Baseline study

of the ArcheoDanube project

Prepared within the project

"Archaeological Park in urban areas as a tool for Local Sustainable Development"

co-financed within the Interreg Danube Transnational Programme

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Introduction

The present baseline study was prepared in the frame of the ArcheoDanube project, with the full title *Archaeological Park in urban areas as a tool for Local Sustainable Development*. This EU co-funded project started in July 2020 and addresses innovative approaches to the concept of heritage preservation, presentation and valorisation with regards to town planning and tourism development. The project is co-financed within the Interreg Danube Transnational Programme and enables the cooperation of 15 project partners and 7 associated partners with very different professional skills and from 11 different countries of the broader Danube region: Austria, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia.

Figure 1. The partner countries.

The baseline study aims to summarize the state of art regarding heritage preservation in relation to landscape planning, urban design principles and cultural tourism as well as other related sectors, with special attention to aspects related to or relevant for the establishment and functioning of archaeological parks. In order to facilitate a common understanding of the topic, we focused also on definitions of key terms, as there are very different conceptions regarding their meaning, not only in the partnership but also beyond, as in the case of the very problematic term of "archaeological park", going down to the root of what "archaeological heritage" is.

Concerning the topic of the baseline study, a mandatory starting point are international conventions and charters which dictate the rules of engagement for all definitions and interventions in the cultural/archaeological heritage field, without large margins of change or withdrawals. For the purpose of this study, international conventions are analysed separately from charters or other doctrinal documents. Conventions are namely international agreements, i.e. contracts that are (at least in theory) legally binding for state parties who have signed and ratified them. After ratification, state parties have to define policies that bring into life and are in line with the principles of the conventions. Charters and other doctrinal documents (recommendations, resolutions, declarations produced by internationally recognized bodies) are internationally accepted guidelines without legal status, but represent a guiding reference for professionals also in countries, that did not join specific conventions and can therefore have even a broader (but less compulsory) effect than conventions.

Another important guidance for decision makers and stakeholders would be embodied by European strategies, where the specifics related to archaeological heritage are unfortunately

underrepresented. At this stage the baseline study capitalizes on the rich experience and results of previous projects and the state of the art in recent research papers, focusing on some salient examples, as a complete overview in these fields would exceed its scope.

The study also includes a transnational review and comparison of national policies and strategies as well as archaeological planning systems in use in the included project partner countries, reflecting therefore the situation in the above-mentioned nations. A specific case is of course represented by the Federal Republic of Germany, where every federal state has different legislation, and only Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg are part of the Danube Transnational Programme area, but no archaeological site from this country is included in the project. The German project partner considered therefore useful legislation and strategies from Baden-Württemberg as one example relevant for the German situation. Similarly, Austria is also composed of federal states, but their legislative differences are not evident and the cultural heritage protection is overall coordinated by the Austrian Federal Monuments Authority (*Bundesdenkmalamt*). Also in this case, no archaeological pilot site is included in the project.

The overview goes namely down to a regional and local level in relation to some of the municipalities included in the project. The study also embraces specific information about the archaeological sites, which are pilot areas of the project. It includes information about their presentation and management system as well as to their vision for future developments of the sites. The sites are:

- the prehistoric archaeological site Vranjače and the Harem of Kalin Hadži Alija's mosque (built in 1535 and demolished in 1947) in Sarajevo for Bosnia and Hercegovina,
- the prehistoric "Varna Necropolis 1" in the industrial zone of the city of Varna in Bulgaria,

- the medieval town of Cherven and the rock-hewn churches of Ivanovo not far from the city of Rousse as well in Bulgaria,

- the open air museum "Park kažuna" in Vodnjan – Dignano for Croatia, displaying typical vernacular architecture of the Istrian (and also broader Adriatic) area,

- the medieval castle "Old Pilsen" on the Hillfort Hůrka in Starý Plzenec for the Czech Republic,

- the *Iseum* or temple of Isis and the Romkert or "Ruin garden" (with remains of the "Amber Road", governor's palace, public baths, Mercury sanctuary and other buildings) in Szombathely, i.e. the Roman town of *Savaria* in Hungary,

- the "Visterniceni archaeological area" with a bastion fortress built in the 70s of the 18th century in the city of Chisinau in Moldova,

- the Alba Iulia fortress in the homonymous city in Romania, which includes fortifications from different eras (a Roman camp, a medieval fortress and the Austrian bastion fortification built in the 18th century),

- the archaeological areas of the Roman town of *Sirmium* in Sremska Mitrovica in Serbia,

- the "Archaeological Park Panorama" (in becoming) with underlying remains of the Roman town of *Poetovio* in Ptuj for Slovenia.

The variety of pilot areas of the ArcheoDanube project perfectly reflects the archaeological diversity composing the rich cultural mosaic of the European past, but at the same time claims for very different solutions and interventions in approaching them. The aim of the study is therefore to explain the state of the art in relation to the topic on an international, national and local level, which is of course the starting point and frame of intervention for all developments within the project and which represent our general **rules of procedure**. On the other hand, the baseline study aims also to highlight some good practices, which can

represent **ideal patterns of intervention** for the whole partnership within the project and also beyond.

Information included in the study was collected in a participatory way through the contributions of all project partners. For this purpose, we used common spreadsheets that allowed the partners to share their data and view about all relevant topics[1]. For their great work, we would like to thank all project partners! This kind of collection method enables a variety of outlooks to be represented in the study, which are of course heterogeneous in its understanding, accuracy and completeness. This resulted also in some countries, regions or sites being presented more in detail than others. As editors of the baseline study we cannot guarantee for completeness of all presented information, but we are sure that the main scope of the study is nevertheless reached showing some general dynamics and gaps, that we should progressively overcome TOGETHER.

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International conventions

Several international conventions regulate the heritage conservation field. Some of them seem to express already granted principles, as the *Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict* or "Hague Convention" from 1954. However, several recent events in North-West Africa and the Middle East teach us that nothing is granted.[2] In addition, problems related to the illicit traffic of archaeological finds are far from being solved, regardless of conventions like the *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property* (1970) and the *UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen and Illegally Exported Cultural Objects* (1995).

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[1] For their great work, we would like to sincerely thank all project partners!
[2] Cf. for example: Doppelhofer, Ch. 2016, *Will Palmyra rise again? - War Crimes against Cultural Heritage and Post-war reconstruction*. http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/CulturalRights/Pages/IntentionalDestruction.aspx

Nevertheless, these are not topics specifically related to the ArcheoDanube project. Therefore, we will focus on some conventions touching issues also tackled by our project, and especially on the main source, which is without doubt the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* from 1995 (cf. the next subchapter).

The *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (1972) is the leading heritage protection convention in terms of ethical meaning, linking **outstanding** heritage properties to the whole humanity,[3] but also in terms of modernity, because of its holistic view of heritage encompassing cultural heritage and nature, cultural landscapes and mixed properties.[4] The "World Heritage Convention" was edited in 1972 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and was signed by 194 countries all over the world. All countries involved in the ArcheoDanube project signed the "World Heritage Convention"; among the first signing countries are Bulgaria and former Yugoslavia in 1974, among later accessions is that one of Moldova in 2002.[5] Among the pilot areas of the ArcheoDanube project only the rock-hewn churches of

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[3] The triggering event for the preparation of the conventions was the decision to build the Aswan High Dam in Egypt, with the effect that the valley containing the Abu Simbel temples would be flooded. UNESCO launched an international safeguarding campaign, joined by 50 financing countries, and the Abu Simbel and Philae temples were saved by moving them to another place, showing the importance of solidarity and shared responsibility in conserving outstanding heritage sites. After that event, UNESCO initiated, with the help of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) the preparation of the convention. For a short history about the process leading to the preparation of the convention cf. https://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/

[4] http://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-en.pdf

[5] The countries included in the ArcheoDanube project signed the convention in this order (from the last accessions to the first):
- Republic of Moldova: 23.09.2002
- Serbia*: 11.09.2001
- Bosnia and Herzegovina*: 12.07.1993
- Czech Republic: 26.03.1993
- Austria: 18.12.1992
- Croatia*: 06.07.1992
- Slovenia*: 05.11.1992
- Romania: 16.05.1990
- Hungary: 15.07.1985
- Germany: 23.08.1976

Ivanovo near Rousse in Bulgaria constitute a UNESCO World Heritage site, and the Alba Iulia Fortress is on the Romanian UNESCO Tentative List. Principles and aspects of the "World Heritage Convention" are nevertheless important for other sites. Beside the preservation of properties with outstanding universal value, the convention requires state parties to protect the cultural and natural heritage within regional planning programmes and to foresee staff and services at their sites, to undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures, which give heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.

A central document related to the "World Heritage Convention" are *The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*,[6] subject to continuous updates and as well useful for other sites. One important part is hereby related to clear evaluation criteria for the assessment of the value of a site, which is a central aspect for making choices, whether to make an archaeological site public accessible or not, whether to start investments or not. Another aspect highlighted by the convention is the importance of management plans, as "each nominated property should have an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which must specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means." This is compulsory for every UNESCO site, but would be important for every other public accessible heritage site.

Another document directly related to the "World Heritage Convention" and also concerning essential aspects of the ArcheoDanube project is the *Vienna Memorandum on "World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture – Managing the Historic Urban Landscape"*,[7] dated to 2005. The memorandum refers to historic cities already inscribed or proposed for

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- Bulgaria: 07.03.1974
*former Yugoslavia signed the convention in 1974.
[6] http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/
[7] http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-47-2.pdf

inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List, as well as to larger cities that have World Heritage monuments and sites within their urban territories. The future of historic urban landscape calls for mutual understanding among policy makers, urban planners, city developers, architects, conservationists, property owners, investors and concerned citizens, working together to preserve the urban heritage while considering the modernization and development of society in a culturally and historic sensitive manner, strengthening identity and social cohesion. The historic urban landscape refers to ensembles of any group of buildings, structures and open spaces, in their natural and ecological context, **including archaeological and palaeontological sites**, constituting human settlements in an urban environment over a relevant period of time, the cohesion and value of which are recognized from the archaeological, architectural, prehistoric, historic, scientific, aesthetic, socio-cultural or ecological point of view. This landscape has shaped modern society and has great value for our understanding of how we live today. The historic urban landscape is embedded with current and past social expressions and developments that are place-based. It is composed of character-defining elements that include land uses and patterns, spatial organization, visual relationships, topography and soils, vegetation, and all elements of the technical infrastructure, including small-scale objects and details of construction.

On European level another international agreement is of importance for the ArcheoDanube project, namely the *Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society* or "Faro Convention" (CETS No. 199),[8] opened for signature by the Council of Europe in 2005 and accessed by 19 state parties.

Some of the project partner countries signed the agreement, but did not ratify it yet (Czech Republic, Germany, Romania and Bulgaria), in other partner countries the convention entered into force.[9] State parties that signed the convention agreed to:

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[8] http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/199
[9] With regard to the countries included in the ArcheoDanube project the convention was signed and ratified by (from the last accessions to the first):

- "recognize that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

- recognize individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage;

- emphasize that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal;

- take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning:

  - the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society, and in the processes of sustainable development and the promotion of cultural diversity;

  - greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned."

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) or "Valletta Convention"

The "Valletta Convention" was released in 1992 by the Council of Europe (CETS No. 143)[10] and came first into force in 1995,[11] with 4 ratifying countries, including Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland and Malta. The convention has up to now a total of 46 ratifications/accessions. All the countries involved in the ArcheoDanube project signed and ratified the "Valletta Convention". As already mentioned, Bulgaria and Hungary were between the first, Austria

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- Austria: signed 05/06/2014, ratified 23/01/2015, entry into force 01/05/2015
- Hungary: signed 08/06/2012, ratified 27/11/2012, entry into force 01/03/2013
- Republic of Moldova: signed 11/01/2008, ratified 01/12/2008, entry into force 01/06/2011
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: signed 15/10/2008, ratified 30/04/2009, entry into force 01/06/2011
- Serbia: signed 21/09/2007, ratified 29/07/2010, entry into force 01/06/2011
- Slovenia: signed 19/01/2006, ratified 17/08/2008, entry into force 01/06/2011
- Croatia: signed 27/10/2005, ratified 06/06/2007, entry into force 01/05/2011
- Bulgaria: signed 27/10/2005, but not ratified it.

[10]https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=090000168007bd25

[11] The "Valletta Convention" updated the provisions of a previous convention (ETS No. 66) adopted by the Council of Europe in 1969.

between the last countries ratifying it in 2015.[12] The very aim of the convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.

As a convention focused on archaeological heritage it encompasses its basic definition as: "all remains and objects and any other traces of mankind from past epochs, (i) the preservation and study of which help to retrace the history of mankind and its relation with the natural environment, (ii) for which excavations or discoveries and other methods of research into mankind and the related environment are the main sources of information […]." "The archaeological heritage shall include structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or underwater".

The core principles of the convention include several topics, which are of central importance for the ArcheoDanube project, namely:

- maintenance of inventories and designation of protected monuments and areas,
- creation of **archaeological reserves** even where there are no visible remains on the ground or under water, for the preservation of material evidence to be studied by later generations,

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[12] Between the countries included in the ArcheoDanube project there are quite large temporal differences in ratifying the convention, namely as follows (from the last accessions to the first):
- Austria: signed 05.06.2014, ratified 23.01.2015, entry into force 24.07.2015,
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: signed 15.10.2008, ratified 14.12.2010, entry into force 15.06.2011,
- Serbia: signed 21.09.2007, ratified 14.09.2009, entry into force 15.03.2010,
- Croatia: signed 02.10.2001, ratified 06.08.2004, entry into force 07.02.2005,
- Czech Republic: signed 17.12.1998, ratified 22.03.2000, entry into force 23.09.2000,
- Republic of Moldova: signed 04.05.1998, ratified 21.12.2001, entry into force 22.06.2002,
- Slovenia: signed 15.11.1996, ratified 07.05.1999, entry into force 08.11.1999,
- Romania: signed 22.07.1996, ratified 20.11.1997, entry into force 21.05.1998,
- Germany: signed 16.01.1992, ratified 22.01.2003, entry into force 23.07.2003,
- Hungary: signed 16.01.1992, ratified 09.02.1993, entry into force 25.05.1995,
- Bulgaria: signed 16.01.1992, ratified 02.06.1993, entry into force 25.05.1995.

- mandatory reporting to the competent authorities by a finder of a chance discovery,

- procedures for the authorization and supervision of excavation and other archaeological activities,

- excavations and other potentially destructive techniques are only carried out by qualified, specially authorized persons; remains shall not be left exposed after excavation without provision being made for their proper preservation, conservation and **management**,

- non-destructive methods of investigation are wherever possible to prefer,

- conservation and maintenance of the archaeological heritage, preferably *in situ*,

- **conservation and enhancement** of the archaeological heritage as one of the goals of **urban planning and development policies**,

- **encouragement of public access to archaeological sites** and of educational actions for awareness raising, however ensuring that the opening of archaeological sites to the public, especially any structural arrangements necessary for the reception of large numbers of visitors, does not adversely affect the archaeological and scientific character of such sites and their surroundings,

- adequate financial support for archaeological research,

- practical measures for prompt publication of research summary records,

- international collaboration for the prevention of the illicit circulation of archaeological heritage.

Several of the mentioned principles are already implemented in the legislation of project partner countries, e.g. the maintenance of inventories and designation of protected monuments and areas, mandatory reporting of a chance discovery, procedures for the authorization and supervision of excavation and other archaeological activities etc. One important instrument, foreseen by the convention, which is only partially implemented i.e.

in use in the partner countries, is the **protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage within urban planning and development policies**.

Not really well developed or implemented are in general **archaeological reserves**, that are intended as archaeological important areas where **no activities** (no building, enhancement and research activities) can be performed and have to be maintained intact for future generations, when also archaeological methods will have developed further enabling archaeologist to gather much more information than it is possible today.

In addition, the encouragement of public access to archaeological sites is only moderately implemented in project partner countries, which is understandable, considering high investments and running costs. In relation to this aspect universal and reliable criteria for evaluation processes in order to select only some appropriate areas for public access and use, should be envisaged and formulated, avoiding the ineffective spread of resources over too numerous, unsuccessful public accessible archaeological sites.

Summary

Between the numerous international conventions regulating the heritage conservation field, the most relevant for the ArcheoDanube project are the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, including all related additional documents (especially *The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* and the *Vienna Memorandum on "World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture – Managing the Historic Urban Landscape*), the *Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society* and of course the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*. The latter aims at an effective protection of archaeological heritage and explains how to achieve it, by preferring non destructive research methods, constant efforts for identification of archaeological sites, the maintenance of inventories of archaeological sites, integration of archaeological heritage protection and enhancement

within spatial and development planning, *in situ* conservation, encouragement of public access to archaeological sites, also in the context of awareness raising activities.

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Charters and other doctrinal documents

Several international charters or recommendations, resolutions and declarations, prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as well as by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) or other international bodies, lead the field of cultural heritage protection in the whole world. Charters are guidelines for professionals and academics, but are not legally binding, and among all plentiful documents, we will just focus on a few that strictly relate to archaeological heritage protection, management, presentation and interpretation.

Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage or "Lausanne Charter"

The "Lausanne Charter" was adopted by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management at its General Assembly in Lausanne in 1990. The charter provides a very clear definition of archaeological heritage, which is of course in line with the definition in the almost coeval "Valletta Convention" (cf. the previous chapter), namely as "that part of the material heritage **in respect of which archaeological methods provide primary information**. It comprises all **vestiges of human existence** and consists of places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and remains of all kinds (including subterranean and underwater sites), together with all the portable cultural material associated with them."[13]

The core principles are in accordance with that of the "Valletta Convention", but they consider further aspects which are relevant for the ArcheoDanube project, also in relation

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[13] http://wp.icahm.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/1990-Lausanne-Charter-for-Protection-and-Management-of-Archaeological-Heritage.pdf

to the presentation and reconstruction of archaeological heritage. In short, the principles of the charter can be summarized as follows:

- survey of archaeological resources and continuous update of inventories as essential tools for protection and research,
- legal provision for temporary protection of unprotected or newly discovered sites and monuments until an archaeological evaluation can be carried out,
- creation of **archaeological reserves**,
- integration of archaeological heritage protection within **spatial planning policies**,
- duty for developers to ensure that **archaeological heritage impact** studies are carried out **before development schemes are implemented**; development schemes should be designed in order to minimise their impact upon archaeological heritage,
- provisions of adequate funds for supporting programmes necessary for effective heritage management,
- gathering of information should not destroy any more archaeological evidence than necessary; non-destructive techniques should therefore be encouraged wherever possible,
- excavation should be limited to sites and monuments threatened by development, land-use change, looting, or natural deterioration,
- unthreatened sites may be excavated in exceptional cases, in order to clear research problems or to interpret them for the purpose of presenting them to the public; excavation should be partial, leaving a part undisturbed for future research,
- excavations should be conducted in accordance with agreed international and national professional standards,
- archaeological heritage should not be left exposed after excavation if provision for its proper maintenance and management after excavation cannot be guaranteed,
- excavation reports should be made available within a reasonable period,

- archaeological heritage should be preserved in its original context *in situ*, which implies proper maintenance, conservation and management,

- limitations of available resources imply that active maintenance will have to be carried out on a **selective basis** (sample of the diversity of sites and monuments, based upon a scientific assessment of their significance and representative character),

- public **participation** should be encouraged as a means of promoting protection and maintenance of archaeological heritage,

- importance of presentation of archaeological heritage to the general public in form of popular interpretation of the **current state of knowledge**, which has therefore to be updated frequently,

- standards of **professional training and professional conduct** are essential in the management of the archaeological heritage,

- "**reconstructions** serve two important functions: experimental research and interpretation. They should, however, be carried out with great caution, so as to avoid disturbing any surviving archaeological evidence, and they should take account of evidence from all sources in order to achieve authenticity. Where possible and appropriate, reconstructions should not be built immediately on the archaeological remains, and should be identifiable as such."[14]

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[14] Further on this topic cf. the specific comment in the *Draft Guidelines for the Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage* from 2010 (http://wp.icahm.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ICAHM_Guidelines.pdf): "Reconstruction is not the appropriate term to describe the building of a heritage-like place (refer to the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter for the definition of reconstruction). The term that covers most instances is **imaginative heritage constructions**. Once held in disfavor, imaginative constructions have become in vogue, often seemingly driven by tourism linked economic factors. It is essential that the long-term costs of maintaining such things not be taken from the archaeological heritage budget. Costs of maintaining reproductions can limit the availability of heritage resources, require constant updating and enlivening and are not likely to lead to sustainability except in rare and well-planned instances. Costs of supporting invented heritage places has the potential to increase in an exponential fashion. An approach that fosters a craft memory is a preferred option if reconstruction is to take place."

ICOMOS Charter on the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites or "Ename Charter"

Building on the Venice Charter, the "Ename Charter"[15] from 2008, prepared by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites,[16] includes guidelines for the interpretation of cultural heritage sites, highlighting the role of public communication and education in heritage preservation, as well as the importance of heritage sites as an educational resource for learning from the past. Interpretive programs have to reflect different phases in the site's evolution respecting their authenticity. All stakeholders have to be included in the interpretation of a site. In some circumstances, a community may opt to not have a site publicly interpreted.

The charter is important also for defining several terms relevant for the ArcheoDanube project:

- "**Interpretation** refers to the full range of potential activities intended to heighten public awareness and enhance understanding of cultural heritage sites. These can include print and electronic publications, public lectures, on-site and directly related off-site installations, educational programmes, community activities, and ongoing research, training, and evaluation of the interpretation process itself.

- **Presentation** more specifically denotes the carefully planned communication of interpretive content through the arrangement of interpretive information, physical access, and interpretive infrastructure at a cultural heritage site. It can be conveyed through a variety of technical means, including, yet not requiring, such elements as

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[15] The Ename Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation in Belgium is a leading international centre of knowledge and expertise for the interpretation of heritage. The centre was at the basis of the preparation of the "Ename Charter".
[16] https://www.icomos.org/charters/interpretation_e.pdf

informational panels, museum-type displays, formalized walking tours, lectures and guided tours, and multimedia applications and websites.

- **Interpretive infrastructure** refers to physical installations, facilities, and areas at, or connected with a cultural heritage site that may be specifically utilised for the purposes of interpretation and presentation including those supporting interpretation via new and existing technologies.

- **Site interpreters** refers to staff or volunteers at a cultural heritage site who are permanently or temporarily engaged in the public communication of information relating to the values and significance of the site.

- **Cultural Heritage Site** refers to a place, locality, natural landscape, settlement area, architectural complex, archaeological site, or standing structure that is recognized and often legally protected as a place of historical and cultural significance."

Every kind of interpretation and presentation should be based on the following principles:

- Principle 1: Access and Understanding

- Principle 2: Information Sources

- Principle 3: Attention to Setting and Context

- Principle 4: Preservation of Authenticity

- Principle 5: Planning for Sustainability

- Principle 6: Concern for Inclusiveness

- Principle 7: Importance of Research, Training, and Evaluation.

In the "Ename Charter" we can also find recommendations for **visual reconstructions**, which "should be based upon detailed and systematic analysis of environmental, archaeological, architectural, and historical data, including analysis of written, oral and iconographic sources, and photography. The information sources on which such visual renderings are based should

be clearly documented and alternative reconstructions based on the same evidence, when available, should be provided for comparison."

Menorca Statement on the Development and Use of Best Practices in the Management of Archaeological World Heritage Sites

ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management is again responsible for the *Menorca Statement on the Development and Use of Best Practices in the Management of Archaeological World Heritage Sites,* which was the result of the *1st International Conference on Best Practices in World Heritage: Archaeology* on the island of Menorca in 2012.[17] The key conclusion of that conference was that the **non-renewable archaeological patrimony** at many World Heritage Sites was/is being destroyed at an alarming rate, because of industrial development, mining, excessive tourism pressure, agricultural development, renewal of historic town centres or urban expansion and climate change. "These problems are aggravated by **inadequate management of archaeological sites, including lack of knowledge about the heritage, lack of financial resources and insufficient numbers of adequately trained personnel**." The conference clearly showed the need for development of best practices for the management of archaeological World Heritage Sites, adequate funding to enact a satisfactory **site management plan** as condition for inscription.

As mentioned, the Menorca statement was focused on the situation of archaeological World Heritage Sites, but is also applicable to all other archaeological sites. Some of the problems envisaged in 2012 are expected to worsen in the future, as it is the case for climate changes, and significant improvements for all mentioned concerns have still not been implemented.

