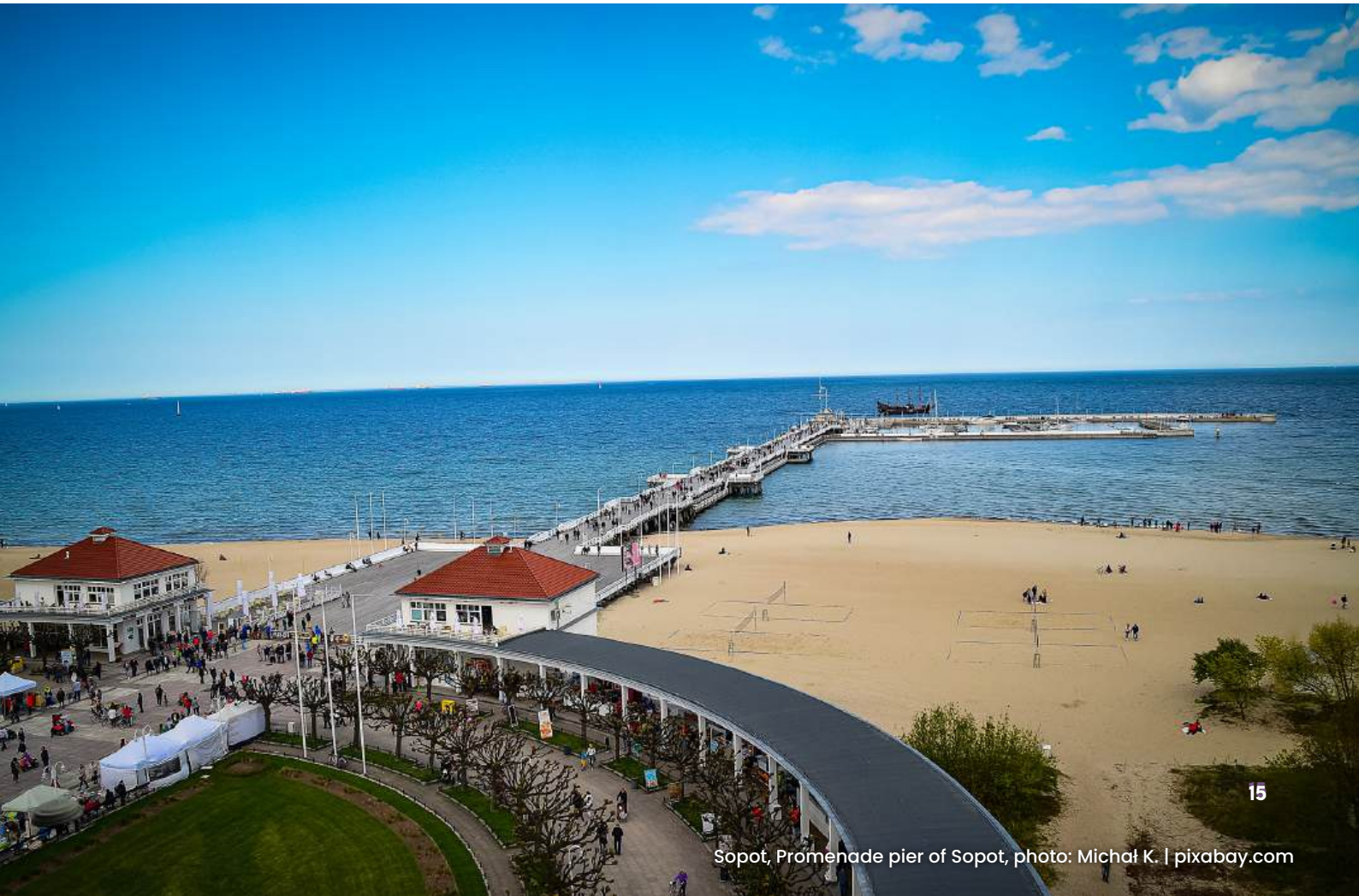
The largest of the three – offers you over 1000 years of history. It has preserved its Hanseatic character and retains remnants of its former glories as the largest port of the Baltic Sea. Throughout its history it has been a place where different cultures have met. Gdańsk is also a symbol of the beginning of the Second World War and the fall of communism.