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[17] http://wp.icahm.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/MenorcaStatement_EN.pdf

Draft Recommendations of the First International Conference of ICOMOS on Archaeological Parks and Sites or "Salalah Recommendations"

The *Draft Recommendations of the First International Conference of ICOMOS on Archaeological Parks and Sites* were formulated at the conference, which was held on the 23rd-25th of February 2015 in Salalah (Sultanate of Oman) and are again linked to the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management.[18] The recommendations highlight "that excavated areas should be accessible to the public in archaeological parks" and endorse the inclusion of the term ´archaeological park´ in the official general terminology of UNESCO as well as ICOMOS and in particular in the World Heritage Operational Guidelines (in relation to them cf. the previous chapter), suggesting a tentative definition:

"An Archaeological Park consists of:

- **archaeological remains** (below and above ground, movable and immovable) including archaeological surfaces. The archaeological park should have at least the size of the underground extent of the archaeological remains (archaeological site),

- **a carefully designed landscape** that will ensure protection of archaeological remains below and above ground surface, and effective interpretation of them to visitors,

- **an area to which access is effectively regulated**, with controlled entrances, surrounded by an adequate **buffer zone**."

In other terms "an archaeological park is the **link between scientific research and the public**. It can be termed as a definable area, distinguished by the value of heritage resources and land related to such resources, having the potential to become an interpretive, educational and recreational resource for the public, which should be protected and conserved."

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[18] https://whc.unesco.org/document/135364

The "Salalah Recommendations" include protocols for different aspects related to the management of archaeological areas: excavation, conservation, site management and protection, didactics and landscaping.

With regard to **excavation** in archaeological parks, two issues are of primary importance: ensuring the security of the visitors and the protection of archaeological remains from damage that may be done by visitors. Excavations should be minimal and realized in accordance with international standards, but also understandable and well interpreted for the public (non-destructive methods should be anyway preferred). "The aim of **conservation** at archaeological parks must be consistent with all applicable international standards. It must respect authenticity and integrity of all historic survivals remaining on display for scientific and public information and must be based on scientific documentation. Un-scientific re-building *in situ* is strictly forbidden.

Conjectural reconstruction outside the archaeological area is feasible provided that it is clearly legible, well documented and honest in its presentation. In all cases, treatments must be reversible.

The primary aim of conservation is to protect the material source for present and future scientific investigation. The retention of well-protected movable objects *in situ* should be envisaged. If preservation can be ensured, suitable objects from museum displays can be returned to original archaeological context for special, limited-time exhibitions.

There are three possible types of treatment of replacing a part of original material for the education of visitors. They are:

- **Anastylosis**: where a fallen element remains as it fell and its original form and position is obvious. Anastylosis is a precise science and there are many tools including computer modelling to make this activity possible.

- **Consolidation**: where new or historic material is replaced within a structure in order to return the structure to a stable and safe condition. Here the addition of new material must be clearly marked.

- **Interpretative Stabilization**: This may be appropriate if it is completely reversible and re-treatable and does not damage original materials or disturb original context. Any material added should be clearly discernible from the original."

Management and protection of archaeological parks require the capacity to identify concrete needs for personnel, facilities, equipment and technologies. Overall, four management domains can be identified:

- "communication and coordination with essential stakeholders at the international, national, and local level (e.g., communities, businesses),

- personnel acquisition and training, finance and budget and technological services

- research and monitoring, preservation of structures, subsurface sites, and artifacts, conservation of natural resources,

- emergency medical services, search and rescue, law enforcement, visitor center, interpretation, education and maintenance."

If necessary, appropriate **management institutions** should be established. "Management of an archaeological park must attend to the entire region surrounding the park, as development nearby can adversely affect cultural and natural resources in the park. Conversely, if park management is effective, surrounding communities become allies in preservation in conservation, and can realize economic and social benefit that will serve to bolster the alliance with park management.

Property boundaries and, if applicable, buffer zones for the whole archaeological setting should be clearly visualized. Visual integrity should be respected."

In relation to **didactics** the "Salalah Recommendations" suggest site museums and interpretation centers, dedicated to movable heritage of the site as well as effective and engaging visualizations. Additional space outside the sites may be used for experimental archaeology and other demonstrations for the public. "Information systems at the excavations themselves and in the park are also a pre-requisite. Didactics would greatly benefit from a formal plan for interpretation and visitor services."

Concerning **landscaping** the recommendations highlight that its primary aim should be to protect the archaeological surfaces. The ground around the excavated vestiges should be landscaped in order to create view-scapes and viewing points, also to increase the interpretability of the landscape (paying attention not to mislead visitors). "Access paths along with guiding systems indicating the different lengths of tours should be part of the orientation program. The access paths should also serve as emergency lines. Protective shelters and rest places at regular intervals should be provided. Landscaping and the use of careful planting can provide valuable information for the visitor. Planting within the parks should be non destructive to the archaeological setting (above and below ground)."

Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites or "Salalah guidelines"

Building on the "Salalah Recommendations" from 2015, the *Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites* were adopted by the 19th ICOMOS General Assembly in New Delhi in 2017.[19] ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management expanded here some aspects of the previous "Salalah Recommendations", but left out some issues. Objectives of these guidelines are:

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[19] http://icahm.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/GA2017_6-3-3_SalalahGuidelines_EN_adopted-15122017.pdf

- "preserving and maintaining archaeological features, materials and sites in context until they can be studied in a scientific manner,
- providing a model of sound sustainable management practice (including the use) for the cultural and natural resources of archaeological sites that are open to the public,
- making use of archaeological sites open to the public to build public awareness of the value of cultural diversity and the strength of interconnections between cultures in ways that can benefit all,
- ensure that archaeological sites contribute to Sustainable Development by preserving and remediating where needed ecological services and providing opportunities and support for local populations to benefit economically in ways that do not incite social disruption."

Also here we can find a definition of archaeological park, namely in two steps, and repeating concepts already expressed in the "Salalah Recommendations":

"A park is defined for the purposes of these guidelines as a protected area set aside for public access, enjoyment, and education."

As described in the Salalah Recommendation, archaeological parks contain both above-ground and below-ground archaeological remains and material. The Salalah Recommendation advises that the archaeological park should be seen "as a tool for conservation of archaeological sites on the one hand, and their presentation and interpretation as a means to understand the shared past of humanity on the other hand."

The "Salalah Guidelines" discuss two main segments: Management Planning and Management Implementation.

The inventory and evaluation of cultural and natural resources as well as of infrastructure (buildings, utilities, roads, communication networks, and means of access and travel) of the

site is the first step for developing a sustainable management system, also addressing vulnerabilities and threats. This inventory should also include the identification of traditional use areas, important for the local population, "including those that might be considered sacred or are used for traditional purposes (e.g. view sheds, marriages or other celebrations, or the collection of medicinal or nutritional plants)".

Another important issue is related to the accurate definition of the boundaries of the archaeological site opened to the public: "The site should be of sufficient size and appropriate configuration to render sustainable resource protection and visitor enjoyment possible and likely". The same also applies to the boundaries of the buffer zone. Beyond this, within each site, clear management zones for different uses, characterized by different conditions, should be established.

The environmental impact assessment or environmental impact study, a monitoring plan, an archaeological research plan, an interpretive plan, management facilities, staffing plan, community engagement plan and a general management plan are also part of management planning.

Monitoring, transparency and networking are stressed as key principles of Management Implementation.

International Principles of Virtual Archaeology or "Seville principles"

Virtual reconstructions are already present in archaeology for some decades and can be used as a valid alternative to physical ones.[20] In 2017 ICOMOS adopted the "Seville principles" in

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[20] Cf. Reilly, P. 1991, Towards a Virtual Archaeology. – In: Rahtz, S., K. Lockyear (eds.), *CAA90. Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology 1990*, BAR International Series 565. – Oxford, 132–139. https://proceedings.caaconference.org/paper/21_reilly_caa_1990/

order to regulate also this important area, but widening it to a more comprehensive concept of "virtual archaeology",[21] also thanks to the relevant input of the Spanish Society of Virtual Archaeology (SEAV). In this case a, for us, significant part concerns definitions:

- "**Virtual archaeology**: the scientific discipline that seeks to research and develop ways of using computer-based visualizations for the comprehensive management of archaeological heritage.

- **Archaeological heritage**: a set of movable and immovable tangible assets, irrespective of whether they have been extracted or whether they are on the surface or underground, on land or in water. These will all be considered a part of archaeological heritage and serve as a source of knowledge on the history of humankind. The distinguishing feature of these elements, which have been abandoned by the cultures that produced them, is that they may be studied, recovered or located using archaeological methodology as the primary method of research in the form mainly of excavation and surveying or prospection techniques, without compromising the possibility of using other complementary methods for knowledge.

- **Comprehensive management**: this includes inventories, surveys, excavation work, documentation, research, maintenance, conservation, preservation, restoration, interpretation, presentation, access and public use of the material remains of the past.

- **Virtual restoration**: this involves using a virtual model to reorder available material remains in order to visually recreate something that existed in the past. Thus, virtual restoration includes virtual anastylosis.

- **Virtual anastylosis**: this involves restructuring existing but dismembered parts in a virtual model.

- **Virtual reconstruction**: this involves using a virtual model to visually recover a building or object made by humans at a given moment in the past from available

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[21] http://sevilleprinciples.com/

physical evidence of these buildings or objects, scientifically reasonable comparative inferences and in general all studies carried out by archaeologists and other experts in relation to archaeology and history.

- **Virtual recreation**: this involves using a virtual model to visually recover an archaeological site at a given moment in the past, including material culture (movable and immovable heritage), environment, landscape, customs, and general cultural significance."

The eight "Seville principles" are:

- Principle 1: Interdisciplinarity (virtual archaeology must be supported by a team of professionals from different branches of knowledge),
- Principle 2: Purpose (the purpose or goal of a virtual archaeology work must be clearly defined and imply different levels of detail, resolution and accuracy),
- Principle 3: Complementarity ("the application of computer-based visualisations for the comprehensive management of archaeological heritage must be treated as a complementary and not alternative tool to more traditional but equally effective management instruments"),
- Principle 4: Authenticity (computer-based visualisations normally reconstruct or recreate historical buildings, artefacts and environments as we believe they were in the past. For this reason, it should always be possible to distinguish what is real, genuine or authentic from what is not"),
- Principle 5: Historical rigour (virtual archaeology must be supported by solid research, and historical and archaeological documentation),
- Principle 6: Efficiency ("using fewer resources to achieve steadily more and better results is the key to efficiency"),

- Principle 7: Scientific transparency ("all computer-based visualisations must be essentially verifiable, i.e. capable of being tested by other researchers and professionals"),
- Principle 8: Training and evaluation (as a specific scientific discipline virtual archaeology necessarily requires specific training and evaluation programmes).

Exposed principles don't seem too demanding, but are in fact rarely considered in all its aspects in the frame of virtual archaeology products or 3D reconstructions, frequently produced without appropriate accompanying explanations.

Charter of the International Association of Archaeological Open-Air Museums **or "EXARC Charter"**

At the end of this chapter we include another charter of the International Association of Archaeological Open-Air Museums,[22] as it is of importance in order to highlight its differences to the definition of archaeological parks: "An **archaeological open-air museum** is a non-profit permanent institution with outdoor true-to-scale architectural reconstructions primarily based on archaeological sources. It holds collections of intangible heritage resources and provides an interpretation of how people lived and acted in the past; this is accomplished according to sound scientific methods for the purposes of education, study and enjoyment of its visitors."

Archaeological open-air museums therefore are not necessarily located on an archaeological site, but also at other places. Their definition is of course related to that of "**open-air museum**", which is an area (without archaeological remains) that is open to the public, non-profit in its aim and exhibits outdoor collections of buildings, true to scale architectural reconstructions and artefacts not specifically related to archaeological sources, but to other

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[22] https://exarc.net/about-us/charter

types of cultural heritage (like ethnological, vernacular, architectural, technological heritage etc.). Areas without archaeological remains that are open to the public and exhibit outdoor collections of buildings, true to scale architectural reconstructions and artefacts intended for amusement and profit are "**theme parks**".[23]

Summary

Topics explained in the mentioned charters are all of great importance for the ArcheoDanube project. Especially relevant are all recommendations concerning the protection and management of archaeological sites, its interpretation and visualisation within virtual archaeology. Of central interest are the "Salalah Recommendations" and "Salalah Guidelines", focused on all main tasks related to the establishment, functioning and management of archaeological parks or, more in general, of public accessible archaeological sites. The respect of these recommendations and guidelines is of crucial importance for the ArcheoDanube project, besides of course the compliance with the definitions included in them. The "Salalah recommendations" give guidance to aspects related to conservation and presentation of archaeological heritage, privileging *in situ* conservation and prohibiting unscientific *in situ* re-building. Three possible types of treatment of replacing are envisaged within archaeological areas: anastylosis, consolidation and interpretative stabilization.[24] Landscape design is also defined as an important factor of archaeological parks. The "Salalah recommendations" likewise highlight issues related to personnel and institutions necessary for an appropriate management of archaeological parks, also in relation to the important aspect of didactics to be performed within such sites. The "Salalah guidelines" further explain

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[23] Cf. Paardekooper, R. 2015, Archaeological Open-Air Museums in Europe. – In: *Archaeology and Crafts. Experiences and Experiments on traditional Skills and Handicrafts in Archaeological Open-Air Museums in Europe*, Proceedings of the VI. OpenArch-Conference in Albersdorf, Germany, 23.–27. September 2013. – Husum, 127–136. http://openarch.eu/work-packages/products/proceedings-book-about-archaeology-and-crafts-published

[24] In accordance to the "Salalah Recommendations" conjectural reconstructions can be made outside the archaeological areas, if they are clearly legible as such and well documented as well as reversible.

different steps of management planning and management implementation of archaeological parks or public archaeological sites.

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European strategies

The main European strategy concerning cultural heritage is the so-called *Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21st century* or short "Strategy 21" that was adopted in 2017.[25] It tackles the topics of protecting and promoting cultural heritage in general and not specifically archaeological heritage or even more precisely archaeological parks. It does, however, give some general recommendations in use and management of cultural heritage. Strategy 21 has three main components linked to a series of challenges (strategic goals) and recommendations on how to address the challenges and achieve goals. For the analysis of strategic challenges, a special analysis tool was used – SWOT analysis – a tool that inspects internal strengths and weaknesses and external opportunities and threats of the studied entities and helps to establish the direction and scope of the strategy.

Strategy 21 recommends an inclusive approach when dealing with cultural heritage – all stakeholders, from government institutions, local authorities and tourism workers to NGOs, volunteers and civil society. It encourages protection and promotion of heritage, mobility of professionals, promotion of modern (digital) as well as traditional skills needed in the cultural sector and aims to reinforce national and international cooperation. In regards to archaeological heritage or archaeological parks specifically, Strategy 21 does not give any direct recommendations, except to follow the accepted conventions and agendas when making strategies.

Following the European Year of Cultural Heritage (2018), the European Commission proposed a document called the *European Framework for Action on cultural heritage*[26]. The document aims to build up the momentum of the very successful European Year of Cultural

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[25] https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016806f6a03
[26] https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/5a9c3144-80f1-11e9-9f05-01aa75ed71a1

Heritage and further reinforce the connection to our common heritage. It proposes around 60 actions that are divided in five main themes:

- Cultural heritage for an inclusive Europe: participation and access for all
- Cultural heritage for a sustainable Europe: smart solutions for a cohesive and sustainable future.
- Cultural heritage for a resilient Europe: safeguarding endangered heritage
- Cultural heritage for an innovative Europe: mobilising knowledge and research
- Cultural heritage for stronger global partnerships: reinforcing international cooperation

Its agenda is therefore very similar to Strategy 21's methodology and also similarly broad – it does not stress specifically strategies concerning archaeological heritage or archaeological parks.

Equally broad is the *New European Agenda for Culture*[27], adopted in 2018 and defining the priorities of cultural heritage policies in the years 2019 – 2024. It focuses, similarly as the above mentioned strategies, on social, economic and external dimensions. It does not reference archaeological heritage or archaeological parks specifically.

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[27] https://ec.europa.eu/culture/document/new-european-agenda-culture-swd2018-267-final

European projects

Partners added a total of eleven EU projects to the spreadsheet, mostly concerning the promotion and interpretation of archaeological heritage. Four were cross-border projects, two were part of the Danube Transnational program and others were funded from different EU programs, such as EGP 2009-2014 and Creative Europe. The EU projects that were selected by the partners differ greatly in their objectives and themes and are as such hard to compare directly. Most of them focus exclusively on archaeological heritage, but not specifically archaeological parks. Their budgets vary from a couple of hundred thousand EUR to a few million EUR. In the following paragraphs, we will present the projects, their objectives, problems and achieved goals.

The EU project **"Iron Age Danube"** (2017-2019) is the only project to focus on archaeological landscapes[28]. Its objective was to foster sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage, especially archaeological heritage of the Iron Age period, by communicating a lively image of to the visitors, raising the awareness of the importance of both the visible and hidden archaeological monuments and helping stakeholders and general public to understand the way of living in the past and the needs of the heritage today. Special focus of the project was to consider archaeological landscapes as a whole and features that testify to the "monumentalization" of the landscape in the Iron Age period. Project objectives were to protect these archaeological monuments and landscapes as well as to foster their sustainable use for tourism. The main problem which the project tackled, was the protection of archaeological landscapes as a whole, and not specific sites. Beside the scientific studies that were part of the development of new strategies and tools for the protection, presentation and promotion of landscapes, the project also helped to develop actual

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[28] https://www.iron-age-danube.eu/

promotional materials, such as a cookbook of Iron age foods, a children's textbook and different fliers.[29]

The focus of the Interreg cross-border Slovenia – Croatia project **"Revived archaeological sites"** (2014-2015) was on the preservation and restoration of archaeological heritage, specifically archaeological sites, that already have elements of presentation. The objectives included the interpretation and popularization of the cultural heritage with archaeological research, interactive workshops and training in the field of heritage interpretation and experimental archaeology for different target groups, the inclusion of modern forms and methods of heritage interpretation on archaeological sites "*in situ*", linking partner sites and the exchange of experience and good practice (participation in events, workshops, lectures) and implementation of thematic lectures and workshops. The output included 5 revitalized archaeological sites, 2 expertly researched archaeological sites (one on the Slovenian and one on the Croatian side), 17 interactive experiential workshops, 1 film on the promotion of the archaeological park and 20 trained tourist guides and interpreters of heritage.[30]

Two EU projects, **"PArSJAd - Archaeological Park of the Northern Adriatic Sea"** (2010-2015) and "AS - Archaeology for all: revival of the Archaeological park Simonov zaliv" (2015-2016), helped to develop an archaeological park in Slovenia – "Archaeological park Simonov Zaliv". The first project (PArSJAd) focused on producing several archaeological publications, a database and methodological studies about the management of archaeological heritage and archaeological parks. In Slovenia, a conservation plan and a management plan were developed for the Archaeological parks of Simonov zaliv, Mošnje and Hrušica. Work was done for the public recognition of the archaeological parks. Some research and conservation of the remains were also done as part of the project.[31]

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[29] http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/iron-age-danube
[30] http://www.si-hr.eu/en2/map/rojstvo-evrope/
[31] http://www.parsjad-3d.eu/en/parsjad.html

The second project, **"AS - Archaeology for all"**, focused almost exclusively on the development of the "Archaeological park Simonov zaliv". Its main objective was to preserve and restore the archaeological monument of the Roman villa of Simonov zaliv, with the presentation/display of the monument as a whole, the living quarters of the villa with its mosaics as well as the now submerged adjacent port. At the same time, a visitor interpretation center was established on the site of the archaeological site. In order to increase and improve the accessibility of the monument, a program for the visitors with special needs and underwater tours of the port was designed and a tour guide app was developed. The project aimed to contribute to the local and regional development, expanding the tourist offerings of the Slovenian coastal region. Another objective was to contribute to the knowledge about the meaning of preserving cultural heritage, about its development potential and the particularities of its preservation and restoration. Education and training in the field of archaeological didactics and enhancing public awareness on the meaning of archaeological heritage with the aid of a public program of experimental archaeology was also performed. The results also include a new heritage trail for cyclists.[32]

Two of the input EU projects concern the Danube Limes, a fortified line that followed the border of the Roman Empire along the river Danube from Germany all the way to the delta at the Black Sea. The projects are "Danube Limes Brand" and "Living Danube Limes". The first project, **"Danube Limes Brand"** (2012-2014), focused on the Danube Limes as an ideal context through which to promote common identity and cultural heritage values in modern Southeast Europe. The project had the following objectives: long-term and sustainable preservation of Limes monuments through nominating new frontier section for World Heritage status in the Lower Danube countries, development of a joint action strategy for

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[32] Lazar, I. 2016, A short describtion of the project and project collaborators. – In: Lazar, I (ed.) 2016, AS Archaeology for all. Revival of the Archaeological park Simonov zaliv.

the Danube Limes from the Black Forest to the Black Sea, create brand modules for a Danube Limes destination and interregional cooperation in developing, improving and presenting individual Limes sites. The results were limited to an international conference of all the relevant partners and the promotion of local archaeological sites, which were connected to the Danube Limes.[33]

The second project, **"Living Danube Limes"**, is an ongoing project that will end at the end of 2022. The main objective of the project is the connection of the Danube region through its common Roman heritage. The project seeks to support its preservation through the creation of consciousness for the value of common heritage, while respecting local differences, particularities, and creating awareness that the Roman Danube Limes was not just a border fortification network, but also a vast trading zone with a lot of mobility. Another main objective of the project is laying the foundations for a future European Cultural Route traversing the entire Danube Region. The fostering of sustainable and eco-friendly tourism through tourism strategies specifically created for the Danube Limes region is another prime objective of the project Living Danube Limes. One of the products of the projects is a Roman Danube ship from the 4th century AD that will be reconstructed, using Roman tool replicas, and cruise down the Danube in 2022, with an international living-history crew on board. After the end of the project, the ship will be at the disposal of each project pilot-site for one year, in order to serve as attraction and motivation for further investment into the partners' pilot-site.[34]

Another EU project that also focused on Roman frontiers, this time in Britain and Germany, Bavaria, is the project **"Advanced Limes Applications"** (2016-2019). The project developed mobile applications for sites of the Roman Limes. Some of these sites already form part of

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[33] http://danubelimesbrand.org/
[34] https://www.facebook.com/LivingDanubeLimes/

the transboundary UNESCO World Heritage Site "Frontiers of the Roman Empire". The development allowed virtual 3D and 4D reconstructions and used augmented reality to make visitor interactions as engaging and informative as currently possible technologically.[35] The project didn't directly concern archaeological sites as such, but helped them develop tools for their promotion and presentation.

The project **"ArchaeoCentrum Bohemia-Bavaria"** (2017-2019) established an institution that constantly and extensively informs the general public about the common cultural and natural heritage in territory on the border of Czech Republic and Bavaria. ArchaeoCentrum is engaged in research and visualization of common heritage, which will give people from the project area a greater regional identity, which will lead to a conscious confrontation with common history. The main output of joint research is the creation of an experimental building space, where it is possible to verify procedures, craft tools, machines, etc. directly during the construction of replicas of real historic buildings. In addition to the above, numerous planned project activities will lead to the sustainable promotion of cross-border tourism. The completed ArchaeoCentrum is a medieval building space that functions as an experimental outdoor laboratory on the one hand and an attractive tourist destination on the other. It offers attractive, year-round excursions, lectures and workshops. It also has cross-border bilingual exhibitions.[36]

Another cross-border project **"International culture platform"** (2017-2020) works with the existing archaeological potential from Czech Republic and Austria, which it uses for a joint and interconnected presentation of the participating regions (South Bohemia, South Moravia, Vysočina and Lower Austria). The main project outputs include a reconstruction of an early medieval church (rotunda) from the Pohansko site (South Moravia), archoeskanzen

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[35] http://alapp.eu/en/
[36] https://www.archaeocentrum.eu/

Trocnov - presentation of the cultural heritage of the Middle Ages in the form of experimental archaeology, a joint presentation project for border museums and museum institutions and a promotional-educational program "The story of the border".[37]

The cross-border project **"ArcheON - Joint Development and Touristic Utilization of a Historical and Archaeological Offer in the Border Region Austria-Hungary"** is an Interreg cross-border project between Austria and Hungary. It focuses on the regions of South Burgenland (Austria) and Vas County (Hungary), both of which have a rich and unexplored archaeological potential. Combining the broad knowledge of the program area, the partners will develop a "methodology / manual" and then initiate a total of 6 research projects, during which they explore the most significant archaeological sites of the project area. On five archaeological sites, so called info points will be established. A joint bilateral scientific workgroup is set up, which monitors and evaluates the professional work being done and draws up a long-term professional cooperation. Building on new knowledge, a treasure map & travel guide and a guide application will be made. On the basis of these publications, multi-day, historical and archaeological common experience events will be created.[38]

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[37] https://www.at-cz.eu/at/ibox/pa-2-umwelt-und-ressourcen/atcz59_i_cult
[38] https://www.interreg-athu.eu/en/archeon/about-the-project/project-content/

The reconstruction of the temple of Isis or **Iseum in Szombathely** was made possible with the financial support of the EU. The reconstruction of the temple of Isis (henceforth: Iseum) took place between 2008 and 2011. The area was initially excavated in the 1950s and then again in the 2000s. The reconstruction was based on the following principles:

- visible distinction between parts reconstructed on sufficient information (restored to resemble the original form) with parts, which are based on hypothesis (stylized forms),
- the architectural reconstruction was built half a metre higher than the original remains[39]

In the light of previous experience, it became clear that the Iseum could only serve its purpose if there was a self-sufficient, independent institution behind it. To this end, the City Council established the "Iseum Savariense Centre of Research and Archaeological Collection" from the collaborators of the informal Iseum Team on 1 September 2010.[40]

The Iseum became a functional institution with the focus on the interpretation and promotion of archaeological heritage. The finds, unearthed during the excavations, were given a permanent exhibition place in the Iseum.

Displaying the artefacts in their place of finding also carries a particular message. On the one hand, objects have a deeper, more complex meaning when they are seen together with the space in which they were actually used: in this context, they are not simply displayed in a museum as artefacts, but as remains of the rich and interesting life in the sanctuary some 2,000 years ago. On the other hand, these objects truly enhance the authenticity of the reconstruction. In the case of the Iseum, the finds were not transferred to a museum off-site

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[39] Sosztarits, O. and B. Mohácsi 2018, Ancient heritage in a modern town – The role of the Iseum Savariense in the life of Szombathely. – In: *Interpret Europe 2008*, Conference 2018 – Proceedings, 160.
[40] Sosztarits, O. and B. Mohácsi 2018, Ancient heritage in a modern town – The role of the Iseum Savariense in the life of Szombathely. – In: *Interpret Europe 2008*, Conference 2018 – Proceedings, 161.

, rather a museum was built for the site and the finds. The validity of this principle was verified not long after the opening: in 2014, the Iseum won the 'Museum of the Year' award.[41]

The example of the Iseum shows the importance of presenting archaeological remains on the location, where they were found. Displaying them elsewhere robs them of their original context. The context of the find is usually very important for their interpretations. The reconstructed temple is less of an archaeological park, and more of an archaeological open-air museum,[42] but the general principles of preserving, interpreting and promoting archaeological heritage are the same.

Figure 2. The Iseum in Szombathely, Hungary (source: Sosztarits, O. and B. Mohácsi 2018, Ancient heritage in a modern town – The role of the Iseum Savariense in the life of Szombathely. – In: Interpret Europe 2008, Conference 2018 – Proceedings, fig. 10-11.).

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[41] Sosztarits, O. and B. Mohácsi 2018, Ancient heritage in a modern town – The role of the Iseum Savariense in the life of Szombathely. – In: *Interpret Europe 2008*, Conference 2018 – Proceedings, 162.
[42] https://exarc.net/archaeological-open-air-museum

Summary

Out of the ten contributed projects only two led directly to the creation of an archaeological park ("PArSJAd" and "AS - Archaeology for all"). Both of them focus on one archaeological site with the aim to create an archaeological park. All other projects focused on the presentation and promotion of archaeological heritage. The main challenges present in almost all projects are the differences between countries when it comes to the methodology for the presentation and interpretation of archaeological heritage. Bringing them on the same basis is often very hard or almost impossible. The presented EU projects are good examples of different approaches to the presentation and interpretation of archaeological heritage. The topic of deviating standards is true also in our case: in some of the partner countries, there are established "archaeological parks" or similar archaeological presentations, that wouldn't have that label in another country. Common guidelines on how to define an archaeological park have been defined on an international level,[43] but may have not yet reached the local or regional level. Most of them focus on the public and the promotion of heritage through different methods. This can include simple promotional materials, traditional exhibitions or innovative digital tools, for example apps. The ways for the promotion and interpretation of archaeological heritage are numerous, but we don't know which of them are more "effective". In these cases archaeological parks and other archaeological sites are more likely to be accessories to the project than the key material for inspiration.

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[43] https://whc.unesco.org/document/135364 (Draft Recommendations of the First International Conference of ICOMOS on Archaeological Parks and Sites, 23.-25. February 2015, Salalah, Sultanate of Oman). Cf. also the chapter *Charters and other doctrinal documents*.

National projects

Six out of eleven partner countries added a total of 15 national projects that led to the development of archaeological parks or enhanced already existing presentations on archaeological sites. In the following paragraphs, we will highlight some of the national projects following clear and well-defined objectives that led to the establishment of archaeological parks. These projects will serve as examples of different options of intervention, some also as examples of good practices.

The example from Austria, **Römerstadt Carnuntum**, is probably one of the best-known archaeological parks and one of the most visited archaeological sites in Central Europe. The park was built between 2000 and 2012 with the help of the *Bundesland Niederösterreich* (Province of Lower Austria). The total budget of 26 million EUR in that period was spent on excavations, reconstructions of buildings and the infrastructure of the archaeological park. From the year 2000 to 2012 the area where the archaeological park stands today, was excavated anew to obtain exact information about the building history and the chronology of settlement. In order to conserve the archaeological remains permanently, a new model was implemented by the Museum in cooperation with the authorities for the preservation of ancient monuments. They decided to reconstruct a Roman city quarter on the original location of archaeological remains. The reconstructions didn't damage the original remains, but were built on top of an intermediate layer, which serves as a buffer and a layer for protection. The reconstructions are also reversible and could be dismantled at any time in order to reveal the original remains. The aim of the reconstructions was to open a window back in time to the early 4th century AD. The reconstructed buildings were erected using methods of experimental archaeology, are fully functioning and are equipped with Roman era furniture. Roman tools were recreated and used in the building work, the clay tiles for the underfloor heating systems were fired in Carnuntum's own kiln, only old wood was used for roof constructions. Construction work itself was carried out using ancient craftsmen's

techniques. The interiors were designed following archaeological evidence as far as possible, with murals, flooring and furnishing elements being reconstructed based on relief depictions

Figure 3. Roman era reconstructions from Römerstadt Carnuntum (source: www.carnuntum.at).

from other sites. A Roman citizen's house, a Roman city mansion as well as public baths have been built as full reconstructions. The reconstructions are not museum objects, but rather self-explanatory presentations of ancient life, giving visitors clear and tangible access to the Roman past.[44]

The Archaeological Kulturpark Niederösterreich Betriebsgesellschaft m.b.H. operates the Roman City Carnuntum which includes the locations of the Roman City Quarter, the Heidentor (Heathen's Gate), the Civilian City's Amphitheatre and Gladiator Training Arena in Petronell-Carnuntum as well as the Military City's Amphitheatre and Museum Carnuntinum

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[44] https://www.carnuntum.at/en/press-corner (Press information, Roman City Carnuntum, 2018)

in Bad Deutsch-Altenburg. About 45% of their finances come from museum revenue and about 55% are subsidised by the Province of Lower Austria. Today, Römerstadt Carnuntum is one of the most visited cultural and tourism attractions in Lower Austria with about 180.000 guests per year.[45]

In order to make Carnuntum more accessible to visitors with disabilities, extensive improvements for barrier-free access were carried out in 2015. Accessibility in particular for wheel-chair users and vision impaired visitors has been improved with new tracks and tactile systems. Those with hearing impairment can make use of inductive systems more effectively than before, and a guide book in simple language is available for those with cognitive difficulties.[46]

The Roman City Carnuntum is an archaeological park that offers a visitor centre, infrastructure (parking, train line to Vienna), visitor programs, exhibitions, reconstructions on an extraordinary level and is itself a completely separate institution.

Additionally, the park was a catalyst for the development of the whole area in terms of identity building, for inter-municipal cooperation and networking and quality orientation in tourism services and the manufacturing of regional products. The strong link to the archaeological heritage is reflected, for example, in the branding of products and in numerous events relating to the Roman heritage. This was triggered by a 2011 state exhibition entitled "Conquer – Discover - Experience the Roman Carnuntum" with an investment volume of around 42 million euros and 550,000 visitors. A regional development association called "Römerland Carnuntum" (https://www.roemerland-carnuntum.at/) is

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[45] https://www.carnuntum.at/en/press-corner (Press information, Roman City Carnuntum, 2018)
[46] https://www.carnuntum.at/en/press-corner (Press information, Roman City Carnuntum, 2018)

primarily responsible for the continuation of these positive impulses and sees itself as a special supporter for the local communities.

Carnuntum is an example of multiple good practices on how to establish and run an archaeological park; of course, with a large enough budget. It can serve as an example of what is possible, what works and what is attractive to the general public.

The project "New life for the past", which ran from 2010 to 2013, helped to establish an **"archaeological park" in Radnevo** municipality, Bulgaria. Their budget was around 2 million EUR. The main goal of the project was to "support the development of tourist attractions" in the area. The project had two objectives. The first one was to improve an area within the municipality of Radnevo, to turn a barren part of the city into a beautiful and attractive park through hypothetical reconstructions of discovered archaeological remains from other sites, covering the periods from the Bronze Age to the Middle Ages. The second objective focused on the preservation and promotion of archaeological heritage, enriching the diversity of the local economy through the development of cultural tourism, turning archaeological and historical sites and events of the area into a tourist attraction and stimulating the creation of new tourism businesses.[47]

The development of the "archaeological park" included the basic infrastructure (paths), hypothetical reconstructions of archaeological objects (mostly buildings) and the installation of a security and monitoring system for controlling the tourist attractions. The establishment of the "archaeological park" was accompanied with regular press conferences, scientific conferences on the issues of promotion of cultural and natural heritage, holding events with historic reconstructions and experimental archaeology.

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[47] http://park-radnevo.bg/index.php/en/archaeological-park

The reconstructed buildings in the "archaeological park" include the following:

- entrance of a Byzantine fortress with a pair of rectangular towers,
- part of a wall from a Byzantine fortress from the 6th century,
- early Christian basilica from the village of Polski gradec,
- watchtower and a complex farm building from the Roman period,
- brick-layered tomb of the Roman era,
- reconstructions of graves, shrines, sacrifices and four burial pits.

Figure 4. Archaeological reconstructions from Radnevo (source: park-radnevo.bg/index.php/en/gallery/category/10-archaeological-park).

The "archaeological park" in Radnevo is not focused on one archaeological site in particular, but contains hypothetical reconstructions from multiple sites, mostly from the byzantine period. The "archaeological park" doesn't have any actual archaeological remains preserved *in situ* and is as such more of an archaeological theme park.

"Archäopark Vogelherd" is a project from Germany, region of Baden-Württemberg. The archaeological site is also part of the UNESCO World Heritage site "Caves and Ice Age Art in the Swabian Jura".[48] The archaeological park was established between 2011 and 2013 near the Palaeolithic cave site 'Vogelherdhöhle', which contained crafted artefacts of mammoth ivory. A visitor centre was constructed near the cave and houses a permanent archaeological exhibition, a café and a tourist shop. The most important part of the archaeological park is a round pathway that includes educational stops with presentations and interpretations of the Palaeolithic art, archaeological excavations, fire making and hunting. An important part is also the cave site itself.[49]

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[48] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1527/
[49] https://www.archaeopark-vogelherd.de/

Figure 5. Archeo park Vogelherdhöhle or 'bird stove cave' (source: Pixabay CC).

The "Archäopark Vogelherd" is a great example of a relatively small and complete archaeological park with all the necessary components. Its visitor centre has everything a tourist may need; the exhibition, café, shop, toilets... The main part of the park is the round pathway that explains the Palaeolithic way of life. The different locations include reconstructions and elements of experimental archaeology with the focus on hands-on experiences. The archaeological park is definitely an example of good practice and shows that a lot can be done for the presentation and interpretation of archaeological heritage without large-scale reconstructions.

Figure 6. Archeo park Vögelherd (source: www.archaeopark-vogelherd.de).

The **"Archaeological park Emona"** was established relatively recently and features archaeological sites from the Roman town of *Emona* within the capital city of Slovenia, Ljubljana. The main locations of the archaeological park are the "Emona house", the "Roman Wall" in Mirje and the "Early Christian centre". Part of the "Archaeological park Emona" are some small archaeological presentations of Roman remains, dotted around the city centre. During the period from 2011 and 2013 the different archaeological presentations were combined into "Archaeological park Emona" with the establishment of a common manager for all locations and the creation of a management plan. Part of the project was an extensive conservation-restoration work on the Roman remains, renovation of pathways on sites, the development of new visitor programs, tourist trail that connects the archaeologically presented remains of Emona and the increase of the accessibility of Emonan heritage for

people with special needs.[50] The "Archaeological park Emona" is an example of the presentation of archaeological remains within the city centre. It includes multiple locations that are a short walking distance from each other and are also connected to the local museum.

Figure 7. Archaeological park Emona (sources: www.visitljubljana.com, mgml.si).

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[50] Županek, B. et al. 2014, From plans to visitors: renovation and revitalisation of archaeological parks in Ljubljana. - *Journal for the protection of monuments 47-48*, p. 196-221.

Summary

The examples of "archaeological parks" presented in previous paragraphs show the different state of development of archaeological presentations in partners' countries. While most of the partners' countries didn't give any example of a national project concerning archaeological parks, possibly due to their absence, those that did included only a handful of examples. The pool is too small for any in depth analysis. Therefore, we choose to present only some examples. The presented "archaeological parks" show the different interpretations from partners' countries on what is an "archaeological park". The definitions are often not given or are unclear. Some of them include displayed archaeological remains, often coupled with reconstructions, while others focus on the visitor experiences and put the emphasis on visitor programs, like hands-on experimental archaeology. The common basis for all of them is archaeological heritage, but the way they present and interpret it, is left to the project managers and local experts. The main focus in all of them seems to be the "reconstruction of the past". In this way, they want to engage the visitor and bring the past closer to them. They do this with the help of physical and/or digital reconstructions. While physical reconstructions can be a great way to present the past, they can also come out as garish and fake, if not done properly. On the other hand, digital reconstructions are far easier (and cheaper) to make, but can be inaccessible to some parts of the public. The examples in previous paragraphs should serve as reminders that we already figured some things out, but we forgot to define a clear and common methodology for their implementation - exactly this is one of the goals of the ArcheoDanube project.

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Research papers and publications

Partners were asked to add at least one relevant research paper or publication that concerns archaeological parks. More than 13 papers were added to the spreadsheet, most of them concerning archaeological heritage and its presentation and interpretation. Only a few of them were directly concerned with archaeological parks. Instead of summarizing each one of them, only the most relevant findings and solutions from different papers will be presented in the following paragraphs. These serve as examples of good practices concerning the interpretation and presentation of archaeological heritage.

Management of the archaeological site/park

Multiple articles concerned themselves with the management of archaeological sites and parks. One example is a comprehensive study titled the "Management of an archaeological park" by Andreja Breznik. Her optimal model for an archaeological park includes the presentation of objects and surroundings with the help of physical entities, the presentation of the archaeological past with the help of live performance programmes, and scientific research activity including supplementary for-profit activities.[51] In her opinion, the two main purposes of an archaeological park are vivid presentations of past life and the significance of the archaeological heritage for contemporary societies. It should take place on an archaeological site with the help of archaeological remains, reconstructed structures and surroundings, other supplementary displays and "live" programmes. For her is not only about the presentation of the past, but moreover about the connection between the past and the present, which arouses visitor's interest. Also, Breznik argues, that representations must be based on preliminary scientific research.

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[51] Breznik, A. 2014, Managment of an archaeological park, 16.

Her research also reveals that multiphase development of complexes and activities is needed and that the state or local community should support the establishment and initial investment. The establishment of an archaeological park demands a local incentive, either by professional institutions, civil initiatives or by other subjects. It is crucial that the local and state authorities recognise the meaning of the incentive and support the project.[52]

The analysis of activities delivered by Breznik further shows that an archaeological park is a modern cultural-tourist product, comparable to other commercial offerings. Its advantage lies in the fact that the displays are not fictitious, but based on scientific findings.[53] An integral part of archaeological parks should also be a supplementary for-profit activity, such as shops, restaurants, snack bars, accommodation, facility rents, etc.[54] While non-profit organisations are the most suitable forms for managing the archaeological parks in the beginning, archaeological parks become an interesting investment at the developed stage, when the investment costs are already repaid and the product is highly recognisable on the market.[55]

When it comes to the revenue structure, it is expected that the operation of an archaeological park is not interesting for private for-profit organisations, while the initial investments should be substantially or completely covered by the state or by the local community. The archaeological park becomes interesting in the developed stage, when the investment costs are already repaid and the product is highly recognisable on the market.[56]

Another comprehensive study that focused on the management of archaeological sites is the "Planning for Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites: A Values-Based Approach" by Martha Demas. The methodology she developed focuses on archaeological

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[52] Breznik, A. 2014, *Managment of an archaeological park*, 188.
[53] Breznik, A. 2014, *Managment of an archaeological park*, 187.
[54] Breznik, A. 2014, *Managment of an archaeological park*, 18.
[55] Breznik, A. 2014, *Managment of an archaeological park*, 189.
[56] Breznik, A. 2014, Managment of an archaeological park, 189.

sites that are already recognised for having certain values and which have been given legal protection and public access. Her planning process is structured as a logical progression from the collection of information (phase 1), through assessment and analysis of all the factors that influence management of the site (phase 2), to decision making (phase 3).[57] The plan is further expanded in the following table:

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[57] Demas, M. 2002, Planning for Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites; A Value-Based Approach. – In: Teutonico, J. M. and G. Palumbo (eds.) 2002, *Management Planning for Archaeological Sites*, An International Workshop Organized by the Getty Conservation Institute and Loyola Marymount University 19-22 May 2000, Corinth, Greece, 29.

Figure 8. Flowchart showing Planning Process (source: Demas, M. 2002, Planning for Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites; A Value-Based Approach. – In: Teutonico, J. M. and G. Palumbo (eds.) 2002, (...), Fig. 1).

The major part of her methodology is value assessment. There are two broad categories of values attributed to archaeological sites. Historical, artistic, and research values are the traditional or core values, as defined by the professionals who have long had an academic or professional stake in sites. Natural, social, spiritual, symbolic, and economic values are

championed by a more diverse set of stakeholders, whose claims on archaeological sites are today a reality. It is these latter values that are often not sufficiently considered when assessing the significance of an archaeological site.[58]

Management plans should be an important factor when creating archaeological parks. They outline the process for the formation of the park and the organization for running the established institution. The establishment of an archaeological park is and will be a multiphase process where the initial investment comes from non-profit, local or governmental institutions. Investments can also come from EU projects, but are often limited to specific activities. The manager of the archaeological park must have the funding and staff for its further development and growth. All of this must be outlined in the management plan. Its importance is therefore crucial when planning the formation and functioning of an archaeological park.

Communication on the archaeological site

Communication with the visitor through archaeological presentation and interpretation should be the foundation of any archaeological park or any other archaeological site that is open to the public. None of the partner countries had any communication templates or plans in place that would serve this purpose. Neither did they have any interpretation plans. It seems that the establishment of archaeological parks mostly focused on the management and conservation of archaeological remains, less on the communication with the visitor or the different methods of archaeological interpretation. The article "Communication of the Absence: Possible Instruments. On-site Communication Project for the Archaeological Area 'La Cuma' of Monte Rinaldo" by Irina Ivanova tackles the issue of communication for the archaeological area 'La Cuma' in Italy. She uses the term "Communication of the absence"

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[58] Demas, M. 2002, Planning for Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites; A Value-Based Approach. – In: Teutonico, J. M. and G. Palumbo (eds.) 2002, (...), 35-36.

or in other words, how to communicate something to the visitor that is not there, is missing. When it comes to archaeological objects, the missing part is usually the larger part of former objects, from which only small fragments remain (foundations, …). She sees the problem in making the ruins understandable for visitors and tries to find tools that would be the most efficient in making the archaeological remains readable to the public.[59] In making the site of 'La Cuma', which already has some archaeological presentations, more attractive, she adapts the following strategies:

- The communication tools should be as non-invasive as possible.
- Accessibility and mobility of the visitor should be taken into consideration.
- Reconstructions, physical or not, should be directly associated with the original preserved remains and the surrounding landscape.
- Reconstructions are mostly addressed to the non-expert visitors and must have an aesthetically pleasing appearance as well as being scientifically credible.
- The new communication tools should be effective and efficient.[60]

The authors solutions for improving the communication on the archaeological site 'La Cuma' include the removal of the coverings over archaeological remains, itinerary reorganization, visual reconstructions and new informative panels. The roof coverings over archaeological remains only confused the visitor and provided wrong information. With their removal, the visibility of the displayed archaeological remains increases. Each structure on the site will have different coloured flooring that will highlight them compared to the surrounding terrain (grass). A new circular itinerary through the site would lead the visitor to all the important structures. At the beginning of the path a scaled model of the reconstructed site will be presented. The model will serve as a tool that will communicate to the visitor on what is going to be explored. In parts of the site, binocular lenses will be installed, through which

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[59] Ivanova, I. 2018, Communication of the Absence: Possible Instruments. On-site Communication Project for the Archaeological Area 'La Cuma' of Monte Rinaldo. – *Groma* 3-2018, 1.
[60] Ivanova, I. 2018, Communication of the Absence: Possible Instruments. On-site Communication Project for the Archaeological Area 'La Cuma' of Monte Rinaldo. – *Groma* 3-2018, 4, 5.

the visitor could observe the graphic reconstruction of the site in its most prosperous period. Compared to the scaled model, this solution, maintaining a non-invasive nature, allows visitors to associate the reconfigured image directly to the visible architectural remains, restoring their meaning and bringing back the monument to its context.[61] With the adopted solutions, the archaeological site increases its visibility and enhances readability to the visitor. As far as we know, the solutions were not yet implemented on the site. Nevertheless, they are an example on how to transform an archaeological site by the means of simple and efficient communication tools.

Communication outside the archaeological site

Communicating with the visitor and the general public is increasingly important also outside the archaeological site. The communication that takes place online, through social media and website interactions, can be as important as other, more traditional ways of reaching visitors. A short study "Exploring Archaeological Organizations' Communication on Facebook: A Review of MOLA's Facebook Page" by I. Kelpšiene on the interaction of an archaeological institution's Facebook website showed that being active and engaged with the audience helped foster more community participation.[62] More community interaction increased the outreach of the site and helped disseminate the information to more users. Another study by A. B Fernandez called ""But will there be visitors?" Public outreach efforts using social media and online presence at the Côa Valley Museum and Archaeological Park (Portugal)", focused on the 'Coa Valley' rock art complex, its museum and archaeological park, also included the participation of an archaeological institution on social media. They found out that the major challenge in the online presence is to capture the attention of an audience constantly bombarded by large amounts of information while, at the same time,

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[61] Ivanova, I. 2018, Communication of the Absence: Possible Instruments. On-site Communication Project for the Archaeological Area 'La Cuma' of Monte Rinaldo. – *Groma, Volume 3-2018*, 6-9.
[62] Kelpšiene, I. 2019, Exploring Archaeological Organizations' Communication on Facebook: A Review of MOLA's Facebook Page. – *Advances in Archaeological Practice 7 (2)*, 213.

effectively sharing meaningful, pedagogic and promotional content that can also boost visits to the "real thing".[63] To capture the attention of the audience on Facebook, they posted evocative images with associated captions that try to present relevant information, in an exciting and educational manner, on activities carried out by the Museum organised by the Education Service, or how to visit the three sites that are open to the public. Captions often included a "find out more" link pointing to more lengthy news and reports or to the bibliographical archive area of the website. They also branched out to different social media platforms, such as YouTube and Twitter.[64]

Promotion on social media is becoming a new norm when it comes to cultural tourism. Some cultural institutions, mostly museums, have already joined the cause. Others have yet to form an "online presence". In conclusion, the dissemination of information over social media could be a possible driver for cultural tourism.