There is a wide range of museums in Gdańsk. In addition to the Museum of Gdańsk and the Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk, those interested in archaeology should visit the National Maritime Museum in Gdańsk.



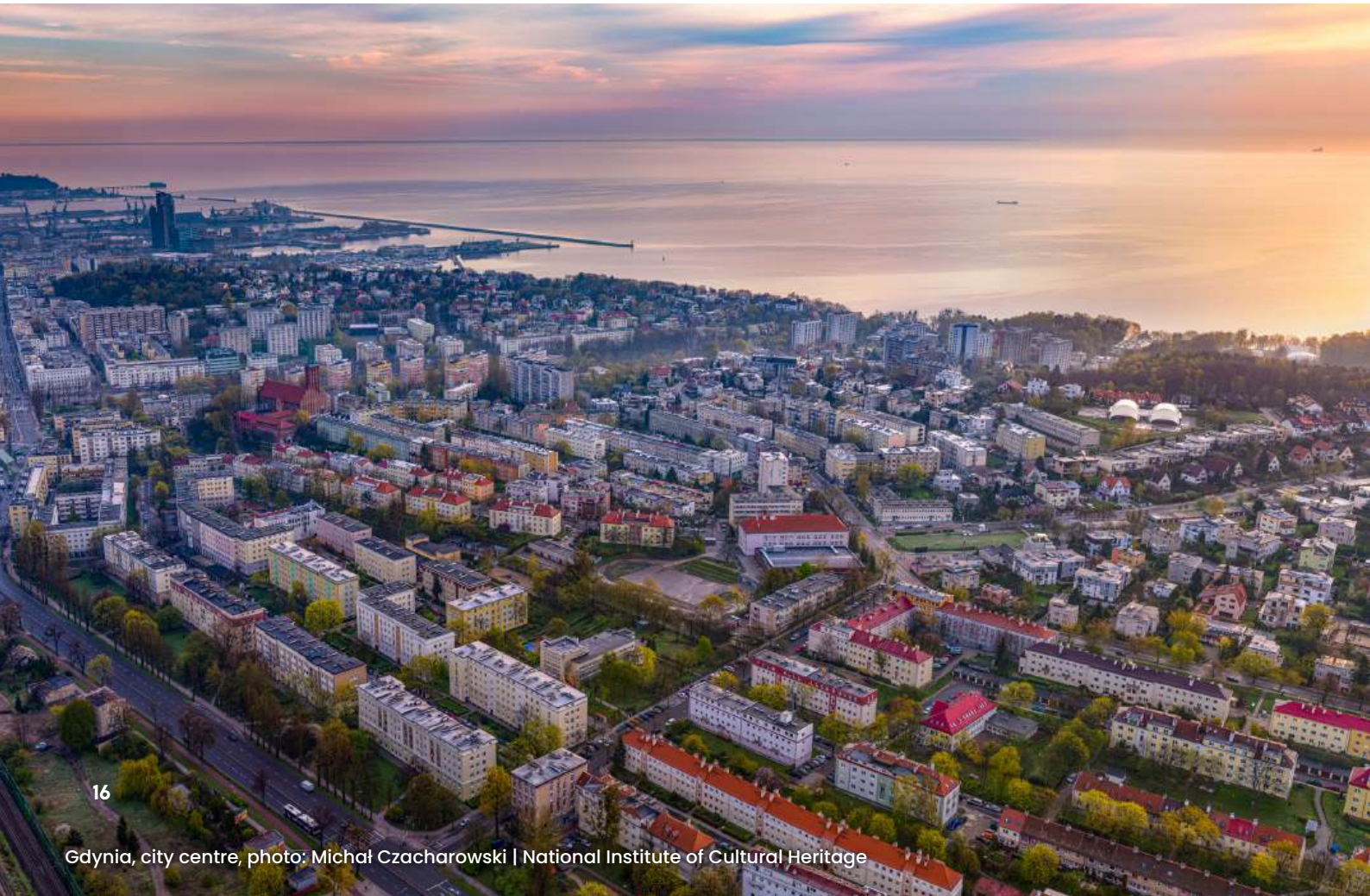
Sopot

Sopot is a health resort founded in the 19th century by Jean-George Haffner, a doctor in the Napoleonic army. This small town is situated directly by the sea. The longest wooden pier in Europe and many well-preserved 19th and 20th century buildings, which stretch from the forest on the moraine hills to the sea, give the town its unique character.