Accessibility of cultural heritage for persons with special needs

Accessibility has become an important topic when it comes to the access of cultural heritage to the less privileged. The norm is certainly to make cultural heritage accessible to all. One of the fundamental objectives of the project "AS. Archaeology for All" was to ensure equal access to archaeological remains offered by the "Archaeological park Simonov zaliv" in Slovenia. The intention was to transform or adapt the contents of the archaeological park for visitors with different needs. In adapting the contents, the principles of multisensory learning were taken into account, as well as the guidelines for drafting easily readable materials. The solutions were divided into four sections: (1) adapted materials on the theme

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[63] Fernandes, A.B. 2018, "But will there be visitors?" Public outreach efforts using social media and online presence at the Côa Valley Museum and Archaeological Park (Portugal). - *Internet Archaeology 47*. (url: https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.47.5)
[64] Fernandes, A.B. 2018, "But will there be visitors?" Public outreach efforts using social media and online presence at the Côa Valley Museum and Archaeological Park (Portugal). - *Internet Archaeology 47*. (url: https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.47.5)

of Romans in present-day Istria, (2) adapted guided tours of the Simonov zaliv archaeological park and a dramatic re-enactment of Roman life, (3) adapted workshops and materials, and (4) a multi-sensory exhibition of photographs taken during the workshop designed according to the principles of design for all. Four workshops titled "I Smell, Feel and Taste the Antiquity", intended for people with a mental disorder, autistic disorder, physical impairment and visitors from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds, were undertaken.[65] Adapting the presentations of archaeological heritage is certainly not an easy task and should be conducted with professionals in the field. They can provide guidelines on how to adapt the content of archaeological presentations. and for which particularities to watch for. Small but essential details, such as easily readable text or accessible paths without steps, can make a significant difference and can also be helpful for those visitors without special needs.

Reconstructions or no reconstructions

Reconstructions are a hot-topic issue in archaeological presentation in Europe and probably elsewhere in the world. There are many different types of reconstructions, physical, digital, partial, experimental, on-site, off-site… They all have one thing in common: they try to imitate (reconstruct) the past that is no longer existent. The suggestions for archaeological reconstructions are often met with the question: are they worth it? Researchers from Spain asked precisely that question when they researched the topic of prehistoric reconstructions. Their basic hypothesis was: given that most people find it difficult to conceptualise physical space, a visit to a reconstructed archaeological site should help them to reach a better understanding of that space.[66] To test this hypothesis they tried to compare the new

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[65] Kiswarday, R. V., Kermauner, A. and K. Darlјić 2016, Archaeological heritage for all – accessability of cultural heritage for persons with special needs. – In: Lazar, I (ed.) 2016, *AS Archaeology for all. Revival of the Archaeological park Simonov zaliv*, 144.
[66] Masriera Esquerra, C. 2007, Presenting archaeological heritage to the public: ruins versus reconstructions. - *EuroREA* 4/2007, 41.

knowledge gained by visitors to a site with physical reconstructions and to a site without physical reconstructions that has only "preserved archaeological remains".[67] They designed a survey that the visitor would partake in before and after the visit to the site. The same surveys would also give them information on variables such as the interviewees' sex, their age and level of education, as well as on how satisfactory and/or worthwhile they had considered their visit. The results were interesting when analysing the profiles of the visitors. According to the results, the majority of those who visit reconstructed sites tend to have a lower level of education, while preserved sites receive more highly educated visitors. For many highly-educated people, a visit to an archaeological site was linked to the notion of a ruin, with all its accompanying overtones of romance and mystery. The results of their research also showed that people always learn from visiting reconstructed sites. The surveys from the sites without reconstructions and with only preserved remains, on the other hand, not only show no evidence of learning having taken place, but also actually raise the possibility that such visits increase confusion: in other words, that people understand less as a result. What is more interesting and this is what their research indicates, that the higher educated visitors that visited preserved sites without reconstructions are leaving the sites with less understanding than they had on the way in. Reconstructed sites were also better for providing "satisfaction" about the visit than other sites with only preserved archaeological remains.[68] The survey was limited to only a handful of sites of a certain archaeological period and to the number of visitors, but is nonetheless an interesting look into the meaningfulness of different archaeological presentations and their target groups. More surveys of this kind should be done to analyse which types and what methods of presentation are needed for the successful interpretation of archaeological heritage.

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[67] Consolidated wall, fundations, architectural archaeological remains in the open.
[68] Masriera Esquerra, C. 2007, Presenting archaeological heritage to the public: ruins versus reconstructions. - *EuroREA* 4/2007, 45.

3D-reconstructions

An alternative approach to presenting archaeological heritage to the public are 3D reconstructions. The project "PANTHEON 3D, an initiative in Three-Dimensional Digitization of Roman Cultural Heritage", focused on 3D scanning, printing and promotion of archaeological artefacts. By 3D digitizing Roman artworks depicting deities and mythological figures in the collection of the National Museum of Unification in Alba Iulia they built a virtual assembly and an interactive 3D platform. The advantages of 3D scanning artefacts are the documentation of the smallest detail of the object, archiving of objects threatened by deterioration and improving the accessibility of collections. The technology can also be used to replicate or complete damaged artefacts.

The Pantheon 3D programme aimed to create accurate scaled copies of their most representative artefacts, to be used in hands-on interactions, specially aimed at visually impaired people and also to children of all ages. These replicas can also be used within their museum and can be part of worldwide educational experiences, as subject of art history lessons for example and also for uses within the research community.[69] 3D reconstructions are a non-invasive approach to heritage protections that can also benefit its promotions and dissemination to the general public. With the help of 3D-printing, replicas can be created in a fast and efficient way. The technology is mostly used in museums and is more suited for enclosed exhibitions than open-air archaeological parks.[70]

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[69] Timofan, A., C. Suteu, R. Ota, G. Bounegru, L. Ilie, R. Ciobanu, D. Anghel, C. Pavel and D. Burnete 2018, PANTHEON 3D, an initiative in Three-Dimensional Digitization of Roman Cultural Heritage. – *Studia Universitatis Babeş-Bolyai Digitalia* 63/2, 73.

[70] Another method that we already touched on are digital 3D reconstructions of sites, buildings or landscapes, which could be viewed through special binoculars and be implemented on open-air archaeological sites. So-called archaeo-stereoscopes were used in the Interreg project "Cross-border destination of cultural and green tourism Claustra Alpium Iuliarum (CLAUSTRA+)". On some sites of the Roman fortified barriers Claustra Alpium Iuliarum stereoscopes were installed, through which the visitor can look at the 3D reconstructions of the sites or the now missing wall within the surrounding landscape. This simple and interactive technology could help the visitor imagine, how the landscapes or sites looked in the past and get a better fell for the archaeological heritage that surrounds him. More info: https://claustra.org/sl/

Other selected research papers and publications

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Županek, B., K. Bobek, P. Šenk, P. Filipič and T. Bregar 2014, Od načrtov do obiskovalcev : prenova in revitalizacija arheoloških parkov v Ljubljani / From plans to visitors: renovation and revitalisation of archaeological parks in Ljubljana. – *Varstvo spomenikov / Journal for the protection of monuments* 47/48, 196–221.

Summary

In this chapter we presented relevant research and publications concerning archaeological parks and the promotion of archaeological heritage in general. A significant part of creating an archaeological park is the management plan, which outlines its establishment and organization. But, we should not ignore the importance of also creating a proper communication plan for the interpretation of archaeological heritage on the site. How we present the site to the visitor is as important if not more, than the management and conservation of archaeological remains. A helpful method for making the archaeological remains more readable to the visitor are reconstructions. These can be in multiple different forms, physical, digital, on-site, off-site... What is important is that they are credible, don't damage the original archaeological remains and that they don't give false impressions. The communication or promotion of archaeological heritage is also important outside the site, especially on social media. New approaches to communicating with the public will have to be developed to reach as many interested parties as possible in a sea of information and disinformation. There are far more issues, problems and solutions for the presentation and interpretation of archaeological heritage that was presented in this chapter, but including everything could only be a subject for an even more extensive study. What we outlined should only be taken as examples of some good practices, possibilities and also dangers when it comes to the presentation and interpretation of archaeological heritage.

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National legislation

Austria

In the following chapter we present selected paragraphs of the *Federal Act on the Protection of Monuments Due to Their Historic, Artistic or Other Cultural Significance or Monument Protection Act* that represent essential information and guidelines regarding issues of preservation and protection, permission, investigation, ownership and signage in Austria.[71] The original version of the act is from **1923** and was the object of several changes until the last one in 2020.

The act does not offer any definitions related to archaeological sites or archaeological parks. According to "the law § 1. (1) the provisions of this Federal Act apply to man-made immovable and movable objects (including remains and traces of creative human intervention and artificially constructed or moulded ground formations) of historic, artistic or other cultural significance ("monuments"), if, due to this significance, their preservation is in the public interest. This significance may be due to the objects per se, but may also arise due to their relationship to, or location in relation to, other objects."

In § 1 (2) **preservation** is defined as being in the public interest if, from a supraregional or, for the time being, only a regional (local) point of view, the monument is a cultural good, the loss of which would amount to an impairment of the stock of Austrian cultural goods as a whole with respect to quality as well as sufficient abundance, diversity and distribution. Furthermore, it is fundamental whether (and to what extent) the preservation of the monument would enable historic documentation. (5) Taking into account the results of the relevant scientific research, it is incumbent upon the Federal Monuments Authority to decide whether there is a public interest in the preservation of an individual monument, an

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[71]https://bda.gv.at/fileadmin/Medien/bda.gv.at/SERVICE_RECHT_DOWNLOAD/Monument_Protection_Art.pdf

ensemble or a collection as well as whether (or to what extent) it should (also) be considered a unit to be preserved as a whole. The valuation contained in the lists of monuments which are kept and produced by the Federal Monuments Authority must be taken into account when selecting objects to be placed under monument protection. Generally, recognised international valuation criteria may be used as part of this evaluation. If research into monuments – in particular in the case of archaeological monuments which have not yet been excavated – has not yet been completed to a sufficient extent, a determination of whether there is a public interest in the preservation of the monuments is only permitted if scientific research documents show that it is at least probable that the requirements for placing the objects under monument protection will be met and failing to do so would endanger the preservation of the monuments in an intact state; such a placement under protection may also be limited in duration. (6) The determination of a public interest in the preservation of a monument must be based on the condition of the monument at the point when the monument protection becomes legally effective.

§ 5 (1) The destruction or alteration of a monument pursuant to § 4 para. 1 requires the **permission** of the Federal Monuments Authority, unless such measures are taken due to imminent danger (§ 4 para. 2). The onus of proof that the reasons put forward for the destruction or alteration are justified lies with the applicant. In case of requests for permission for alterations, the applicant must submit appropriate plans in a sufficient extent; this does not apply to requests pursuant to para. 2. The Federal Monuments Authority must weigh up all reasons put forward by the applicant, or which have been observed ex officio, which support the argument for destruction or alteration against those reasons which support the argument for preservation of the monument in an unaltered state. The Federal Monuments Authority may grant permission for parts of a request. If permission is requested for alterations which would, at the same time, secure the long term economic preservation of the object, this circumstance must be awarded special consideration. As far as the future economic preservation and use of a park or garden could be endangered or noticeably

impaired, the requests must be granted, unless the alteration requested would result in the destruction of the park or garden per se or fundamental parts thereof.

Without making direct reference to this, the *Federal Monument Protection Act* states that **investigations** (including excavations) are carried out by organs of local authorities, including their museums, collections or other scientific institutions and after approval by the Federal Monument Office.

§ 27. (1) The **owner** of an immovable object within the meaning of this Federal Act is deemed to be the person entered into the land registry as the owner. The land registry within the meaning of this Federal Act also means the railway registry. The person holding building rights is deemed to be the person entered into that part of the land registry dealing with building rights.

The act has no provisions for conservation plans or management plans for cultural properties, but in relation to their **signage**. § 12. For the information of the public, a sign (plaque, adhesive sticker, stamp etc.) may be affixed to movable and immovable objects under monument protection to indicate this fact. In any case, the sign must be designed in such a way that it shows the federal coat of arms as well as the insignia for "monument protection" pursuant to Annex 1: a part of a column enclosed within a circle. Detailed provisions concerning the form and issue of the sign, the obligation to tolerate the affixing of the sign etc. may be laid down by the Federal Minister for Education, Art and Culture by regulation.

Paragraph 15 of the *Federal Monument Protection Act*, provides for the Monument Advisory Council, a body to advise the Federal Monument Office (or the Federal Ministers for Education, Art and Culture) on the solution of questions of monument protection and

preservation. The Monuments Advisory Council recommends experts in **spatial planning**, for the composition of the committee.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The main act for cultural heritage conservation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the *Zakon o provedbi odluka Komisije/Povjerenstva za zaštitu nacionalnih spomenika uspostavljene prema Aneksu 8. Općeg okvirnog sporazuma za mir u Bosni i Hercegovini* from 2002 with several subsequent changes.[72]

The act regulating building activities outside national monuments is the *Zakon o odobravanju građenja van granica nacionalnih spomenika odnosno van privremenih granica i provođenju mjera zaštite* from 2008.

Bulgaria

The *Cultural Heritage Act* in Bulgaria[73] is from 2009, with some later changes. Article 6 (1) defines as part of Cultural Heritage "terrestrial, underground and underwater archaeological sites and reserves". Article 7 describes the concept of Cultural Value as "material evidence of human presence and activity that has scientific or cultural value". Article 48 (d) regulates the concept of **archaeological reserve** and article 146 (1) defines **archaeological site**, which "are all movable and immovable material traces of human activity from past epochs, located or discovered in the earth layers, on their surface, on land and underwater, for which the main sources of information are field research."

Namely article 48 (1) defines immovable cultural heritage with respect to its spatial structure and territorial extent, as:

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[72] http://kons.gov.ba/data/Novi%20dokumenti/Zakoni/Zakon_FBiH_prov_odluka_Komisije_BOS_integralna.pdf
[73] https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2135623662

1. Single

2. Grouping:

   a) an ensemble - territorially defined structure of cultural heritage objects, the elements of which are bound by certain logical, spatial and aesthetical connections between one another and with the surrounding environment.

   b) a complex - a subset of the ensemble, where the elements are functionally connected to one another.

   c) serial - consisting of two or more cultural heritage objects, with no regard to their location, but connected through clear cultural, social, historical and/or functional factors.

   d) historical settlement - an urbanized structure, saturated with cultural-historical heritage from one or more eras.

   e) historical zone - a defined urban or extra-urban, underground or underwater territory (or part of a water area), saturated with cultural and historical heritage from one or more eras.

   f) archaeological reserve - definable territory or part of a water area, saturated with exposed or exposable archaeological cultural heritage from studies under or on the surface, including archaeological structures, layers and cultural layers.

Article 19 (1, 3) defines procedures for **establishment of protection** on a cultural property. The National Institute for Immovable Cultural Heritage (NINKN) shall prepare preliminary and complex assessments and motivated proposals for declaring and granting the status of immovable cultural values. According to article 58 (1) the declaration of sites, which can be determined as immovable cultural values, shall be carried out by an order of the Minister of Culture upon proposal of the director of NINKN, on the basis of the preliminary assessment under art. 57, para. 3 and 4. The proposal includes preliminary categorization, classification and temporary regimes for protection of these sites. (4) Any natural or legal person may

make a proposal for declaring real estate objects to the Ministry of Culture. The proposal can also be made through the relevant regional inspectorate for protection of cultural heritage. Art. 79. (1) The regime for protection of the immovable cultural value shall be determined by the act for its declaration or for granting of status.

General **principles of protection and conservations** are exposed in article 3 (1) as: "This law has the aim of creating a suitable environment in order to preserve and protect the cultural heritage, sustainably develop a policy for its preservation and guarantee an equal access of citizens to cultural heritage by following the principles listed hereafter:

1. equal treatment of all different kinds of cultural heritage when carrying out its protection
2. decentralization of the management and financing of the protection activities
3. publicity and transparency in management the protection activities"

After Article 8 (1) the protection of cultural heritage is a systemic process of finding, studying, identification, documentation, registration, conservation, restoration and adaptation. (2) Protection of cultural heritage is a system of measures with the aim of preserving it for the society.

The Bulgarian *Cultural Heritage Act* has several provision for **conservation management plans**, namely:

"Article 12. The state policy in the area of the cultural heritage is directed by the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers:

[...]

2. Approves plans for protection and management of immovable cultural heritage

Article 14. The Minister of Culture, or a person appointed by him:

[...]

commissions and approves protection and management plans for immovable cultural heritage.

Article 19. NINKN drafts proposals of plans for protection and management, expert reports, plan concepts, pilot projects and others regarding immovable cultural heritage by request from natural or legal persons;

Article 81. (1) Subject of the protection and management plan are all actions for conservation and sustainable development of the immovable cultural heritage in its boundaries and protected territory (as defined by the act of declaration of the site for cultural heritage), applying the principles of integrated conservation.

(2) In the protection and management plan of single or a common grouping of cultural heritage sites are to be defined:

1. general characteristic of the protected territory for the protection of the cultural heritage;

2. aim and organization of the management;

3. short and long term action plan for the actions of preserving the cultural heritage;

4. financing of the activities of the plan

5. partner involvement in the process of the plan implementation

6. conditions and recommendations for implementing the activities in the plan

7. monitoring system for the protected territory and ensuring possibility of emergency response operation in it

8. management control system of the plan implementation."

The aim in content of the conservation management plans is further defined in the bylaw *Regulation on the scope, structure, contents and methodology of the establishment of protection and management plans of a single or a group of immovable cultural heritage*[74] from 2011 as follows:

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[74] https://www.lex.bg/bg/laws/ldoc/2135721277

"Article 3 (1) Subject of the protection and management plan are all actions for protection and sustainable development of the cultural heritage in its borders and protected zone, as defined in the act of acknowledgement as heritage, by applying the principles of integrated conservation.

(2) In the protection and management plan are to be included all regimes for protection of the immovable cultural heritage and its protected zone, as well as specific rules and regulations regarding the development plan of the territory in which they are situated.

Article 4 (1) Protection and management plans are made for a 20 year period, including a 5 year long implementation plan and 1 year working programme.

Article 8 (1) The methodology for the development of a protection and management plan is a system of principles and methods to organize the actions of the plan's development in relation to the classification of the immovable cultural heritage and is based on:

1. immovable heritage research results;

2. analysis and evaluation of:

a) current condition, actions taken and the management system of the immovable cultural heritage

b) existing and potential threats that can damage or destroy the immovable cultural heritage

c) cultural, social and economical factors and the potential of the immovable cultural heritage as a sustainable development resource.

(2) The methodology for the plan's development has the following purposes:

1. accurately reflect the aims and conditions to the plan;

2. identification of priorities;

3. development of a protection and management system and defining intervention plans;

4. following-up on the results of the plan implementation through the creation of evaluation criteria and indicators."

Conditions for executors of archaeological research and restoration works are in the Bulgarian *Cultural Heritage Act* defined as follows:

"Article 164. (1) Conservation and restoration actions, as well as actions for adapting cultural heritage are to be undertaken by experts, or under supervision of experts, registered in the registry outlined in Article 165.

(2) In the registry an expert can be registered, that has a master's degree in following fields:

1. specialization in the area of conservation and restoration, additionally the expert should have at least 3 years of experience in the field;

2. "Architecture", having specialized in conservation and preservation of immovable cultural heritage, additionally the expert should have at least 3 years of experience in the field or "Architecture" and 5 years of experience in the field of restoration and conservation of immovable cultural heritage;

3. experts with various specialization in a field that has direct application in the conservation and restoration works and have at least 5 years of experience in the said field;

(3) Persons that do not meet the experience criteria can work on conservation and restoration activities only under supervision of experts included in the registry.

Article 165. The Ministry of Culture creates and supports a public registry of experts, that can carry out conservation and restoration actions in their respective field under conditions, set out by a regulation of the Minister of Culture."

More detailed conditions for execution of archaeological research and restoration works are defined in the following bylaws: *Regulation N-00-001, 14th of February 2011, on performing archaeological research on terrain*[75] and *Regulation N-3, 6th of April 2011, on the conditions*

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[75] "Article 5 When carrying out archaeological works:
1. Objects are studied in the context of the surrounding environment.
2. The study of the archaeological object should not cover a greater area and volume than needed for the study and protection.
3. Non-destructive methods and techniques are to be prioritized.
4. A full-scale archaeological study by the method of excavation is allowed when:

and order for the creation and support of a public registry of the persons, who have right to carry out conservation and restoration activities,[76] both from 2011.

In relation to **ownership** of archaeological finds the Bulgarian *Cultural Heritage Act* foresees:

"Article 2 (3) Cultural heritage may be public or private property. They can be owned by the state, municipalities, Bulgarian Orthodox Church or other registered religions, as well as by legal and natural persons.

Article 2a (1) Cultural heritage, archaeological findings (as defined in Article 146 (1)), coming from the land and sea territory of Bulgaria, are public state property.

(2) Cultural heritage, the ownership rights on which were exercised based on the Law on Municipal Ownership, are owned by the respective municipality.

(3) Cultural heritage, the ownership rights on which were exercised based on a legal deal by a natural or legal person, or through other means, and which is not public state or municipal property, is private property.

Article 86 (1) For the immovable cultural heritage - state or municipal property, a concession agreement can be made, following the Law on Concessions and the provisions of this law.

(2) When issuing and implementing a concession agreement for an immovable cultural heritage, all provisions regarding the preservation and integrated conservation are to be followed strictly.

(3) Either a single, several single ones or a common grouping of cultural heritage sites can be subject of a concession agreement.

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a) there is a possibility that the object could be destroyed
b) there is a need of integrated conservation
c) there are planned excavation works in order to settle a scientific undertaking
Article 15 (1) The majority of operations during archaeological works - uncovering and dismantling of the archaeological structures, are to be carried out by hand only."
For the regulation cf. https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2135720867
[76] "Article 2 (1) Conservation and restoration of material cultural heritage is a systemic process of activities, aiming to prevent destruction, stabilizing its condition, as well as enabling their perception and evaluation, whilst maintaining their authenticity to the maximum extent.
(2) Carrying out activities on conservation and restoration requires specialized knowledge in different areas of art, science and technology, and its practice represents a personal responsibility."
For the regulation cf. https://www.lex.bg/bg/laws/ldoc/2135726985

[...]

(5) The territory given through a concession agreement is to be defined through a detailed plan, following the provisions of protection for the specific cultural heritage.

Article 181 (1) The state is responsible for the lasting **signage** of immovable cultural heritage sites that are part of the World Heritage List through identification plaques/signs, imprinted with the World Heritage Logo and UNESCO log, as well as the date that the site was declared cultural heritage.

(2) The owners of immovable cultural heritage of state importance are responsible for the lasting signage of the site.

(3) At their will, owners of other categories of immovable cultural heritage can provide signage.

(4) Appearance and contents of the signs on the identification plaques follows a model, pre-defined and approved by the minister of culture.

With regards to cultural heritage protection within **spatial planning** there are additional regulations and clarifications of the Law on Cultural Heritage state: [...] 10. "Integrated conservation" includes a range of measures, aiming to eternalize the cultural heritage as a part of the respective environment, crafted by people and nature, and the usage and adaptation of the sites for the needs of the society.

Croatia

The field of cultural heritage protection is in Croatia regulated by the *Law on protection and preservation of cultural heritage* (*Zakon o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara*)[77] from 1999, with several later modifications. There is missing a specific definition of what is an

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[77] https://www.zakon.hr/z/340/Zakon-o-za%C5%A1titi-i-o%C4%8Duvanju-kulturnih-dobara

archaeological site but in articles n. 2 is written: cultural goods are archaeological sites and archaeological zones, landscapes and their parts that testify the presence of man in space and which have an artistic, anthropological and historical value.

Article 6 contains the definition of what an **archaeological park** is, namely: "Archaeological park is a researched, protected and presented archaeological site or its part that includes informative and didactic components of presentation and interpretation in order to raise awareness of the importance of archaeological heritage."

Article 4 defines that "owners and holders of rights to cultural property, and other holders of cultural property are responsible for the **protection and preservation** of cultural goods. For the protection and preservation of cultural goods, for determining protection measures and supervision over their implementation are responsible the next bodies: bodies of state administration, local self-government bodies and local self-government bodies in the field of culture, spatial planning and spatial planning, environmental protection, construction, housing and communal services, tourism, finance, home affairs and justice in accordance with law and other regulation. All citizens are obliged to take care of the protection and preservation of cultural property."

In Article 5 we ca find what "the purpose of the **protection** of cultural goods is:
- the protection and preservation in pristine and original condition and transmission of cultural goods to future generations
- creating more favourable conditions for the survival of cultural goods and taking the measures necessary for their regular maintenance
- preventing any action that could directly or indirectly change the properties, shape, meaning or appearance of a cultural property and thereby jeopardize its value

- prevention of illegal actions and illegal trade in cultural goods and control over the export and import of cultural goods

- establishing the conditions that cultural goods according to their purpose and importance serve the needs of the individual and the general interest."