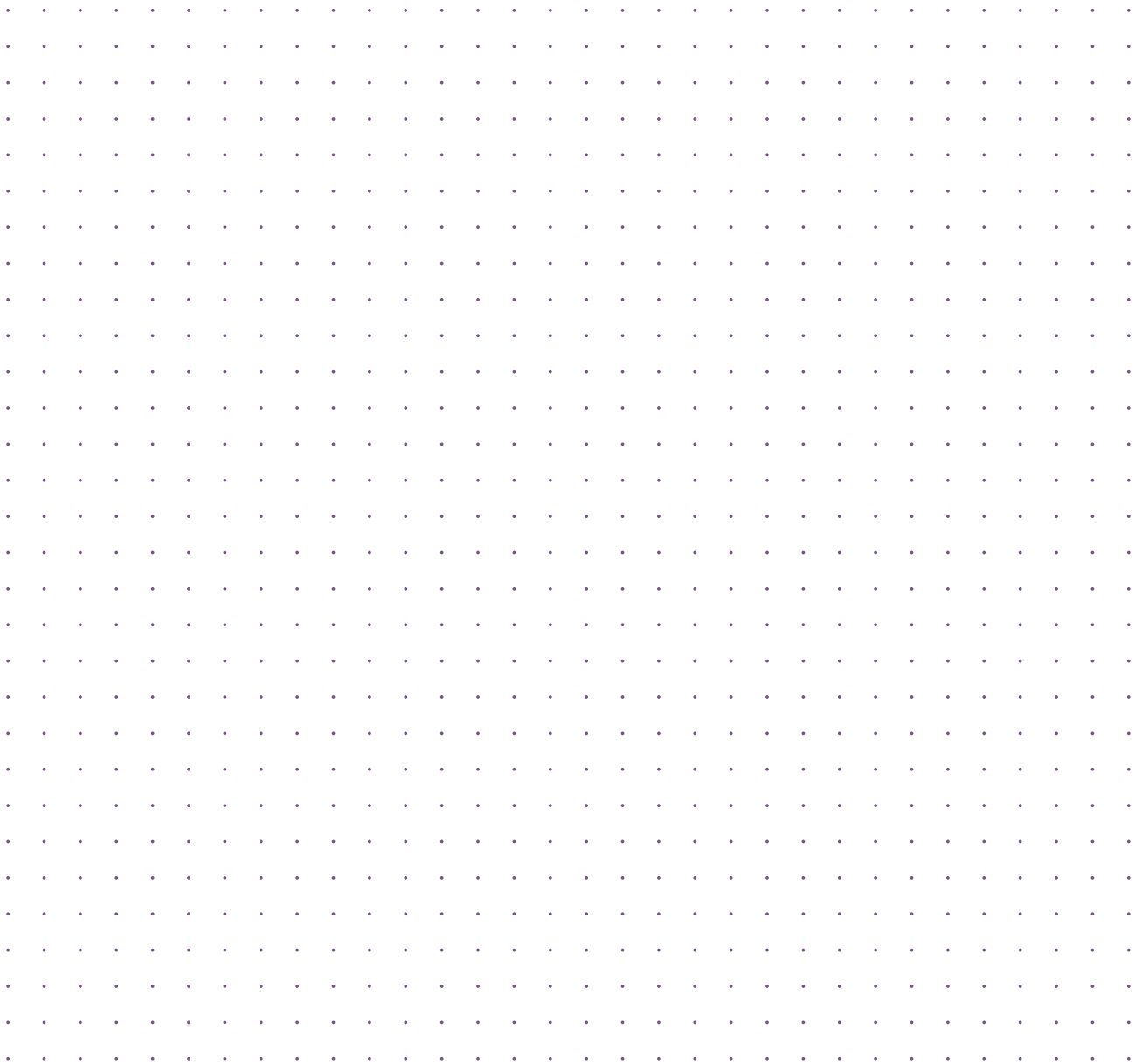


Gdynia

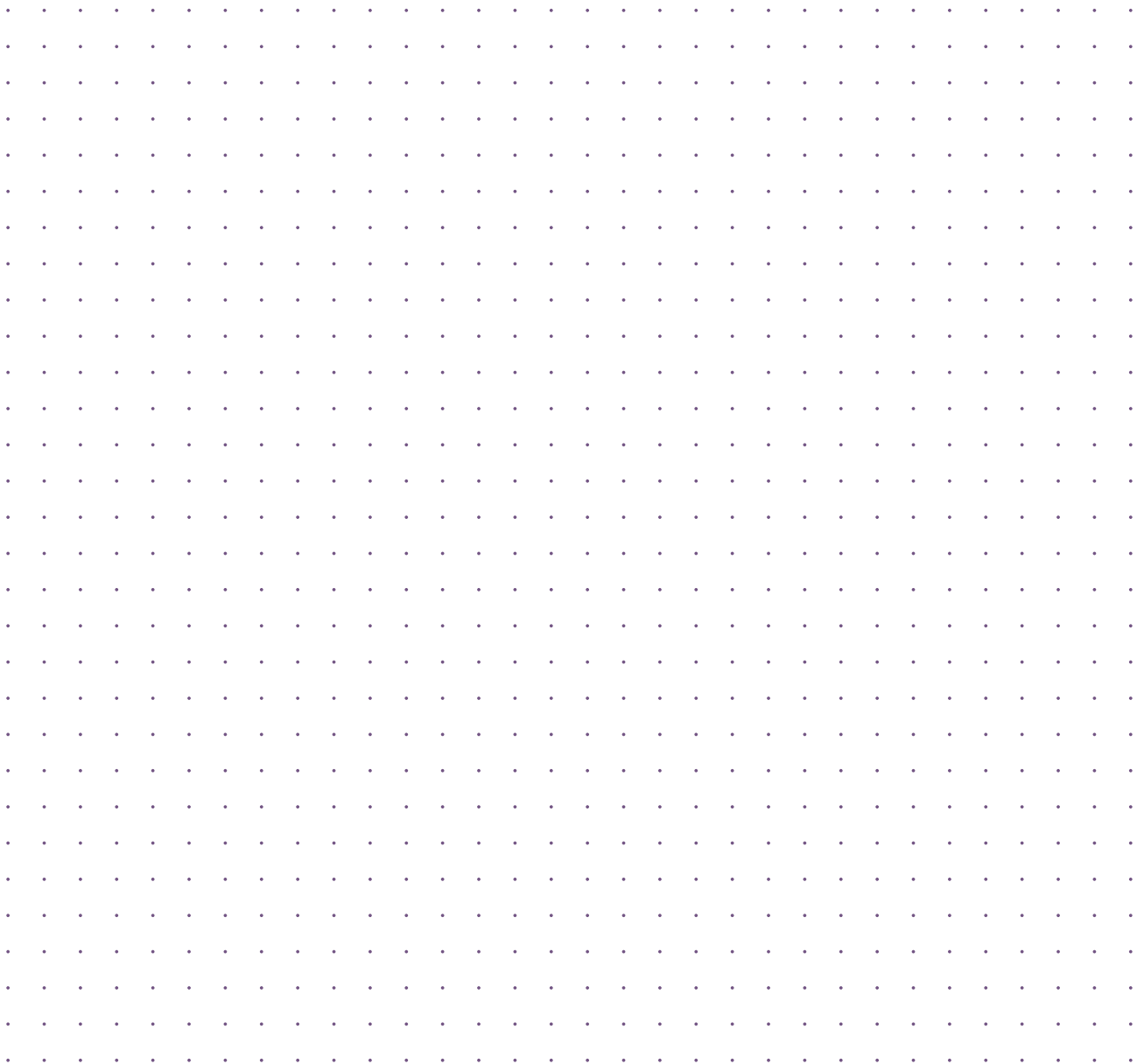
The youngest of the three. It was built between 1922 and 1926 as a seaport for the newly reborn Polish state. Known as the 'Pearl of Modernism', Gdynia is one of the few places in the world where the strict centre of the city was built in a single architectural style - Modernism. The character of the city is also determined by the famous sailing ships moored at Kościuszko Square: 'Dar Pomorza' and 'Dar Młodzieży'.



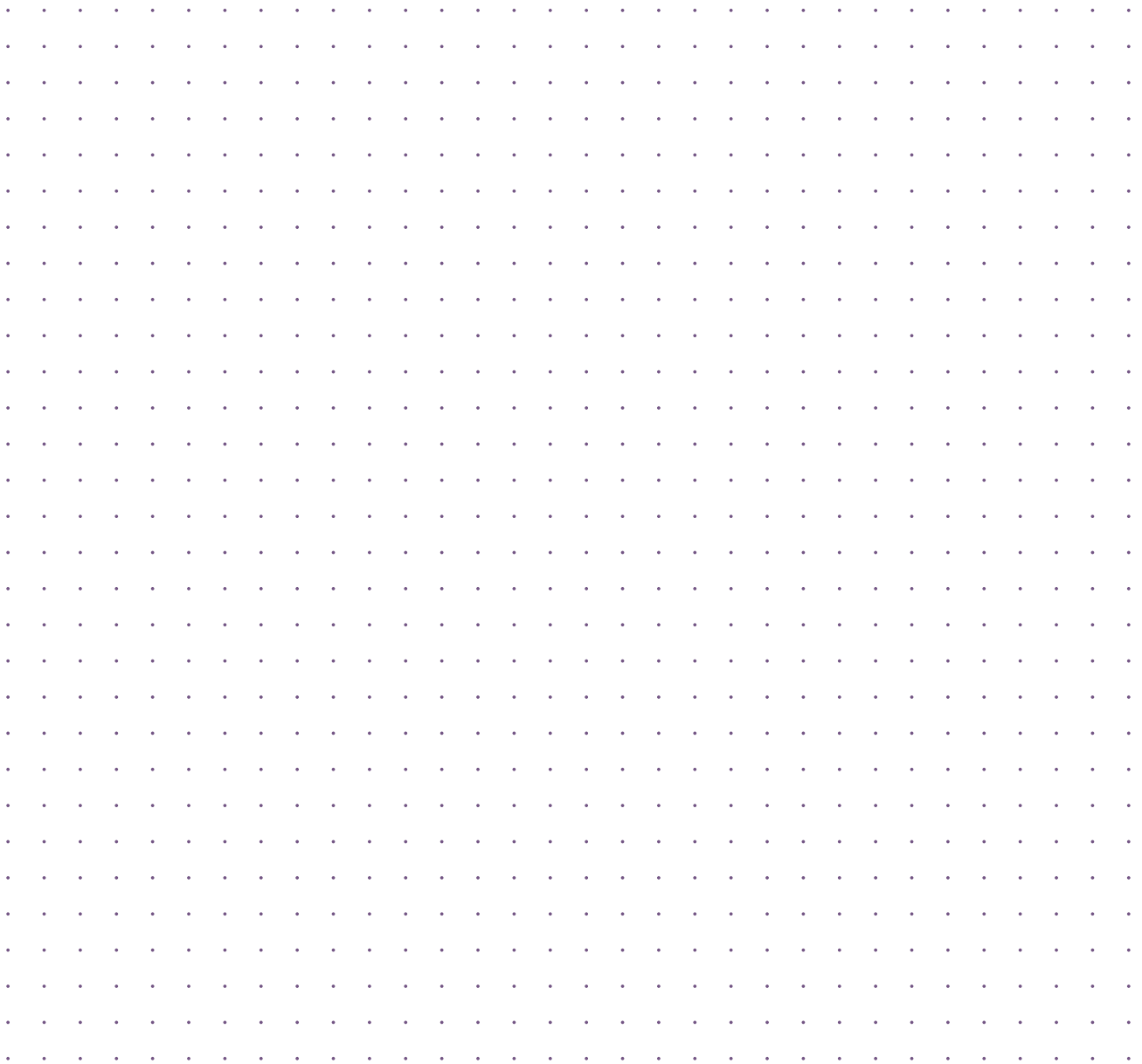
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