Article 57 defines, when the preparation of a **conservation plan** is compulsory: "in order to protect and preserve the cultural and historical whole, it is obligatory to make a conservation plan for the area."

All interventions on cultural heritage may be undertaken only with the prior **approval** of the conservation department, which must establish special protection conditions before issuing the approval. The issued permit expires after a period of three years. Research, restoration, conservation, maintenance and restoration of cultural property may be carried out only with the **permission** of the Ministry of Culture if the natural person has the **appropriate education and experience** gained in working on cultural property while a legal person has a permit to perform activities if it provides a natural person with appropriate education to perform the activity.

If a cultural property has no **owner**, the owner becomes the Republic of Croatia. Every cultural good that is found under the land surface, in the sea or in water is property of the Republic of Croatia. A building representing a cultural property may be ceded for management and use to local / regional self-government units at their request.

The **management plan** is adopted for the purpose of cultural property management and contains an analysis of the situation, management objectives, activities for the implementation of objectives and indicators for the implementation of the plan. The Minister of Culture may, for archaeological parks and archaeological sites, make a decision on

entrusting them to the management of a local / regional self-government or to a legal entity founded by the Republic of Croatia, with the obligation to prepare and adopt a management plan within one year. Management plans must be prepared for cultural goods that are inscribed on the World Heritage List and in the Endangered World Heritage List. Each management plan is adopted with the prior consent of the Minister of Culture.

Spatial planning documents may be issued only with the prior consent of the competent authority confirming that it is in accordance with the cultural heritage conservation strategy issued by the conservation department.

Czech Republic

The Czech *Act on State Landmark Conservation No. 20/1987* (*Zákon o státní památkové péči č.20/1987 Sb.*),[78] with succeeding changes, defines an **archaeological find** as follows (§ 23, point 1): "an archaeological find means an object (a set of objects) that is a document or remnant of the life of man and his activities from the beginning of his development up to modern times and that survived, usually underground." There are no definitions for archaeological parks.

The organizational structure of **State Landmark Care** in defined in § 25:

"(1) State Landmark Conservation shall be performed by the bodies of State Landmark Conservation, i.e., the Ministry of Culture, the regional authorities and the municipal offices of municipalities with extended powers.

(2) The professional organization involved in State Landmark Conservation shall be accountable to the Ministry of Culture (The National Heritage Institute)."

Protection and Use of Cultural Landmarks are regulated in § 9:

"(1) The owner of a cultural landmark shall be obliged to care for its preservation, to keep it in good condition and to protect it against danger, damage, destruction or theft at its own expense. It shall be obliged to use the cultural landmark only in a manner consistent with its cultural and political significance, its landmark value and technical condition. If the cultural landmark is owned by the state, the organization that manages or uses the cultural landmark, or that owns the same, and its superior body shall be obliged to create all the prerequisites required to comply with the above duties.

(2) The obligation to care for the preservation of a cultural landmark, to maintain the cultural landmark in good condition and to protect it against danger, damage, destruction or theft shall also apply to a person who uses or holds the cultural landmark; however, such person shall be obliged to bear the costs related to such conservation of the cultural landmark only if such an obligation arises from the legal relationship between such person and the owner of the cultural landmark."

The **Renewal of Cultural Landmarks** is defined in § 14:

"(1) If the owner of a cultural landmark intends to perform maintenance, repair, reconstruction, restoration or any other alteration of the cultural landmark or its environment (hereinafter the "renewal"), it shall be obliged to request a prior binding opinion from the municipal office of a municipality with extended powers and, in the case of a national cultural landmark, a binding opinion of the regional authority.

(2) The owner (manager, user) of a real property that is not a cultural landmark but that is located in a landmark reservation, landmark zone or protective zone of an immovable cultural landmark, immovable national cultural landmark, landmark reservation or landmark zone (Section 17), shall be obliged to request a prior binding opinion from the municipal office of a municipality with extended powers prior to a contemplated construction project, sales booth, building structures and equipment for festive decoration and illumination of

buildings, which are installed for a maximum of 30 consecutive days, structural alterations, landscaping, placement or removal of equipment, removal of a structure, tree alteration or maintenance work on the real property, unless such obligation is precluded in accordance with or pursuant to this Act (Sections 6a, 17).

(3) The binding opinion pursuant to Sub-sections 1 and 2 above shall state whether the works indicated therein are admissible with a view to the interests of State Landmark Conservation, and shall stipulate the basic conditions on which such works may be prepared and performed. The basic conditions must be based on the current state of knowledge of the cultural and historical values to be preserved if the implementation of the contemplated plan is to be permitted.

(6) The body of State Landmark Conservation of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Sub-sections 1 and 2 above shall issue a binding opinion after having received a prior written statement from the professional organization involved in State Landmark Conservation, with which it shall, at its request, discuss the draft of the binding opinion before the end of the proceeding. The professional organization involved in State Landmark Conservation shall submit its written statement to the competent body of State Landmark Conservation within 20 days of the date of delivery of the request for an opinion, unless the body of State Landmark Conservation grants a longer term in particularly complex cases, such term not to exceed 30. If the competent body of State Landmark Conservation does not receive the written statement within 20 days or within the additional term, it shall issue its binding opinion without such statement."

Archaeological Research Authorization are explained in § 21:

"(1) The Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (hereinafter the "Institute of Archaeology") shall be authorized to perform archaeological research and shall also opine on the protection of archaeological heritage in proceedings pursuant to *leges speciales*.

(2) Upon request in justified cases and subject to agreement with the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Culture may permit the conduct of archaeological research by universities if they conduct such research while performing their scientific or educational tasks, by museums or other organizations, or by individuals who have the knowledge and skills required for the professional performance of archaeological research (hereinafter the "authorized organization"). The authorized organization shall conclude an agreement with the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic on the scope and conditions of performance of archaeological research."

The **Ownership Title to Movable Archaeological Finds** is defined in § 23a:

"(1) Movable archaeological finds shall be the property of the region unless they are the property of the state or municipality pursuant to Sub-section 2 below.

(2) Movable archaeological finds shall be the property of the region in whose jurisdiction they were made, with the exception of movable archaeological finds which were made during archaeological research conducted by a contributory organization or an organizational unit of a municipality, and which shall be the property of that municipality, and with the exception of movable archaeological finds made during archaeological research conducted by a state organization or an organizational unit of the State, which shall be the property of the Czech Republic."

For other aspects (archaeological parks, conservation plan, management plan etc.) definitions are lacking in Czech legislation. The current *Act on State Landmark Conservation No. 20/1987 Coll.* is in the opinion of our Czech project partners outdated and non-functional. The draft of the new Monument Act, which was discussed by the Parliament of the Czech Republic in 2017, was not approved.

Germany

Due to the federal structure of the country the responsibility for culture and cultural heritage is not on national but on regional level, which means that respective laws are developed and executed on the level of 16 *Bundesländer* or federal states. There is only one law available which has binding authority to all federal states, that is the *Act on the Protection of Cultural Property* (*Kulturgutschutzgesetz des Bundes*)[79] from 2016, related to **movable cultural property**. The law defines the conditions for interventions in cases of import, duties of care, return mechanisms, nationally valuable cultural property, national cultural property and export regulations. The law also defines archaeological artefacts, the ownership and the responsible authorities.

Hungary

The *Act No. LXIV of 2001 on Protection of Cultural Heritage*[80] defines **archaeological sites** as follows: "clearly defined geographical areas on which the elements of archaeological heritage can be found in their primary relations and which have been registered by the Office". **Archaeological heritage** is composed by "all detectable signs of human life originating before 1711 on the ground, under the ground or water surface and in natural or artificial cavities which help to reconstruct the history of mankind and its relationship with the environment." **Archaeological finds** are "tangible elements of archaeological heritage perceived, discovered, detected (depending on their character), irrespective whether they have moved or have been moved from their original location, relations or conditions or not. Those cultural assets shall not be considered archaeological finds that were created before 1711 and have remained in art collections with proof." An **archaeological monument** has "property elements of archaeological heritage." **Areas with archaeological interest** are "all

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[79] http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/kgsg/
[80]
https://www.eui.eu/Projects/InternationalArtHeritageLaw/Documents/NationalLegislation/Hungary/lxiv2001hunorof.pdf

areas, natural or artificial cavities and waterbeds on which or in which an archaeological site might be found or assumed to exist." **Archaeological excavation** is defined as "all activities involving scientific methods (site survey, excavation, certifying and trial excavation, advance excavation, rescue excavation and instrumental find and site detection) the aim of which is to find elements of archaeological heritage."

Preparation for the **declaration of protection** shall be completed by the Office. Simultaneously with starting the procedure, the following parties must be notified:

(a) the owner of the property concerned;

(b) the owners of public utilities and other facilities located on the area;

(c) the local and county (Budapest) government, competent according to the location of the property;

(d) the competent construction authority;

(e) the competent authority in the case of items protected or to be protected on the basis of other legal acts;

(f) the party initiating the declaration of protection;

(g) the district land office competent according to the location of the property;

(h) the regionally competent museum.

Upon the Office's request, the local government, competent according to the location of the property concerned, shall notify the owners of the properties belonging to the archaeological protective zone of the site intended to be protected in the usual local manner (through an announcement).

As defined by Article 13:

"1. No activities may be conducted on archaeological sites that have been declared protected which might result even in partial deterioration of the conditions of the site.

2. A protective zone may be defined for protected archaeological sites.

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3. Archaeological declared protected must be classified as especially or highly protected archaeological sites.

4. Those sites shall enjoy special protection that have exceptional scientific significance and outstanding importance from an international or national point of view. Those sites shall enjoy increased protection the scientific significance of which may be established and are of outstanding importance for a larger area."

In *39/2013. (XI. 20.) Government Decree on expert activities in the field of archaeological heritage and monumental value* further regulations are defined for the **executors of archaeological research**[81] and **restoration works.**[82] Other provisions for **primary processing** archaeological materials are present in the *52/2016. (XII. 29.) EMMI Decree on the primary processing of archaeological finds and their final admission to a museum institution.*[83]

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[81] "(1) To perform expert activities in the field of archaeology:
(a) a master 's degree or equivalent and a diploma in archaeology; or
(b) a master's degree or equivalent, a qualification in the humanities and an specialization in archaeology.
(2) For the performance of expert activities in the field of archaeology:
(a) at least 5 years of service in an employment relationship with an archaeological institution or a heritage protection authority for the performance of archaeological tasks, or
(b) proof of at least 50 points of professional experience is required on the basis of the calculation method set out in point 1 of Annex 1."
For the regulation cf. https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a1300439.kor
[82] "In the field of monument restoration for the performance of expert activities with a master's degree or equivalent qualification and
a) restorer,
b) certified artist restorer,
c) a certified restorer, or
d) certified restorer of applied arts
qualifications required for the activity."
For the regulation cf. https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a1300439.kor
[83] (1) The primary processing of archaeological finds must be carried out by the institution conducting the archaeological excavation in such a way that the material is suitable for subsequent full-scale scientific processing and reception by the museum.
(a) its age, nature, material, quantity and location in the original historical context of the archaeological site can be identified,
(b) be protected in such a way as to ensure their survival and the preservation of their archaeological information value.

(2) The professional content and data collection quality of the primary artefacts processing process and documentation must comply with the archaeological criteria developed on the basis of legal regulations, the professional guidelines published by the Minister responsible for cultural heritage protection, and the professional conditions of host museums, with special regard to registration and herd protection requirements set out in other legislation.

§ 5. (1) Archaeological finds that are the subject of primary artefact processing shall be provided with individual conservation, primarily preservation cleaning and conservation.

(2) Conservation restoration shall be granted

(a) archaeological finds which are seriously endangered from the point of view of conservation; and

(b) archaeological finds of outstanding importance for the cultural heritage and scientific excavation necessary for the assessment of the archaeological heritage elements found in the given excavation, for the preparation of the excavation documentation and the primary processing of the finds.

§ 6. (1) The conservation interventions carried out on archaeological finds shall be recorded in a restoration log.

§ 9. (1) Archaeological finds that form the basis for the evaluation of the archaeological heritage elements found in the given archaeological excavation, the nature, age and cultural definition of the site shall be pictorially drawn with a drawing or photograph. The pictorial representations are not included in the finds processing documentation. If the complete scientific processing of the find is carried out by the archaeological excavation institution, the receiving museum is entitled to a copy of the pictorial representations provided on an electronic data carrier, which is also an auxiliary material for the identification and transfer inventory identification tasks.

(2) The determination of human, zoological and botanical finds and material samples in the framework of primary find processing and the scientific examination shall focus on those elements of the findings and material samples which are indispensable for the preparation of exploration documentation and primary find processing.

§ 23. (1) During the final collection placement, the receiving museum shall take care of the archaeological finds.

a) entry in the growth log,

b) fitting to a collection,

c) its registration in the corresponding specialist register or cabinet cadastre,

d) making it available and ensuring its researchability,

e) its final storage,

f) the final storage of the exploration documentation, as part of it, the primary processing of the finds, as well as the contract for the acceptance of finds pursuant to Section 20 and its annexes, and for ensuring their researchability.

(2) In the performance of the professional tasks of the final collection placement

a) in the case of artefacts that have received primary artefact processing, the exploration leader,

(b) in the case of a material that has received complete scientific processing, the researcher responsible for the processing

provides ongoing professional assistance.

(3) The archaeological collection of the receiving museum shall keep a separate growth log for the registration of the archaeological finds to be placed in the final collection. If there are multiple archaeological collections in the host museum, each will keep a separate growth log.

For the regulation cf.

https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=A1600052.EMM&searchUrl=/gyorskereso%3Fkeyword%3D52/2016

The *Act No. LXIV of 2001 on Protection of Cultural Heritage* also states that "the owner, asset manager or party exercising ownership rights of monuments, as well as the users using monuments free of charge as defined in Act XXXIII of 1991 on the transfer of certain state-owned assets into the ownership of local governments (hereinafter referred to as owner) shall be obliged to take care of the upkeep and **maintenance** of monuments.

Monuments must be maintained in their entirety, without changing their character. In the case of monuments, the upkeep and maintenance obligation involves the retention of technical conditions required for proper use, as well as their architectural, fine and applied arts and landscape garden elements, accessories and other items representing their specific value."

The **use** of monuments is regulated by Article 43:

"1. Monuments must be used and utilised in accordance with their historic value, nature and historic importance without jeopardising what is being protected.

2. During the restoration and use of monuments attempts should be made to replace removed, detected and identified components, accessories and fittings.

3. In the territory of a historic environment all changes and interventions must be subordinated to the image of the monuments in the city or the landscape and the realisation of its value."

Other important provisions are included in the *68/2018. (IV. 9.) Government Decree on rules for the protection of cultural heritage.*[84] Here we can find the definition of "archaeological site of landscape significance: an archaeological site whose appearance is a defining landscape element within its surroundings (in particular a fortress, fortification, castle, church remains, earthen castle, mound tomb, kunhalom, a multi-layered tell settlement prominent in the landscape)."

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[84] https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=A1800068.KOR

Further there are included regulations for the "restoration plan: a plan prepared for an intervention for the further planned destructive research or examination of a protected cultural heritage item or a protected cultural property, as well as for the conservation and aesthetic restoration of a protected cultural heritage element" and the value protection plan, which "shall include: the definition and scientifically sound ranking of values, the aspects and requirements ensuring the preservation of the values included in the value inventory, the definition of the tasks ensuring the protection of the values included in the inventory, setting priorities, scheduling and naming those responsible for value protection activities."

In the *Government Decree on rules for the protection of cultural heritage* we can find more detailed provisions for specific **permits**:

"(1) The heritage protection permit of an authority shall be required for the following activities which are not subject to the authorization of another authority (issued with the consent of another heritage protection authority or on the basis of an examination of a professional matter):

a) all earthworks, landscaping, depots, backfilling, embankments exceeding 30 centimeters in depth at a declared archaeological site,

b) conservation and conservation works of archaeological monuments at a registered archaeological site.

(2) * At the same time as submitting the application, it must be proved that the person entitled to own the property involved in the activity has consented to the activity. It must be attached to the application

a) a description of the exact location of the planned activity with its geographical extent and a site plan (map with EOV or WGS84 geographical coordinates),

b) the name and description of the planned activity.

(3) In the case of a specially protected archaeological site, the authority may prescribe the preparation of a heritage protection impact study (hereinafter: decision-making heritage protection impact study).

(4) The authority shall refuse the permit if the planned activity would result in the destruction or partial deterioration of the site.

(5) The authorization shall entitle the holder to pursue the activity for a period of one year from the date on which the decision becomes final.

(6) Ten days prior to the commencement of the activity planned to be carried out on the basis of a heritage protection permit, the commencement of the actual performance of the activity shall be notified to the authority by electronic means.

a) research during construction shall be required if the research carried out prior to the procedure could not cover all the surfaces to be researched,

b) construction plans and detailed drawings shall be required to be drawn up and presented if, due to their scale, the application and its annexes cannot contain a definition of each technical solution to such an extent that the effect on the monument can be clearly established,

c) design supervision shall be required if technical issues arise during construction,

d) the preparation of a sample surface or sample shall be required if the planned activity results in a visual change that cannot be determined on the basis of the application and its annexes,

e) the assistance of an archaeologist or restorer may be required if the proposed activity is likely to result in alteration of the protected elements of the archaeological heritage or cultural property."

"(1) A consolidated heritage protection permit may be requested in the following cases involving the research and preservation of the archaeological heritage and the monument:

a) archaeological excavation and destructive research of protected monumental value,

b) excavation research of a protected park located on the site of a protected historical garden or monument located in an archaeological site,

c) planned archaeological excavations in a protected historical garden or in a protected park located on a monument plot, or

d) the preservation and conservation works of the archaeological monument declared a monument.

(2) A consolidated heritage protection permit procedure may be carried out ex officio or upon request, if the application for a permit for the archaeological heritage and the monument is submitted in accordance with the procedures provided for in each procedure.

(3) The operative part of a decision containing consolidated decisions and the reasons for it shall be worded separately for each decision on each procedure. The summary does not affect the deadlines for individual decisions."

Detailed regulations are also included for issue related to the **ownership** of archaeological objects:

"(1) At least thirty days before the transfer of ownership of an archaeological object, the archaeological object, with the exception of books, records, furniture, numismatic and verifiably surviving collections, must be notified to the Cultural Property Authority with the information specified in Annex 17.

(2) The transfer of ownership may take place only on the basis of a certificate from the cultural property authority recording the fact of the notification.

(3) The certificate of the cultural property authority recording the fact of the declaration does not certify the age, value and authenticity of the archaeological object. The administrative deadline for issuing the certificate shall not exceed fifteen days from the date of receipt.

(4) The certificate shall be handed over to the new owner upon transfer of ownership.

(5) The transfer of ownership of an archaeological object sold without a certificate pursuant to subsection (2) shall be void."

Further, provisions are included for archaeological heritage protection within **planning tools**. The basic opinion of the settlement development concept, the integrated settlement development strategy and the settlement planning tools developed within the framework of the conciliation procedure defined by law must take into account the basic requirement of preserving the protected archaeological heritage and protected monuments locally.

Moldova

In relation to the topics of the ArcheoDanube project the principal act to consider in Moldova is the *Law no. 218 from 17.09.2010 on the preservation of the archaeological heritage of the Republic of Moldova*,[85] related to several other bylaws.[86]

Here we find relevant definitions, as:

"**Archaeological site** - lands with archaeological remains related to human activity from the past: prehistoric resorts, settlements, cities, fortresses, flat necropolises, mounds, sanctuaries, monasteries, cave complexes, etc.

Archaeological ensembles are complexes consisting of two or more integrated archaeological sites (fortification ensembles, cave ensembles, mound ensembles, monastery ensembles).

Archaeological heritage - all material goods emerged as a result of past human activity, preserved in natural conditions above and under the earth surface, underwater, under the form of archaeological sites (settlements, necropoles, isolated burials, tumuli, fortresses,

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[85] https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=106618&lang=ro
For the English version cf.:
https://www.academia.edu/3476678/LAW_No_218_from_17_09_2010_ON_THE_PRESERVATION_OF_THE_ARCHEOLOGICAL_HERITAGE_OF_THE_REPUBLIC_OF_MOLDOVA_English_version
[86] *Regulation on listing and evidence of archaeological heritage; Ethics code of archaeologs of the Republic of Moldova; Regulation on organization of National Archaeological Commission; Regulation on research and archaeological expertise in the Republic of Moldova, Regulation on the register of archaeologists of the Republic of Moldova; Regulation on the national archaeologic repertoire and the National archaeological register; Regulation of the archaeological cadastre of the Republic of Moldova.*

ramparts, constructions, churches, buildings, dwellings annexes) or mobile goods (objects or their fragments), which for identification and study need the application of archaeological methods.

Area with archaeological potential - a land where the existence of archaeological remains is scientifically documented or is assumed based on indirect data.

Area with well-known and researched archaeological heritage – a land where, as a result of archaeological research, goods included in the category of archaeological heritage were discovered.

An archaeological site declared an area of national interest - an area of primary and special archaeological interest established on the territory comprising archaeological sites, whose scientific research, protection and enhancement are of exceptional importance for the national and international history and culture."

The term "archaeological park" is mentioned, but not defined, in the *Law No. 262 of 07.12.2017* or "Law of Museums":[87]

Article 11. Categories of museum heritage. The museum heritage includes the following categories of basic cultural goods: "c) archaeological sites, reservations and parks, consisting of lands and related constructions."

The *Law No. 218 of 17.09.2010* establishes the national **protection system for archaeological heritage**:

"Article 3(4): The Ministry of Education, Culture and Research is the central specialized public administration authority responsible for the elaboration of policies, strategies and specific norms in order to protect the national archaeological heritage and which ensures their practical implementation, as well as all programs for protection, conservation, restoration and capitalization of the archaeological heritage.

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[87] http://lex.justice.md/md/373716%20/

Article 3(5): The National Archaeological Agency is the specialized public institution, subordinated to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, which implements the state policy in the field of protection and valorisation of archaeological heritage.

Article 3(6): Local public administration authorities of the first and second level cooperate with central specialized authorities, in the framework of the law, on preparation of programs for protection, conservation and restoration of archaeological heritage. In order to implement these programs, local public administration authorities can foresee in local budgets annual funds for financing or co-financing of archaeological heritage safeguarding activities."

Classification and regulations on listing and evidence of archaeological heritage are defined as follows:

Article 4: Archaeological heritage is comprised of two main components: immovable archaeological heritage and movable archaeological heritage.

Article 12: Immovable archaeological assets of the Republic of Moldova are classified as cultural heritage of national importance.

Article 13: Movable archaeological assets are classified under two categories: A – "Treasure (original Romanian: *tezaur*, meaning a large amount of coins, jewelry, precious stones or other valuables, collected and kept in a safe place; wealth, riches)", which are cultural assets of exceptional importance for humanity and B – "Fund/stock (original Romanian: *fond*, meaning content, the totality of goods or basic values in a field of culture"), cultural assets of exceptional value for the Republic of Moldova.

The National Archaeological Agency is the responsible authority for the initiation and monitoring of the procedure of **listing** of immovable archaeological heritage. The decision is approved by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research (MECR).

The initiation and monitoring of the procedure of listing movable archaeological heritage is the responsibility of the MECR, the Cultural Heritage Directorate (art. 14 of the *Regulation on listing and evidence of archaeological heritage*).

The evidence and archive of archaeological sites is the task of the National Archaeological Agency. The evidence of the movable archaeological heritage is the task of the museums authorised by the MECR. The monitoring of archaeological collections is the responsibility of MECR."

"Article 5 (7) **Constructions** or other projects involving soil interventions in areas with archaeological heritage are approved by the Ministry of Culture based on the expertise of the National Archaeological Agency.

(14) Archaeological **research** consisting of inventory, prospecting, excavations, surveillance and interventions on the archaeological material will be undertaken according to the Regulation on archaeological research and expertise.

(15) The archaeological researches are carried out on the basis of the archaeological research **authorization**, according to a project approved by the National Archaeological Commission and are finalized with scientific reports elaborated according to the Regulation on the archaeological research and expertise."

The archaeological research and expertise is carried out by **certified archaeologists** (experts) who are included in the National Register of Archaeologists. The National Archaeological Agency is the responsible institution for the supervision of the conservation projects. The researcher (expert) elaborates a detailed scientific Report on the site, which is later used for conservation and intervention. The detailed **procedure** is described in the *Regulation on Archaeological Research and Expertise in the Republic of Moldova*.[88]

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[88] http://ana.md/regulament-privind-cercetarea-si-expertiza-arheologica-in-republica-moldova/

The *Law No. 218 from 17.09.2010 on Protection of Archaeological Heritage* states:

"Article 8: The exercise of the **property** right over the archaeological heritage

(1) All the goods of the archaeological heritage, as an integral part of the national cultural patrimony, belong to the public domain of the state, regardless of the type of property on the land in which they are located or from which they were recovered, and are protected by law.

(2) The conditions for exercising the property right over the archaeological heritage, including the restrictions established by this law, are mandatory and extend to all subjects of the property right, regardless of the type of property and the legal form of organization.

(3) The goods of the archaeological heritage are inalienable, imperceptible and imprescriptible.

(4) The right to dispose of the archaeological heritage is exercised by the Government, through the Ministry of Culture.

(5) The district, municipal, town, communal and village councils exercise the right to dispose of the lands with archaeological heritage owned by the corresponding administrative-territorial unit (district, municipality, city, commune, village).

(6) The right to dispose of the lands with immovable archaeological heritage in private property is exercised by the owner of the land, with the strict observance of the provisions of the present law.

(7) The archaeological heritage that does not have an owner or whose owner is not known becomes the property of the state in the manner established by the legislation in force.

(8) All immovable and movable archaeological goods are taken to the state records."

As defined in the act, the Ministry of Education, Culture and research is the only institution who **manages** archaeological heritage.

In accordance to Article 5 (17) "Preventive archaeological research is part of the strategies of **sustainable economic and social development, environmental development, urban and spatial planning, local and national tourism development**."

Romania

The *Government Ordinance 43/2000 on the protection of the archaeological heritage and the declaration of archaeological sites as areas of national interest*[89] and the *Law 422/2001 on the protection of historical monuments*[90] are the principal legislative acts in Romania affecting issues concerning ARCHEDANUBE project.

A **site** is defined as topographically delimited land comprising those human creations in a natural setting that are significant cultural-historical testimonies from the architectural, urban, archaeological, historical, artistic, ethnographic, religious, social, scientific, technical or cultural landscape (*Law 422/2001*, Article 3 letter c.).

An **archaeological site** is declared an area of national interest means the area of priority archaeological interest established on the territory comprising archaeological sites whose scientific research, protection and enhancement are of exceptional importance for national history and culture, through material evidence, movable or immovable property that is or is proposed to be part of the category Treasure of the movable national cultural heritage or, as the case may be, of the category of historical monuments in the World Heritage List (*OG 43/2000*, Article 2 letter i).

Historical monuments are classified as follows (*Law 422/2001*, Article 8 (1) letters a and b):

a) in group A - **historical monuments of national and universal value**;

b) in group B - **historical monuments representative for the local cultural heritage**.

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[89] http://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/20778
[90] http://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/29761

All interventions are made with **certified specialists and experts** under the inspection and control of the Ministry of Culture, respectively of the decentralized public services of the Ministry of Culture, in accordance with the law (*Law 422/2001*, Article 24 (2)).

Archaeological research is carried out by specialized personnel certified and registered in the Register of Archaeologists, according to the provisions of the Romanian Archaeological Excavations Regulation, as well as in compliance with the rules on archaeological standards and procedures and in accordance with the principles of the Romanian Archaeological Code of Ethics (*OG 43/2000*, Article 3 (3)).

The owner of the land is the one who also owns the property right of the site. Monuments and archaeological sites are protected by law. They are included in the spatial planning plans of each locality and county. *Law 5/2000 on the approval of the National Spatial Planning Plan - Section III - protected areas* foresees that all sites of national interest can be found. All sites and historical monuments can be found in the General Urban Plan of each locality.

The use of monuments is made only with the approval of the Ministry of Culture. The Ministry of Culture is the authority of the specialized central public administration that is responsible for the elaboration of specific research strategies and norms in order to protect the archaeological heritage and which aims at their application.

There is no clear line on how to enhance and valorize archaeological heritage. The preservation of the historical substance is also used, but there are also cases of reconstruction with a clear delimitation of the original part. Restoration projects are approved by the Ministry of Culture

By Law 448/2006 republished in 2008, regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of **persons with disabilities**, the competent authorities of the public administration have

the obligation to facilitate the access of the disabled persons to the cultural values, to the patrimony, tourist, sports and leisure objectives.

The following national bylaws are related especially to Alba Iulia, which is also pilot area of the ArcheoDanube project:

- *Decision of the Romanian Parliament no. 26/1994 The municipality of Alba Iulia is officially recognized as "FORTRESS-SYMBOL OF THE GREAT UNION OF ROMANIANS"*[91]
- *Government Ordinance no. 93/2000, approved by Law no. 344/2001, the entire city of Alba Iulia and the surrounding area are defined as an objective of national interest*[92]
- *Law 361/ 2018 for the declaration of the municipality of Iaşi "Historical Capital" of Romania and of the municipality of Alba Iulia "Capital of the Great Union" of Romani.*[93]

Serbia

The main regulations in this field are in Serbia:[94]

- *Zakon o kulturi* (in force from 2009, with subsequent modifications),
- *Zakon o kulturnim dobrima* (in force from 1994, with later changes),
- *Nacrt Zakona o delatnosti zastite nepokretnih kulturnih dobara* (proposal),
- *Стратегију развоја културе Републике Србије од 2020. до 2029* (proposal).

Slovenia

The main law in the concerning field in Slovenia is the *Cultural Heritage Protection Act* from 2008 with subsequent changes.[95] In Article 3 we can find precise **definitions** related to:

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[91] http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis_pck.htp_act?ida=5289&pag=1
[92] http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis_pck.htp_act_text?idt=28581
[93] http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis_pck.htp_act?ida=155522
[94] https://www.kultura.gov.rs/tekst/43/zakoni-i-uredbe.php
[95] http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO4144

"2. "archaeological finds" are moveable archaeological remains, which have been under the ground or underwater for at least 100 years. Archaeological finds are also weapons, ammunition and other military equipment, military vehicles and vessels, or parts thereof, that were under ground or under water for at least 50 years;

3. "archaeological remains" are all things, and any traces of human activity from previous periods on the surface, in the soil and water, the conservation and the study of which contribute to discovering the historical development of mankind and its relation with the natural environment, for which the main source of information are archaeological research or discovery and for which it can be assumed that they were under ground or under water for at least 100 years and that they have characteristics of heritage. Archaeological remains are also things related to cemeteries, as defined under the regulations on war graves, and to war, together with the archaeological and natural context, which were under ground or under water for at least 50 years. Professionally identified and registered archaeological remains become heritage;

4. "archaeological site" is the original place of deposition and discovery of archaeological remains. Professionally identified and registered archaeological sites become heritage (hereinafter: registered archaeological sites)."[96]

However, there is no official definition for archaeological parks.

The **establishment of protection** is defined in Articles 12-13: the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia "shall draw up a proposal for the proclamation of a

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[96] Similarly also in the bylaw *Rules on the Registry of Types of Heritage and Protection Guidelines from 2011* (Article 3, cf. http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV9575) archaeological sites are defined as "the original places of deposition of archaeological remains, i.e. things and any traces of human activity from previous periods that are identified by the relevant professional procedures. Depending on the spatial position of the deposition and the discovery of archaeological remains we distinguish terrestrial archaeological sites (surface and subsurface remains on the land except the remains in natural underground caves and inland waters), cave archaeological sites (remains in natural underground caves and front cave spaces) and underwater archaeological sites (remains under water: sea bottom, bottom of watercourses and lakes)."

monument at its own discretion or upon some other initiative. If the Institute rejects the initiative for proclamation, it must notify the petitioner of its decision and the reasons for it. The Institute must notify the owners of the heritage to be proclaimed a monument of the drawing up of a proclamation proposal, and must provide them with the opportunity to express their opinion thereon."[97]

Protection is established through different procedures and with different **gradations**:

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[97] In the bylaw *Rules on the Registry of Types of Heritage and Protection Guidelines from 2011* (Article 3, cf. http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV9575) we can find protection guidelines for immovable cultural heritage (Article 4):

"(1) The general protection guidelines for immovable heritage are:
- promoting the sustainable use of heritage, i.e. the use of heritage in a manner and on a scale that does not in the long run cause the loss of its cultural characteristics,
- promoting the sustainable development of heritage, by which it is possible to meet the needs of the present generation, without impeding the preservation of heritage for future generations,
- promoting activities and practices that preserve the cultural, social, economic, scientific, educational and other significance of heritage,
- the preservation of the characteristics, the specific nature and social significance of the heritage and its material substance,
- permitted are interventions which take into account and permanently preserve its protected values,
- permitted are interventions allowing the establishment of a permanent economic basis for the preservation of heritage, while respecting its special nature and social significance.
(2) In addition to general protection policies, special protection policies are defined for individual types of immovable heritage:
1. Archaeological sites are protected against interventions or uses that could damage archaeological remains or alter their content and spatial context. In particular, it is prohibited to:
- excavate and fill the terrain, deeply plow, loosen the soil, meliorate agricultural land, build forest trails,- deepen the seabed and the bottom of the watercourses and lakes,
- fish with a deep trawl and be anchored,
- exploit minerals and rocks and
- install or construct permanent or temporary facilities, including overground and underground infrastructure and advertisers or other markers, except where these are necessary for the effective preservation and presentation of the archaeological site.
Exceptionally, interventions are permitted in archaeological sites, which are at the same time building land within settlements and in the marginal areas of the sites:
- if it is not possible to find other solutions or
- if, on the basis of the results of the preliminary archaeological research carried out, it appears that the land can be released for construction.
Interventions and activities in the area are planned and implemented in such a way that archaeological sites are preserved."

a) registered cultural heritage is acknowledged by the entry in the Register of immovable cultural heritage,

b) monuments of local importance are acknowledged by proclamation act of the municipality,

c) monuments of national importance are acknowledged by proclamation act of the government.

As per Article 29 **conservation plans** need to be prepared in special circumstances of renovation of a monument. Mandatory contents of the conservation plan are defined by the concerning *Rules on Conservation Plans*.[98]

In accordance with Article 28, 29 and 31 **permissions** must be obtained from the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia for: interventions on a monument; interventions in the area of influence (buffer zone) of the monument, if this obligation is determined by the act of proclamation of the monument; interventions within protected heritage areas; interventions within registered immovable heritage or within the spatial planning unit, if this obligation is determined by a spatial act; for the research on a monument, which is not an archaeological remains.[99] Prior to the issuance of the permission, conditions of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia must be obtained, whereby the applicant must provide appropriate documentation. To carry out research into archaeological remains and to remove heritage a special permission has to be required from the Ministry for Culture.[100]

All movable archaeological finds from the earth surface, from soil or water in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia are owned by the State (Article 6).

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[98] http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV9581

[99] The permission is not necessary for urgent interventions on a monument or heritage, if the actions are inevitable and immediately necessary. The permission is also not necessary for research carried out by the Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia itself.

[100] Specific rules for the execution and executors of archaeological research are defined in the *Rules on archaeological research* (cf. http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV11445) from 2013.

Conditions for **use, compensations, provision of accessibility and managers** are explained in Articles 36, 38, 39, 54 and 59. Heritage should be handled in such a way as to ensure the highest possible conservation of its cultural values and social significance for the future. Therefore, each owner must act with a monument as a "good master", protecting the monument in proportion to his abilities. The owner of the monument is entitled to compensation if the conditions for the economic exploitation of the monument are worsened due to the protection regime.

For certain monuments, the proclamation act determines the obligation of public accessibility of the monument (Article 13). But, according to Article 54, monuments must be accessible to the public in proportion to the capacities of the owner.

The owner must ensure the management of the monument in accordance with the act of proclamation directly or by entrusting it to a manager. All monuments protected under international treaties (e.g. the UNESCO "World Heritage Convention") and all the monumental areas must have a manager. The proclamation act can also foresee managers for other monuments.

Pursuant to Article 60, the **management plan** is a document setting out the strategic and operative guidelines for the overall preservation of the monument or site and the way in which it is implemented. A management plan should be adopted for all monuments and sites managed by a manager. According to the law, the management plan is prepared by the manager, with the expert assistance of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, and accepted by the body that adopted the proclamation act of the monument. The management plan must contain at least the following: an overview of cultural values that should be specifically preserved and developed, a vision of protection and development, strategic and implementation objectives of management, provisions related to the management structure and measures for protection against natural and other

disasters, an action plan with a financial framework in particular to ensure accessibility and visitor management, indicators and the methodology of monitoring the implementation, as well as the deadline for the validity of the plan, the manner of updating and changing the plan.

As per Article 74, the integration of protection guidelines within **spatial planning** acts is mandatory for: monuments of national and local importance, registered archaeological sites (also on the level of registered heritage, not only on the monument level), protected heritage areas which are defined as heritage areas with uniform characteristics (this category is still not established!). Strategic Environmental Assessment is performed for the above mentioned categories and it can include preventive archaeological research, necessary for assessment of the archaeological potential of an area, where there is no or not enough data about archaeological heritage. This kind of research can be performed only by means of following research procedures: evaluation of existing resources, remote sensing, extensive surveys.

This field is regulated also by the *Act Amending Spatial Planning Act[101]* from 2012, where it is stated in Article 9: "In spatial planning, spatial arrangements and interventions are directed and planned in such a way that areas and objects of the existing cultural heritage, especially settlement heritage, are preserved and renovated. Renovation of urban and other areas and taking into account the values and development potentials of heritage in the preparation of spatial acts are key instruments for the integrated preservation of cultural heritage."

Further regulations on this issue are expressed in the *Law on spatial planning*[102] from 2017. As per Article 18 in spatial planning, decisions are made on the basis of the evaluation of their impacts on the economy, society and the environment. The evaluation of impacts is carried out in the process of preparation of spatial acts. The impact on cultural heritage and

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[101] http://pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO6425
[102] http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO7341

archaeological remains shall be analysed and evaluated. According to Article 26, when planning the internal development of a settlement, it is necessary to ensure protection of the typology and morphology of cultural heritage in settlements. In Article 239 it is stated that if it is not appropriate to preserve existing activities in areas or facilities that are important from the point of view of conservation of natural values and cultural heritage, the renovation must enable other activities that take into account natural values and cultural heritage in accordance with regulations governing nature conservation and protection of cultural heritage.

The *Rules on the content, form and manner of preparation of the municipal detailed spatial plan*[103] from 2007 define in Article 9 that the plan shall also determine such solutions and measures in the areas where cultural heritage buildings and areas are registered, which enable and ensure their integrated preservation. If the protected architectural, settlement and archaeological heritage is included in the area of comprehensive renovation of a settlement, the detailed plan for the renovation must contain a conservation plan in accordance with the regulations on the protection of cultural heritage.[104]

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[103] http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV8106

[104] The content of this kind of comprehensive conservation plans is defined by the bylaw *Rules on the Conservation Plan for Renewal* (cf. http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV10287).

Summary

Definitions related to archaeological sites, archaeological finds and archaeological heritage vary between the involved partner countries. Croatia is the only partner country that has an official definition of archaeological parks in its legislation (Article 6 of the *Zakon o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske*),[105] which is expressed as follows:
"An archaeological park is a researched, protected and presented archaeological site or its part that includes informative and didactic components of presentation and interpretation in order to raise awareness of the importance of archaeological heritage."

The integration of archaeological heritage within spatial planning is included in legislation of almost all partner countries. An aspect that is far less envisaged is the valorisation or enhancement of archaeological sites within development and urban planning tools, so even if the sites are *de facto* protected, they are not foreseen and exploited in development policies for their touristic as well as other potential. The integration with cultural tourism is in all partner countries envisaged on a very general level. In none of the included countries, specific provisions were detected in order to combine cultural/archaeological heritage with urban mobility.

On a site level, management plans are taken into account in almost all involved countries for their UNESCO World Heritage Sites, as its preparation is in accordance with *The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* compulsory for such sites. In some of the included partner countries (Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovenia) this obligation is binding even in some other cases. Bulgaria has also a template for conservation management plans and Slovenia for conservation plans.

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[105] https://www.zakon.hr/z/340/Zakon-o-za%C5%A1titi-i-o%C4%8Duvanju-kulturnih-dobara

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National strategies

As already explained, in Germany, culture is in the domain of the governments of the *Bundesländer*, so there are regional cultural strategies and regulations, and the Federal Government can only make recommendations. In some partner countries national strategies for culture are outdated and new ones are in development.

National strategies encourage efforts in promotion, research and protection of cultural heritage in general. New methods in presenting and promoting heritage are also promoted, but not on the expense of traditional ones. No special attention is given to strategic development of archaeological heritage, archaeological parks or spatial planning in the context of archaeological heritage; an exception is probably represented by the Hungarian National Archaeological Strategy, but we could not examine the document.

Country	Strategy
Bosnia and Herzegovina	*Cultural Policy Strategy in BiH*[106]
Bulgaria	*Strategic Plan for the Development of Cultural Tourism*[107]
Croatia	*Strategy for Protection, Preservation and Sustainable Economic Use of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Croatia for the Period 2011 - 2015*[108]
Czech Republic	*The concept of monument care in the Czech Republic 2017-2020*[109]
Hungary	*National Archaeological Strategy*[110]
Moldova	*Culture Development Strategy "Culture 2020"*[111]

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[106] http://www.msb.gov.ba/dokumenti/AB38712.pdf
[107] http://mc.government.bg/images/Resume%20-%20Cultural_tourism_new_version.doc
[108] https://www.min-kulture.hr/userdocsimages/bastina/STRATEGIJA_BASTINE_VRH.pdf
[109] https://www.databaze-strategie.cz/cz/mk/strategie/koncepce-pamatkove-pece-v-ceske-republice-na-leta-2017-2020
[110] https://mki.gov.hu/hu
[111] http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=352588

Romania	*Strategy for culture and national heritage 2016-2022*[112]
Slovenia	*National Program for Culture 2014-2017: the path to a new model of cultural policy*[113]

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[112] http://www.cultura.ro/sites/default/files/inline-files/_SCPN%202016-2022inavizare.pdf
[113] http://www.mk.gov.si/fileadmin/mk.gov.si/pageuploads/Ministrstvo/Drugo/novice/NET.NPK.pdf

Country related survey

Partners in the project ArcheoDanube were asked to fill in information about their country and the archaeological sites in their country. The partners come from 11 countries that differ greatly in size and number of protected archaeological sites. Mostly the rule applies, the larger a country is, the larger is also the number of protected archaeological sites. The outliers are Czech Republic and Serbia, which considering their size both have a relatively
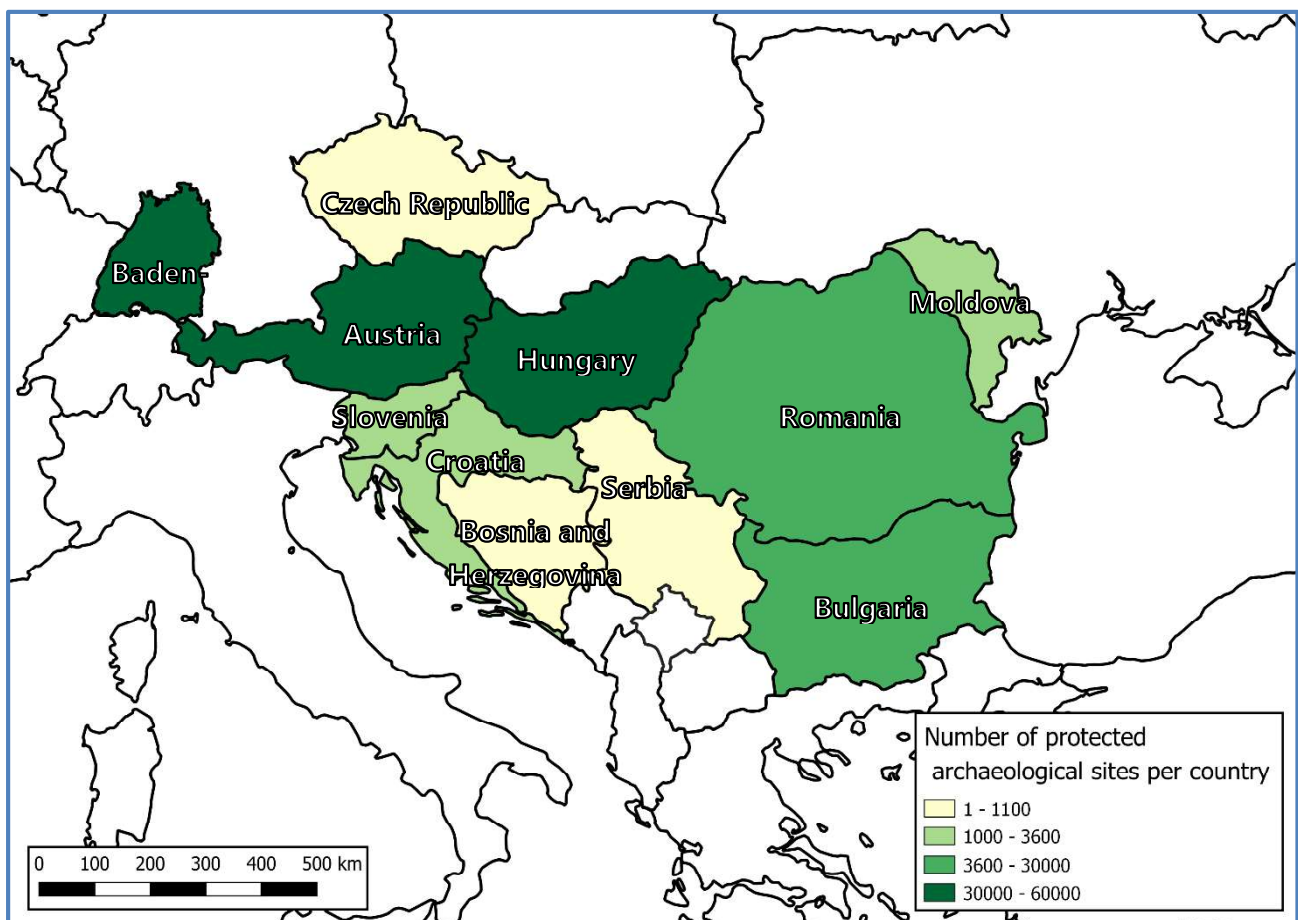
Figure 9. Approximately the number of protected archaeological sites per country.

small number of protected archaeological sites.

In the following paragraphs, partners' countries' input will be analysed. The relevant data, such as how many archaeological sites have elements of presentation or interpretation (displayed remains, info boards, reconstructions, …), how many are within towns or cities,

how many are UNESCO World Heritage Sites and how many of them can be identified as "archaeological parks", will be presented per country. Partners were given the task to define what makes an archaeological park an archaeological park and what would they describe as minimal components of an archaeological park. Their inputs on archaeological parks will be cited within each countries's survey and analysed at the very end of the chapter. Each paragraph of the partners' country includes the information on whether the country has any official templates for conservation, interpretation, communication or management plans or not.

Austria

Austria has a total number of 10 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, two of which are also archaeological sites ("Hallstatt"[114] and "Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps"[115]), but can't be described as "archaeological parks". At least four of the mentioned archaeological sites in Austria are within towns or cities. The total number of confirmed, protected and mostly publicly accessible archaeological sites ("Archäologischer Fundplatz in Österreich") in Austria sums up to 130 according to a continuously updated Wiki-Commons spreadsheet.[116] The listing does not provide information on elements of presentation or interpretation of archaeological remnants and/ or the amount of archaeological elements that belong to these sites.

Two archaeological sites, Römerstadt Carnuntum[117] and Archäologischer Park Magdalensberg[118]are considered archaeological parks as they fulfill the following criteria: "They integrate different archaeological sites from the same era and both parks are aiming

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[114] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/806
[115] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1363
[116] https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kategorie:Arch%C3%A4ologischer_Fundplatz_in_%C3%96sterreich
[117] https://www.carnuntum.at/de
[118] https://landesmuseum.ktn.gv.at/standorte/magdalensberg

to make archaeological sites interactively experienced by people from different groups by means of hands-on experiences. They consist of partly payable and partly free-of-charge remains from past times and are organised in such a way that they can be explored without a private vehicle. Last but not least, archaeological parks are integrated into local agendas for development and tourism, as well as those for the protection of cultural heritage, including the protection of the environment and landscape, and take an active role in their communication and implementation."[119] Austria has standards for conservation and management of archaeological remains. The partners in charge couldn't provide for broadly available "templates" as such, but guidelines on how to preserve, manage and protect archaeological heritage. Also we could not find templated broadly accessible communication or interpretation plans.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The total number of protected archaeological sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina is 77, none of which have elements of presentation or interpretation. There is also not one archaeological site that could be identified as an "archaeological park". The partner from Bosnia and Herzegovina didn't give any information on what makes an archaeological park an archaeological park or what would they define as minimal components of an archaeological park. Bosnia and Herzegovina doesn't have any conservation, interpretation, communication or management plan for archaeological sites or other cultural heritage.