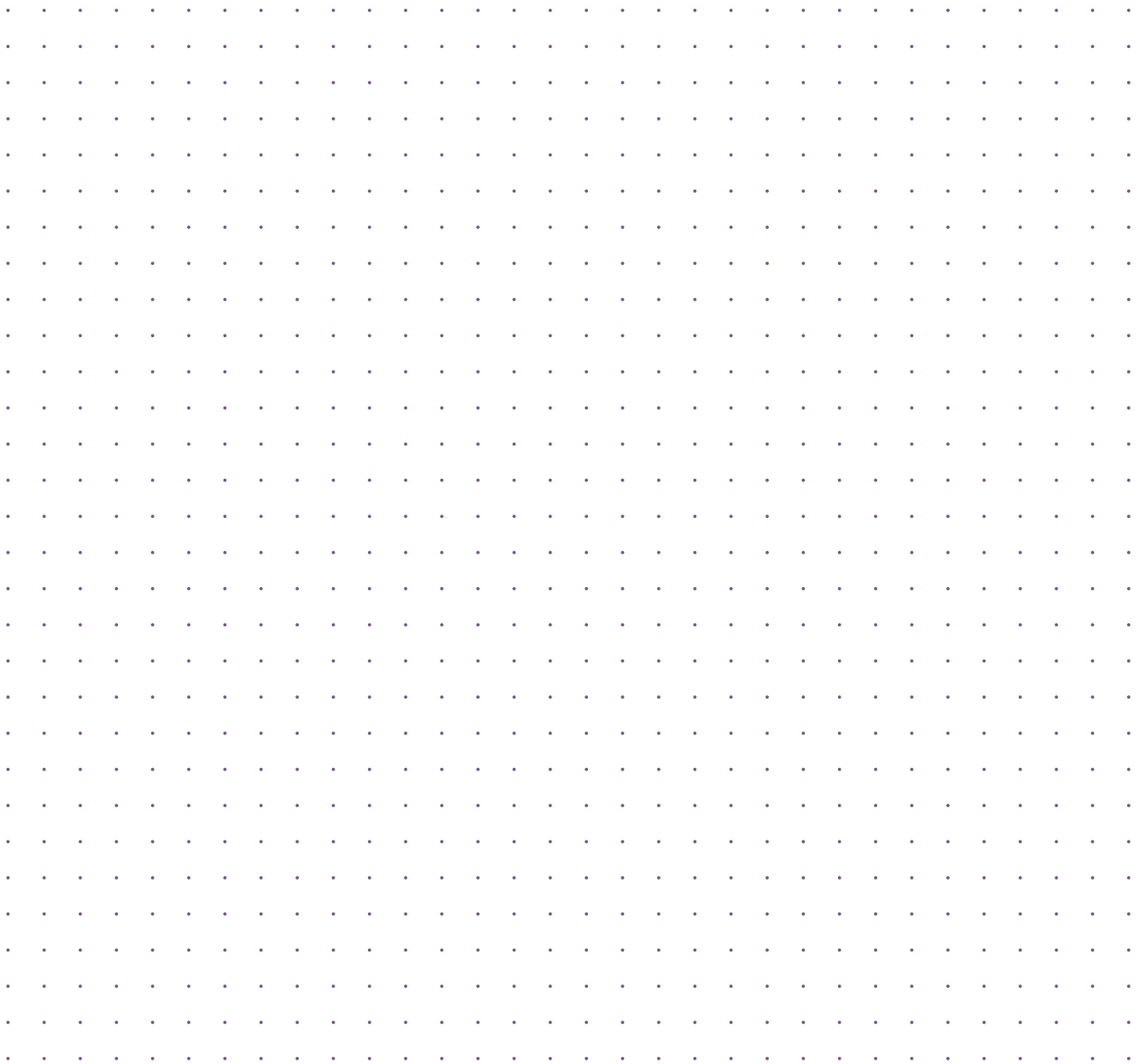
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