Bulgaria

Out of the total 22,700 protected archaeological sites, Bulgaria has 49 archaeological sites with elements of presentation or interpretation, 15 of which are within towns or cities. Out of the total number of archaeological sites in Bulgaria, ten could be recognised as

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[119] Thomas Stollenwerk, Michael Anranter

archaeological parks. In their opinion, archaeological parks must include the next features: "tour guide service, visitor services, visitor infrastructure, information boards and tourist places."[120] The sites that they would recognise as "archaeological parks" are as following:

- Nessebar - ancient and medieval town, UNESCO site[121]

- Tsarevets and Trapezitsa, Veliko Tarnovo - old capital of Bulgaria[122]

- Ulpia Pautalia, ancient town[123]

- Thracian royal tomb of Sveshtari, UNESCO site[124]

- Ivanovo rock-hewn churches, UNESCO site[125]

- Durostorum, ancient and medieval town[126]

- Madara Horseman, UNESCO[127]

- Pliska, old capital of Bulgaria[128]

- Veliki Preslav, old capital of Bulgaria[129]

- Kabyle ancient city[130]

Four of the sites that they would describe as "archaeological parks" are also on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Bulgaria does not have any templates for interpretation or communication plans for archaeological or other monuments. Bulgaria does have a template for a conservation and management plan for "immovable cultural values".

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[120] Nikolay Nenov
[121] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/217
[122] http://museumvt.com/en/architectural-reserve-tsarevets/#secondPage
[123] http://www.kyustendilmuseum.primasoft.bg/en/mod.php?mod=userpage&menu=3802&page_id=171
[124] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/359
[125] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/45
[126] https://museumsilistra.com/en/reserve/episcopal-and-patriarchal-basilica-and-residence
[127] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/43
[128] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pliska
[129] http://en.museum-velikipreslav.com/exposition/hall.html
[130] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabile

Croatia

Total number of protected sites in Croatia is 1,116. The information for the number of archaeological sites with elements of presentation or interpretation, how many of them are within town or cities or how many of them are considered archaeological parks by the partner from Croatia was not given. Croatia has a total of 8 cultural UNESCO World Heritage Sites, two of which, "Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč"[131] and "Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian"[132] are archaeological sites, but can't be considered archaeological parks. The partner from Croatia didn't give their opinion on what makes an archaeological park an archaeological park and what would they define as minimal components of an archaeological park. There are two locations in Croatia that describe themselves as archaeological parks: archaeological park Andautonia[133] and archaeological park Aquae Iasae.[134] Croatia doesn't have any conservation, interpretation, communication or management plan for archaeological sites or other cultural heritage.

Czech Republic

In Czech Republic there are 895 registered archaeological monuments, approximately 50 of those have some elements of presentation and interpretation and six of them are within towns or cities. Czech Republic doesn't have any archaeological sites on the UNESCO World Heritage list. The partners from Czech Republic identified 10 archaeological sites as "archaeological parks". The criteria from the project partner from Czech Republic for what features an archaeological park should include are as following: "info boards, displayed archaeological remains or reconstructions, any service for visitors, special educational or cultural program."[135] The "archaeological parks" from Czech Republic are:

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[131] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/809
[132] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/97
[133] https://www.amz.hr/en/visit/archaeological-park-andautonia/
[134] http://zmvt.com.hr/arheoloski-park-aquae-iasae/
[135] Radek Široký

- Archeopark Pavlov[136]

- Archaeopark Chotěbuz – Podobora[137]

- Archeopark pravěku Všestary[138]

- Archeologický skanzen Březno u Loun[139]

- Archeopark Netolice[140]

- Villa Nova Uhřínov[141]

- Slovanské hradiště v Mikulčicích[142]

- Archeoskanzen Modrá[143]

- Archeoskanzen Trocnov[144]

- Archeologický skanzen Liboc[145]

Czech Republic doesn't have any conservation, interpretation, communication or management plan for archaeological sites or other cultural heritage.

Germany (region of Baden-Württemberg)

The project partner from Germany included only the region of Baden-Württemberg into the country related survey. With some 60,000[146] known monuments and sites, Baden-Württemberg has a particularly rich archaeological heritage including three UNESCO World Heritage Sites: "Frontiers of the Roman Empire: "Upper German-Raetian Limes"[147],

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[136] https://www.archeoparkpavlov.cz/
[137] https://www.archeoparkchotebuz.cz/
[138] http://archeoparkvsestary.cz/
[139] https://www.archeoskanzenbrezno.cz/historie-vyzkumu-v-brezne/
[140] https://www.archeoparky.cz/641-007-archeopark-netolice
[141] https://www.villanova.cz/
[142] http://www.masaryk.info/slovanske-hradiste-mikulcice/
[143] https://www.archeoskanzen.cz/
[144] https://www.facebook.com/pg/ArcheoskanzenTrocnov/about/?ref=page_internal
[145] http://www.archaia.cz/liboc/liboc.htm
[146] Beilharz, D. and D. Krausse 2013, Archäologische Denkmale in land- und forstwirtschaftlich genutzten Gebieten. – IN: *ARCHÄOLOGIE – LANDWIRTSCHAFT – FORSTWIRTSCHAFT: Wege zur integrativen Nutzung von Bodendenkmalen in der Kulturlandschaft*, Landesdenkmalpflege Baden-Württemberg, 8.
[147] Part of the "Frontiers of the Roman Empire":

"Prehistoric lake dwellings at Lake Constance"[148] and "Caves and ice age art of the Swabian Alb"[149]. The last one also includes the "archaeo park Vogelherd" (see above). The criteria from the project partner from Germany for what features should an archaeological park include are as following: "An archaeological park is a theme park that serves to open up archaeological sites, i.e. makes ruins embedded in the landscape or archaeological monuments accessible to the public, usually at their original location (*in situ*). This usually includes framework concepts such as exhibition houses for finds and documentation, visitor services such as guided tours, school programmes, catering services and events." The three UNESCO World Heritage Sites fit these criteria. However, the majority of archaeological sites in the region of Baden-Württemberg, does not have conservation, interpretation, communication or management plans.

Hungary

The total number of protected archaeological sites in Hungary is 60398. The number of archaeological sites with elements of presentation or interpretation, those that are within towns or cities, those that are on the UNESCO World Heritage list or those that could be identified as archaeological parks was not given. The partner from Hungary also didn't define which features make an archaeological park an archaeological park or which are the minimal components of an archaeological park. In Hungary, three archaeological sites use the term "archaeological park" for marketing reasons, although the term is not officially defined.[150] The sites are "Iseum Savariense"[151] and "Romkert", both in Szombathely, and the "archaeological park" in Százhalombatta.[152] Hungary doesn't have a conservation,

https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/430

[148] Part of the "Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps": https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1363

[149] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1527

[150] West Pannon Regional and Economic Development Public Nonprofit Ltd

[151] http://iseum.savariamuseum.hu/

[152] http://matricamuzeum.hu/en/park-tortenete/

interpretation, communication or management plan for archaeological sites or other cultural heritage.

Moldova

Total number of protected archaeological sites in Moldova is 2,696. Three of them have elements of presentation or interpretation and are also within towns or cities. Moldova doesn't have any archaeological sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List, but "Orheiul Vechi Archaeological Landscape" is on the Tentative list. The partner from Moldova would identify this archaeological site as an "archaeological park". They didn't give information on what makes an archaeological park an archaeological park or what would they define as minimal components of an archaeological park. Moldova doesn't have any conservation, interpretation, communication or management plan for archaeological sites or other cultural heritage.

Romania

The total number of protected archaeological sites in Romania is 3,753. There is no information on how many of them have elements of presentation or interpretation. Approximatively 40% of all archaeological sites are within towns or cities. The criteria for what features an archaeological park should include from the partner from Romania are as following: "Visitor service, visitor infrastructure, info boards or other tools for presentation." They consider two UNESCO World Heritage Sites, "Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania"[153] with its 7 locations and the "Historic Centre of Sighişoara"[154], to be "archaeological parks".[155] Romania doesn't have any conservation, interpretation, communication or management plan for archaeological sites or other cultural heritage.

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[153] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/596
[154] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/902
[155] Gabriel Rustoiu

Serbia

Serbia has 194 total protected archaeological sites, which is a relatively small number for the size of the country. The number of archaeological sites with elements of presentation or interpretation and those that are within towns or cities was not given. Serbia has five UNESCO World Heritage Sites, one of which, "Gamzigrad – Romuliana, Palace of Galerius"[156], can be considered an archaeological site that is also an archaeological park. Another archaeological park is "Viminacium"[157], which is also a Roman era archaeological site. Their criteria for what is an archaeological park or what it should include are: "displayed archaeological remains, info boards, reconstructions, landscape design, visitor program and services, visitor infrastructure, parking, juridical status." Serbia doesn't have any conservation, interpretation, communication or management plan for archaeological sites or other cultural heritage.

Slovenia

Out of the total 3,561 protected archaeological sites in Slovenia, 28 could be counted among the sites with elements of presentation or interpretation, five of which are within towns or cities. Slovenia has a four UNESCO World Heritage Sites, one of them, "Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps"[158] includes the archaeological area of Ljubljana moor, but does not have any archaeological presentations or archaeological parks. Only three archaeological sites in Slovenia could be considered "archaeological parks" under the criteria: "Archaeological remains in the open or under a protective structure, interpretation tables, reconstructions, guided tours, park features (benches, paths, vegetation), walking routes,

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[156] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1253
[157] http://viminacium.org.rs/arheoloski-park/turizam/
[158] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1363

information centre, parking space, access for handicapped individuals"[159]. All or most of the elements, listed above, are found in the following archaeological parks:

- Archaeological park Emona[160]
- Roman necropolis Šempeter[161]
- Archaeological park Simonov zaliv[162]

Slovenia only has a template for a conservation plan, which is mostly used for other cultural heritage (buildings, monuments, etc.). There are no official interpretation, communication or management plans for archaeological sites or other cultural heritage.

Partners inputs on features that should define an archaeological park

Partners were asked to express their personal opinions on what makes an archaeological park an archaeological park and what would they define as minimal components of an archaeological park (options were: displayed archaeological remains, info boards or other tools for presentation and interpretation, reconstructions, extensive area, landscape design, visitor program, visitor services, visitor infrastructure, fencing, surveillance, parking, juridical status, necessary documents, other…). Seven out of 11 partner countries answered this question with the list of features or with comprehensive definitions. Most of them agreed that an archaeological park consists of displayed archaeological remains, info boards or other tools for presentation and interpretation, and has a visitor program (events), visitor services and infrastructure. Only three partners highlighted that reconstructions are part of an archaeological park and only two partners pointed out the need for landscape design. None of the partners thought that fencing or surveillance is part of an archaeological park. Parking is mentioned twice, but can be seen as part of visitor infrastructure. One partner mentioned that archaeological parks should have a separate juridical status. Some of the

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[159] Rok Ratej
[160] http://www.mgml.si/en/city-museum-of-ljubljana-377/archaeological-park-emona/
[161] http://www.td-sempeter.si/en/znamenitosti/rimska-nekropola
[162] https://www.project-as.eu/en/

partners highlighted features, which were not listed in the questionnaire. These features are hands-on experiences for visitors, exhibitions within the archaeological park, access for handicapped people and food services. Summarising the inputs of partners on what features should define an archaeological park, we find agreement on basic features but also discrepancies when it comes to details. Based on the gathered information, we could summarize, that archaeological parks should have the following elements:

- displayed archaeological remains;
- info boards or other tools for presentation and interpretation;
- visitor programs (events, excursions, guided tours,...);
- visitor services (food and drink, toilets, rest and relaxation,...);
- infrastructure (parking, paths,...).

There also other elements that are not strictly needed to form an archaeological park, but are welcome additions:

- landscape design;
- access for handicapped;
- reconstructions;
- separate juridical status.

Summary

Following the presentation of the input data by the partner country, we will try to summarize the state of archaeological sites across all partners. The data for the total number of archaeological sites with elements of presentation or interpretation is available for only four out of the eleven participating countries. With such a small sample we can't deduce any relevant findings. The partners were asked to provide "lists of archaeological sites with elements of presentation or interpretation". However, they mostly provided links to websites, with the data on all (protected) archaeological sites in the country. Without the necessary raw data, we couldn't analyse the differences between the total number of archaeological

sites and the total number of archaeological sites with elements of presentation or interpretation between all participating countries.

The categories concerning sites with elements of presentation or interpretation within towns or cities, on the UNESCO World Heritage list and those that could be identified as "archaeological parks" had better inputs. Archaeological sites that are on the UNESCO World Heritage list and have elements of presentation or interpretation are rare and are only present in a few partner countries. The only outlier is Bulgaria, which has four such sites. The number of sites per country that could be identified as "archaeological parks'' is also rather small and ranges from 1 to 10 sites. Only one country doesn't have any sites that could be identified as "archaeological park" (Bosnia and Herzegovina). Except Croatia, the definition for "archaeological parks" is not officially present in any of the partner's countries and their opinions on what constitutes an archaeological park coincide only on basic components. Most partners proposed that an archaeological park should include displayed archaeological remains, info boards or other tools for presentation and interpretation, a visitor program (events), visitor services and infrastructure.

Templates for conservation, interpretation, communication or management plans for archaeological sites or other cultural heritage are almost non-existent in partners' countries. Austria is the only country that has developed extensive standards for heritage protection and management, including guidelines but no templates as such. Only two countries (Bulgaria, Slovenia) have templates for conservation and/ or management plans. None of the participating countries has a template for communication or interpretation plans of archaeological heritage.

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Regional and local legislation

Some of the project partners included information on relevant legislative documents on local and/or regional level. These partners are from Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Moldova and Slovenia.

Austria, Vienna

Beside the *Monument Protection Act* (cf. the chapter *National legislation*), valid for the entire nation, the city of Vienna issued a *Building code for Vienna*[163] already in 1936 with the most recent update in 2018. Building codes are subject to regional governments and specify the procedures and limitations for new buildings as well as for adaptations and renewals of antique and archaeologically relevant buildings and sites.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo

When presenting archaeological heritage in the city of Sarajevo, two laws need to be considered. The first one is the so-called *Zakon o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnog, historijskog i prirodnog naslijeđa*[164] (*Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage*), adopted in 1985 (with changes made in 1987, 1993, 1994) by the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The second law, the *Zakon o zaštiti kulturne baštine*[165] (*Law on protection of cultural heritage*), adopted in 2000 by the Assembly of Kanton Sarajevo. In relation to the site of Vranjače, which lies on the border with Srpska krajina region, two more legislative documents need to be considered. The *Zakon o kulturnim dobrima*[166] (*Law of cultural goods*) and *Zakon o izmjenama i dopunama*[167]

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[163] https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=LrW&Gesetzesnummer=20000006
[164] Službeni List Socijalističke Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, godina XLI, broj 20 od 16. jula 1985. godine
[165] Službene novine Kantona Sarajevo, br. 1/96, 2/96, 3/96 i 16/97
[166] Službeni glasnik Republike Srpske, br. 11/95
[167] Službeni glasnik Republike Srpske, br.103/08

(*Law on Amendments*), both adopted by the Assembly of entity Republika Srpska in the years 1995 and 2008, respectively.

Germany, Baden-Württemberg

Because culture is in the domain of regional governments, there is no national cultural legislation in Germany. Therefore, in the federal state of Baden-Württenberg, the so-called *Denkmalschutzgesetz Baden-Württemberg*[168] regulates the cultural heritage policies for the region. The *Landesamt für Denkmalpflege* is responsible for scientific, conservation and restoration work.   Some of its main tasks concerning archaeological heritage and archaeological parks are:

- to develop technical principles and guidelines for the methodology and practice of monument conservation,
- to ensure their uniform implementation throughout the state,
- to prepare and implement the establishment of monument support programmes,
- to record, document and research cultural monuments and entire sites in lists,
- to advise third parties, in particular the owners and holders of cultural monuments, on the technical aspects of monuments,
- to carry out the central public relations work in the field of historic monuments and
- to communicate the cultural heritage of the state covered by the protection of historic monuments and the measures for its preservation to the public.

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[168] https://www.denkmalpflege-bw.de/geschichte-auftrag-struktur/grundlagen/gesetzliche-grundlagen/

Moldova, Chisinau

The city of Chisinau adopted a document called *Regulation on general measures for the protection of built cultural heritage of local category*,[169] that needs to be taken into consideration when planning the conservation activities and formation of the archaeological park.

Slovenia, Ptuj

City municipality of Ptuj adopted a special decree concerning the city's cultural heritage monuments. The document titled *Decree on the proclamation of immovable cultural and historical monuments in the area of the municipality of Ptuj*[170] was adopted already in 1989. The decree lists archaeological, historical, urbanistic, ethnological, technical, artistic and architectural monuments on the city's territory that the city recognised as important. It states that (a) all the listed monuments must be precisely marked and include the name of the owner and/or manager of the monument. Furthermore each monument needs a documentation of (b) all its qualities considered as important for its listing, (c) an outline of its protection regime as well as of (d) restrictions and development directions. Because many, if not all of the monuments situated in the Panorama archaeological park, are on this list, the decree has to be considered in planning new or updating current park features.

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[169]
https://www.chisinau.md/download.php?file=cHVibGljL3B1YmxpY2F0aW9ucy8xMDI3MzUxMV9tZF9ZWdpc3RydV9hbmV4LnBkZZg%3D%3D
[170] https://gis.gov.si/MK_eVRDpredpis/p0562_1.pdf

Summary

Between the mentioned regional or local legislative documents the cases of Baden-Württtenberg and Vienna (enjoying the status of a city and a region at the same time) stand out, as they both build on federal state law. All other documents mentioned relate to singular cities. In almost all partner countries, legislation on a national, regional and/or local level has to be considered, when dealing with archaeological heritage: the presented documents show some typical examples of contents envisaged by such documents.

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Regional and local strategies

Austria, Vienna state, Vienna municipality

In 2019, the city of Vienna initiated the development of a management plan for the UNESCO World Heritage Historical center of Vienna in order to preserve the site's UNESCO status and to ensure a frictionless handling of it in the future.[171] The Management plan is in development and, when finished in 2021, should be considered when finishing the ArcheoDanube project goals.

Croatia, Istria County, Vodnjan - Dignano municipality

City of Vodnjan – Dignano in the region of Istria has two regional strategic documents to consider when planning to present its archaeological heritage. The first on is the *Istrian cultural strategy 2014-2020*[172] which aims to improve the work of cultural institutions and non-institutional cultural sectors and improve publishing activity in the region of Istria.

The second and more elaborate one is the *Development Strategy of the city of Vodnjan – Dignano 2015-2020*.[173] Its main goal is to find and establish an optimal model of development of all of the socio-economic components. A vision of the development plan was defined that is primarily based on sustainable use of the city's rich cultural and natural heritage, strengthening agriculture and tourism and attracting new investments.

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[171] https://www.wien.gv.at/stadtentwicklung/strategien/managementplan-welterbe.html
[172] http://www.istra-istria.hr/uploads/media/20140624_x2_iksHR_02.pdf
[173] https://www.vodnjan.hr//cmsmedia/dokumenti/gradska%20uprava-dokumenti/strategija%20razvoja/strategija%20razvoja%20grada%20vodnjana-dignano%202015.-2020.pdf

Czech Republic, Pilsen Region, Starý Plzenec municipality

For the Pilsen Region, there is an update of the *Concept of Monument Care of the Pilsen Region*[174] from 2003 that is setting priorities for the period until 2020. From the political, administrative, economic or legislative point of view, a key pillar of national identity is regional self-government. It is therefore obliged to create tools that support and enable the care of cultural heritage within the framework of national legislation, but defend the interests of the Pilsen region as a valuable European area of cultural heritage.

City of Starý Plzenec adopted the *Programme of the development of the city of Starý Plzenec*[175] in 2016. In its specific objective 4.4 it aims to "Strengthen the value of the main objectives of tourism in the city" and in the measure 4.4.1: Protection, use and presentation of the values of Stará Plzeň Castle (NKP Hůrka) are encouraged.

Germany, Baden-Württemberg state

In the federal state of Baden-Württemberg, the three archaeological UNESCO World Heritage sites ("Upper German-Raetian Limes", the "Neolithic and Bronze Age lake dwellings of the Alpine foreland" and the "caves and ice age art in the Swabian Jura") are expected to have management plans due to their UNESCO World Heritage status. These usually refer to regional and local strategies to ensure the closest possible connection to existing infrastructure.

Smaller archeo parks are often operated by municipalities or non-profit associations. They do not necessarily have elaborated management plans, but they are involved in local and

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[174] https://www.databaze-strategie.cz/cz/pzk/strategie/koncepce-podpory-statni-pamatkove-pece-na-obdobi-2013-2020-pro-plzensky-kraj
[175] https://www.staryplzenec.cz/verejna-sprava/dokumenty-mesta/program-rozvoje-mesta/na-obdobi-2013-2020-pro-plzensky-kraj

regional strategies through their close links with municipalities. This concerns, for example, the connection to tourism and mobility providers.

Additionally there are state-wide cultural heritage policy concepts like the initiative *Baden-Württemberg and its Celts*[176] - to name only the most recent one - which aims to make the historical significance of the Celts for Baden-Württemberg visible and tangible at numerous sites and museums in the state. A central component of this concept is to use the so called Heuneburg as a cultural monument, which is to be developed into a museum and tourist experience.

Romania, Alba County, Alba Iulia municipality

The Alba Iulia Municipality in Romania must consider the *Alba County Development Strategy for the period 2014-2020.*[177] It has two priority objectives that concern archaeological heritage. Objective 3.1 of the Alba County Development Strategy aims to preserve the cultural heritage for the sustainable development of tourism and objective 5.1. aims to highlight the natural and anthropic i.e. cultural heritage. It does not specifically refer to archaeological heritage, archaeological parks or spatial planning.

Slovenia, Drava statistical region, Ptuj municipality

The City of Ptuj has several strategic documents to consider. *The Regional Development Program of Podravje region (2014–2020)*[178] in a document made in a partnership of 41 municipalities in the region. Its main goal is to identify the development potentials of the Podravje region and furthermore to reach a consensus and agreement on regional

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[176] https://www.baden-wuerttemberg.de/de/service/presse/pressemitteilung/pid/baden-wuerttemberg-und-seine-kelten-1/
[177] http://www.adrcentru.ro/dezvoltare-regionala-cat/planul-de-dezvoltare-2014-2020/
[178] http://www.mra.si/uploads/2/9/3/7/29371337/rrp-podravje-2014-20202.pdf

development priorities. In its specific Goal 6 it aims "to increase the competitiveness of tourism and preserve nature (Natura 2000 and biotic diversity) and cultural heritage." The sub-regional *Spodnje Podravje Regional Development Program (2014-2020)*[179] in its Development priority IIIA anticipates the sustainable development of tourism, culture and art.

The City Municipality of Ptuj itself adopted three strategic documents that also concern archaeological heritage. Firstly, there is the *Vision and Strategy of City Municipality Ptuj 2015-2025*[180] whose main strategic goals are Economy with agriculture; Environment and infrastructure; Tourism, culture, cultural heritage; Quality of life. Secondly, the *Strategy for Developing and Marketing Ptuj as a Tourist Destination in the 2017–2021 Period*[181] aims to develop and market the city of Ptuj to become internationally recognized as a gem of Slovenia, and Central Europe. Also the strategy aims to position Ptuj as a place worth visiting for its exceptionally creative and open people, for the genuine experience of its cultural heritage, and for the cultural life in the old town, surrounded by nature, thermal spas and vineyards. The third document is *The Local Programme for Culture of City Municipality Ptuj 2020-2023*[182] that defines a development vision of the city to become recognized and established as a creative and innovative city, with a quality, diverse and accessible culture for all inhabitants.