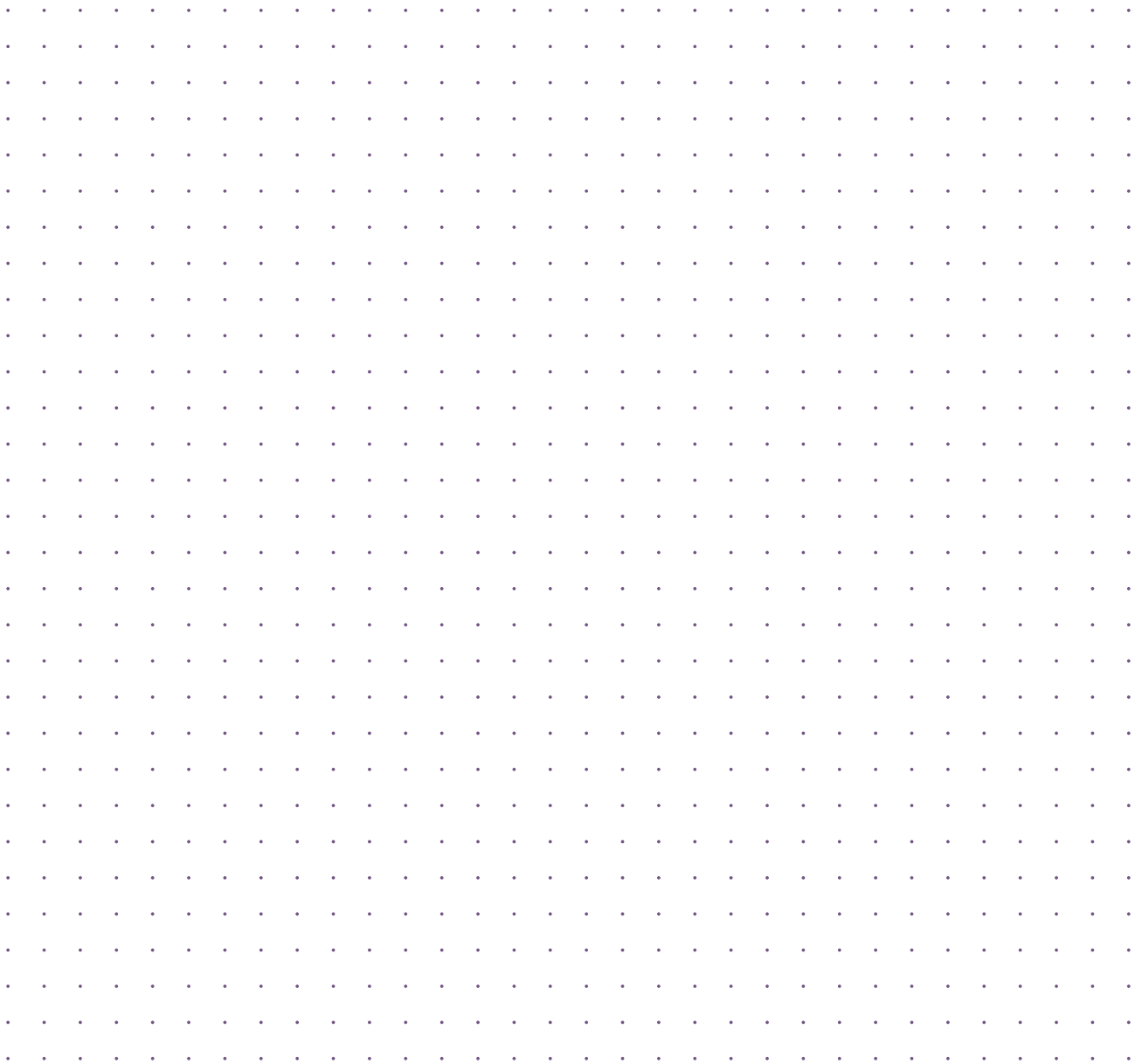
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