Summary

Altogether, within the mentioned examples and regions, there are not many specific strategies on local, regional, national or European levels dealing explicitly with

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[179] https://bistra.si/images/vsebina/regionalna-politika/ORP-Spodnje-Podravje-2014-2020-potrjen-23.09.2014.pdf
[180] http://www.ptuj.si/_pdf/Vizija_in_strategija_Mestne_obcine_Ptuj_2015-2025.pdf
[181] https://www.visitptuj.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/STRATEGIJA-RAZVOJA-TURIZMA-IN-TRZENJA-DESTINACIJE-PTUJ-2017-2021-FINAL-21.4.2017.pdf
[182] http://www.ptuj.si/_pdf/LPK-2020-2023.pdf?0

archaeological heritage and archaeological parks. However, there are numerous individual initiatives that demonstrate the high value of the archaeological heritage. All of the strategies propose a sustainable use and promotion of cultural heritage.

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Site related survey

In the following chapter, the archaeological heritage sites from the participants of the project will be presented. The status and the level of heritage protection of the sites varies greatly – from established archaeological parks that are protected and managed to non-protected heritage where no steps to protect, manage and develop them into an archaeological park, have yet been made. The analysis of the sites is based on information, shared by project partners, responsible for the sites.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, city of Sarajevo, archaeological site Vranjače and the Harem of Kalin Hadži Alija's mosque

The **archaeological site Vranjače** is located on a hill in a southern suburban area of the city of Sarajevo. Some recent archaeological research uncovered traces of bronze age settlement on this location. The site is owned by the municipality of Centar Sarajevo, who also manages the site.

The site is difficult to access and lacks basic infrastructure. The archaeological site is covered with brushwood, and an imminent risk of landslides as well as dumping of garbage pose a danger to the site. Although the site has the status of monument of national importance, there are no plans in place to do further research, secure and/ or advertise the site. Most recently, research, which is still the biggest potential of the site, was carried out in 2017. Today the state and conditions of the site are also its biggest threat. The site is practically unknown to the scientific community and local stakeholders as well as well as to wider audiences.

The remains of the **Harem of Kalin Hadži Alija's mosque**[183] are located in the very centre of the city of Sarajevo. Built in 1535, it was demolished in 1947. In the same year its cemetery was exhumed. In 2017 there was a complete archaeological excavation of the site, which gave the main ground plan of the mosque with a stone minaret, a harem, stone fountain and a surrounding wall.

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[183]http://www.spomenici-sa.ba/2015/07/24/glavni-projekat-pejzazne-arhitekture-arheoloski-park-kalin-hadzi-alijine-dzamije/

Figure 10. Sarajevo, location of the archaeological site Vranjače (above, source: Google Earth) and Kalin Hadži Alija's mosque (below, source: ArcheoDanube archive).

The site that has a status of a monument of local importance, is owned by the Islamic Community – Vakuf Directorate and is managed by Municipality of Centar Sarajevo and Cantonal Institution for the protection of cultural, historical and nature heritage Sarajevo. There is a conservation plan for the site, but no management, interpretation or communication plan. The site is being developed as an archaeological park. A protective fence was put up after the archaeological excavations. One part of the fence is in glass so that people can see the excavated remains.

Currently, the site has an information board. Being in the city centre, it has good accessibility and basic infrastructure around the site. It is open for everyone to see, but has no visitor programme.

The main advantage of the site is its location in the city centre that already hosts many tourists. During the excavations, a great interest was shown both by tourists and the local residents. The main threats are two. First is the currently almost non-existing protection of the site – excavated remains are protected from vandalism only by a fence, but need to be properly conserved in order to stop the decaying process and then regular maintenance needs to be organized in order to preserve the remains. The second potential threat is how the local authorities will treat the site in the future, because without their support little can be done.

Bulgaria, city of Varna, Varna necropolis 1

The archaeological heritage of the Varna necropolis is situated in the industrial part of the Varna city. There are no visible or defined structures, so the necropolis' importance is not in any way aesthetic; it lies in the fact that the earliest gold treasure was found there, dating to the middle of the 5th millennium BC. The necropolis is not yet completely excavated, it is estimated that 20-30% of the necropolis remains intact. The artefacts, recovered in the necropolis, are in the Varna archaeological museum as well as in the National History Museum in Sofia. The finds such as the first human made gold objects are highly attractive and world-famous.

Figure 11. Location of Varna necropolis 1 (source: Google Earth).

Figure 12. Varna necropolis 1, burial with some of the world's oldest gold jewelry (source: ArcheoDanube archive).

The Varna necropolis 1 is listed as a monument of national importance. The landowner, as well as managing institution of the site is the Varna Municipality. The Varna archaeological museum, the Varna Free University and the Varna necropolis 1 Association (an NGO) are interested in researching and promoting the site. Currently there is no conservation, interpretation or management plan for the site.

The site is closed for visitors and no interpretation or presentation tools are in place. The site is not easily accessible and it has no infrastructure. The only activity taking place in the site is cleaning fromvegetation and trash. This cleaning is done every two years. However, considering the artefacts of the site are known around the world and that at least 20% of the site remains unearthed, the site has an enormous touristic and research potential.

Bulgaria, surroundings of the city of Rousse, medieval town of Cherven and rock-hewn churches of Ivanovo

Both the large fortified medieval town of Cherven[184] and the rock-hewn churches of Ivanovo[185] have a status of cultural monument of national importance and are also listed as national archaeological reserves, while the latter is also on the UNESCO World Heritage list.[186] Cherven has a much longer history – it was established already in the 6th century AD as opposed to the churches of Ivanovo that were founded in the 13th century – but both sites reached the peak in the 14th century and declined after the ottoman conquest of the region in the end of the 14th century. The sites are 10 km apart and lie in the countryside some 20 km south of the city of Rousse.

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[184] http://www.museumruse.com/en/expositions/cherven_bg.htm
[185] http://www.museumruse.com/en/expositions/ivanovo_bg.htm
[186] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/45/

Both monuments are owned by the country of Bulgaria and managed by the Rousse Regional Museum of History. Archaeological excavations on the site of Cherven started over a century ago and are still on-going, also conducted by Rousse Regional Museum of History.

There are no management, communication, interpretation or conservation plan for the sites. The sites are regularly maintained. There is an entrance fee on both sites, which also have visitor programmes and offer payable guided tours. There are information boards on both the sites. There is also no basic infrastructure. Accessibility is fair, but could be greatly improved with public transport and signposts.

Figure 13. Fortified medieval town of Cherven (source: ArcheoDanube archive).

Figure 14. Rock-hewn churches of Ivanovo (source: ArcheoDanube archive).

Croatia, city of Vodnjan – Dignano, Park Kažuna

Park Kažuna[187] is an outdoor exhibition, dedicated to the dry-stone huts called 'kažun', used by herders in Istria. It is located just outside the city of Vodnjan – Dignano. The park was opened in 2013, but it does not have the formal status of an archaeological park. The park serves two purposes – for education and research. Local schools are brought to the park regularly to learn about the Istrian cultural heritage. In addition, workshops concerning dry-stone building technology are held in the park. The park has no entrance fee.

Figure 15. Vodnjan - Dignano, Park Kažuna (source: ArcheoDanube archive).

It is a monument of regional importance, owned by the Republic of Croatia and managed together by the Vodnjan – Dignano municipality and the Local open university of Vodnjan – Dignano. There are no management, communication or conservation plans for the site. For

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[187] https://www.vodnjan.hr/hr/sto-posjetiti-u-vodnjanu-/park-kazuna

presentation purposes, there is one information board. Regular maintenance of the site is provided.

The site is easily accessible with parking, toilets, info point, local gastronomy presentation, souvenir shop and a repair station for bikes. There is no concession, because everything is run by the local municipality.

What the site lacks, is an update to its presentation tools both in quantity and quality. There is also a lack of visitor programmes and site promotion.

Czech Republic, city of Stary Plznec, Old Pilsen Castle

The castle[188] was the regional centre of western Bohemia between the 10.-13. Centuries. It is a fortified area with remains of several religious and secular buildings, the only still standing building is the rotunda of St. Peter. There were some archaeological excavations in the 1920s and in 1972 and 2009, but generally, the area is archaeologically well preserved. The finds from the site are stored in the Museum of West Bohemia in Pilsen. Located in the outskirts of the city of Stary Plznec, it has not been damaged or disturbed by modern development.

The site is a monument of national importance, owned and managed by the municipality of the City Stary Plznec. There are no conservation, communication and management plans made for the site, but an interpretation plan exists. The site is managed by maintenance of the surrounding natural and cultural trails and regular cleaning of trash and unwanted vegetation. A cultural educational trail with information boards runs through the site. There are special programmes prepared for visitors on special occasions and some excursions for

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[188] www.rotunda-hurka.cz, https://www.hrad-radyne.cz/, https://www.staryplzenec.cz/historicke-mesto/cirkevni-pamatky-1/

school kids, but not on a regular basis. The site is not established as an archaeological park nor is it in the process of establishing.

Access to the site is not easy and unsuitable for disabled people. Parking is small and mostly intended for local residents. There is no infrastructure on the site, only a pub nearby. There is no fence around the site and the entry is free of charge, except a fee for entrance to the small church.

Figure 16. Old Pilsen castle, view from the castle toward the city of Stary Plznec (source: ArcheoDanube archive).

The area itself is quite touristically developed – especially the nearby city of Pilsen. Close to the site lies another castle, Radyně, which attracts most of the tourists that pick between the two. The reason for that is the almost non-existent promotion, visitor programmes, activities

and at least a minimal infrastructure, such as parking space and toilets. In addition, there is only one complete building to be seen, all the rest are in ruins or even underground. The main strength of the site is its strong story as the starting point of the Czech statehood.

Hungary, city of Szombathely, Iseum and Romkert (Ruin garden)

The **Iseum**[189] is located in the very centre of the city of Szombathely, ancient *Savaria*. The site of the Roman temple, dedicated to Isis, was discovered and excavated in 1955 and opened for public as an open-air archaeological site (the legal term 'archaeological park' doesn't exist in Hungary) in the same year. Between 2007 and 2010 a whole reconstruction of the remains was done. In 2010 the site, now as a reconstructed temple, was reopened for the public. The temple is now a museum/gallery that stores and exhibits the excavated remains and artefacts and partly still an open-air archaeological site.

The site is listed as a monument of national importance. It is owned by the Szombathely municipality and managed by the Savaria Museum organization. Archaeological excavations are carried out every year, but they do not disturb and are separated from the visited areas. Conservation, interpretation, communication and management plans are a part of a yearly work plan issued by the managing organization. The site is regularly maintained.

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[189] http://iseum.savariamuseum.hu/

Figure 17. Szombathely, Iseum (source: ArcheoDanube archive).

The site is easily accessible as it lies in the city centre. It houses the entire infrastructure and is accessible also to disabled persons. There is an entry fee and paid guided tours can be organized.

The main problem of the museum is lack of funding and consequently weak marketing. As a member of the bigger organization, the site has low autonomy. There is also the lack of synergy with other heritage sites in the region.

Situated in the very centre of the city of Szombathely, the **Romkert** or "Ruin garden"[190] is an open-air archaeological site with remains of some of the main buildings of the ancient Roman town of *Savaria*. Because it served as a garden since the middle ages, it was not disturbed by modern urbanization. The area was discovered in the 1930s and presented as

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[190] http://romkert.savariamuseum.hu/

an open-air site already in 1937. It was reopened in the current state in 2001. The site is famous for its mosaics, which are the largest in the whole Roman province of Pannonia and the luxurious buildings of the Roman town, but earlier remains, proving the existence of the prehistoric Amber road were also found.

The site is registered as a monument of national importance. It is owned by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Szombathely and managed by the Savaria Museum organization. Conservation, interpretation, communication and management plans are a part of a yearly work plan issued by the managing organization. The site is regularly maintained.

There is a controlled entrance to the site, group visits need to be organized in advance. There is a fee and a guided tour is available. Access to the site is easy, but not possible for disabled persons. There are no information boards on the site.

The main attraction of the site – the mosaics – cannot be presented, because there is no consensus between the owner, the managing institution and the municipality as how to properly present them and this is the main problem of the site.

Figure 18. Szombathely, the Romkert or "Ruin garden" with remains of the "Amber Road", governor's palace, public baths, Mercury sanctuary and other buildings (source: ArcheoDanube archive).

Moldova, city of Chisinau, Visterniceni archaeological area

On the Visterniceni archaeological area a bastion fortress from the 1770s is located. It lies on Visterniceni hill above the city of Chisinau. The archaeological heritage is not listed as a monument and lies on both public and privately owned land. No efforts to present, promote or research the site were yet made. Because of this and also because of lack of targeted archaeological excavation and no plans of any kind concerning it, the heritage is under threat of destruction.
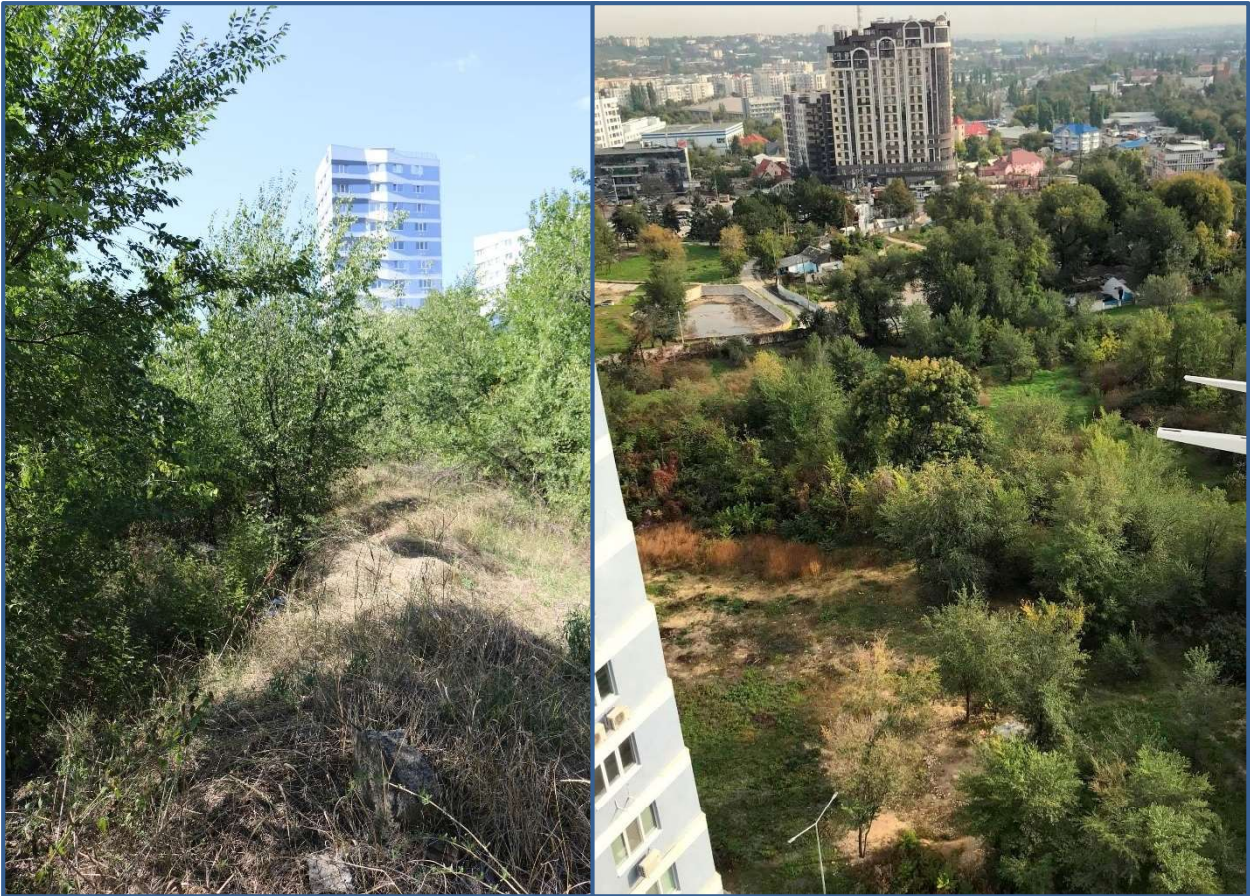
Figure 19. Chisinau, Visterniceni archaeological area (source: ArcheoDanube archive).

Romania, city of Alba Iulia, Alba Iulia fortress

The centre of the city of Alba Iulia is most famous for its fortification. The earliest fortification is from the times of the Roman occupation. The second, medieval fortification reused the Roman one and amplified it to some extent. The last, Austrian bastion fortification was built in the 18th century. Inside the fortified center of the city, there are several other buildings with the status of monuments of national importance. The whole fortification complex is on the UNESCO tentative list.[191]

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[191] https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/555/

Although there are some private plot owners, most of the site is owned by the country of Romania and managed by the Alba Iulia city municipality. There is no management, conservation or interpretation plan, however the municipality does have a plan to further highlight and promote elements of especially Roman fortification. Being the city centre, the accessibility is very good, also the surrounding infrastructure. There is no entrance fee.
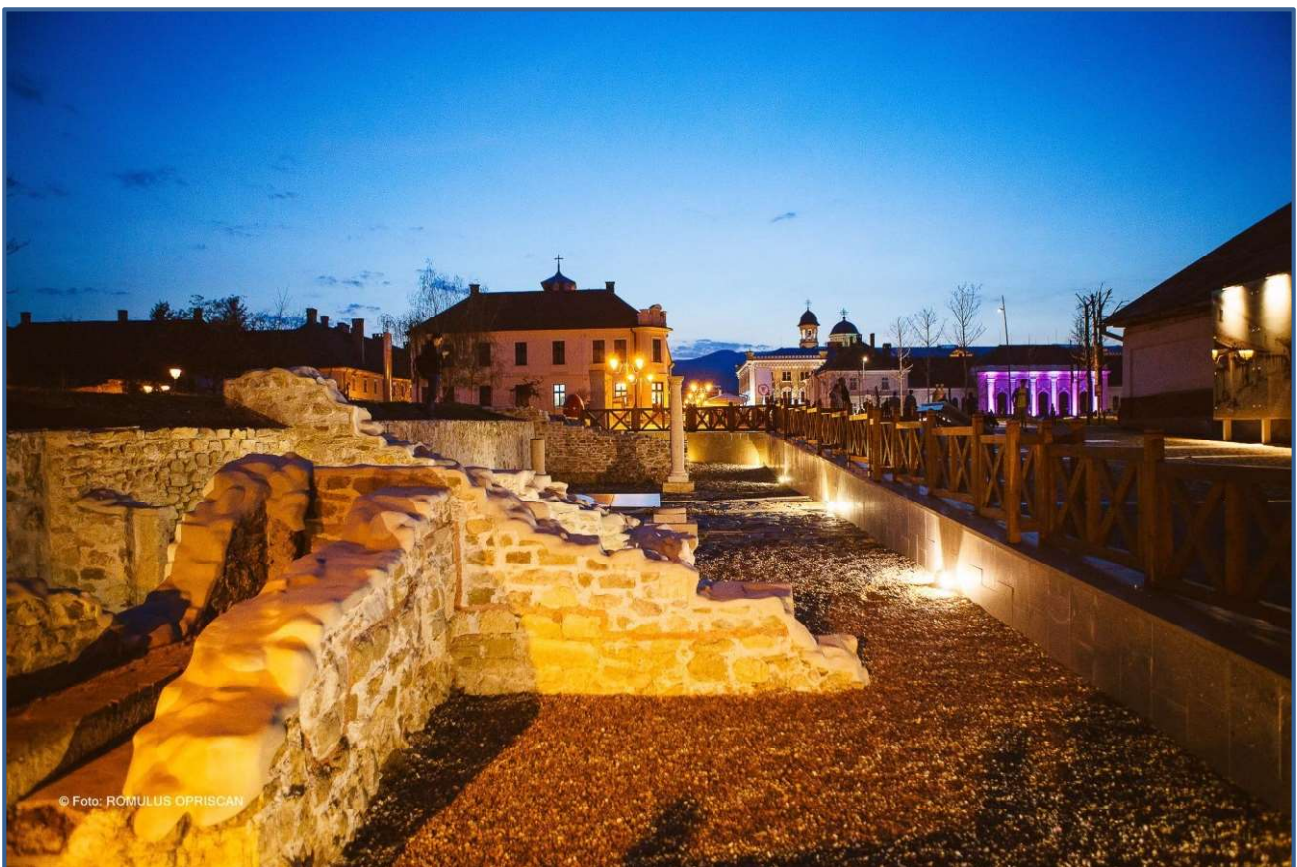
Figure 20. Roman ruins from Alba Iulia (source: ArcheoDanube archive).

Serbia, city of Sremska Mitrovica, archaeological remains of the Roman town of *Sirmium*

The Roman town of *Sirmium*[192] lies beneath the current city of Sremska Mitrovica. At least 85 sites inside the city have been excavated, but only 11 of them remain fully preserved. Of

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[192] http://www.carskapalata.rs/carskapalata.html

the 11 preserved, one is protected with a building constructed over it, some were partially buried and are awaiting future conservation, some are being slowly destroyed by weather and vegetation and some were converted to open-air museums. All the finds are stored in the Museum of Srem.

Sirmium is listed as a monument of national significance. The landowner is the Municipality of Sremska Mitrovica and the Institute for protection of cultural monuments Sremska Mitrovica is responsible for managing the site(s).

Figure 21. Sremska Mitrovica, Sirmium imperial palace (source: ArcheoDanube archive).

There are some on-going archaeological excavations, but they are not happening on the sites, currently intended for visitors. Although some of the remains have already been conserved and presented to the public, there is no conservation, management, communication or interpretation plan for the sites.

Because of its location throughout the city centre, accessibility is very good, access is also possible for disabled. In the Imperial palace (the main displayed site of the Roman town), the entire infrastructure is present, the other 10 sites only have information boards. The sites, open to the public, are maintained by regular cleaning. There is a small fee for the visit of the Imperial palace.

The main issues in promoting and presenting the archaeological heritage of *Sirmium* is the lack of cooperation between the stakeholders involved in touristic, research and conservation of the heritage. Better cooperation should ensure good promotion, organized guided tours throughout the city, maintenance of all open sites. In addition, local people should be given the possibility to become more educated and involved in the management of the city's heritage, because a lot of interest has been shown.

The main idea for this project is to connect all the publically available sites in such a way that a ticket, which will be bought in a designated info point, will be valid for all the sites. An idea is also to make a digital tool that would enable the user to see the digitally (re)constructed Roman town when walking around the city.

Slovenia, city of Ptuj, archaeological park Panorama

The archaeological park Panorama[193] is situated on a small hill near the city centre of Ptuj, Roman *Poetovio*. The archaeological site Panorama encompasses the remains of a Roman city quarter, that covered the south-eastern slope of the Panorama hill. A non-destructive archaeological research (geophysical survey) conducted after 2015 showed an urban plan with rectangular building blocks and streets, luxurious buildings, a sanctuary and a Roman

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[193] The name of the park is WIP. The name "Archaeological park Poetovio" was proposed by ZVKDS to encompass all archaeological presentations in Ptuj.

defensive wall. Following the non-destructive research, archaeological excavation began in 2020 on a small part of the Panorama archaeological site.

The archaeological heritage of the site is registered and protected and is currently awaiting the decision on promoting it to the status of a monument of national importance. The site is owned and managed by the Ptuj city municipality. The on-going and planned archaeological excavations are supervised by the Institute for the protection of cultural heritage of Slovenia. A Conservation plan for the site has been made, but communication, management and interpretation plans are still missing.

Figure 22. Ptuj, Archaeological park Panorama (photo: Rok Ratej).

In the first phase of the development of the park walking trails were made right above the ancient streets to resemble the ancient city-plan.[194] Along the trails, information boards were

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[194] https://www.visitptuj.eu/en/see-do/tours/guided-tours/roman-tour/ ; http://www.ptuj.si/park_panorama

set up. Replicas of some selected artefacts were presented on exact places, where they were found. There is no entrance fee and everything is relatively accessible to disabled persons. The site is only promoted on the local tourist info portal.

Accessibility of the site is great, as it lies very near the city of Ptuj. It has a parking lot and is accessible for the disabled. Local tourist office is offering guided tours. The site is regularly maintained by the municipality. It does, however, lack visitor infrastructure and more activities for tourists. The finds, excavated in the archaeological park are stored in the Ptuj-Ormož regional museum, many stone monuments are built into the churches and older buildings in Ptuj.

Summary

The 13 sites, for which the establishment or an upgrade to a modern archaeological park is foreseen in the ArcheoDanube project, differ in many aspects, but they also have some similarities. They are mostly located in or close to the city centre (7), some in the outskirts or suburbs (4) and one completely in the countryside. They also vary greatly in their development – from established heritage destinations (Iseum, Alba Iulia) to almost unknown archaeological localities (Vranjače, Visterniceni). The underdeveloped sites have no visitors and some of the developed ones have huge numbers already (Alba Iulia estimates up to 500.000 annual visitors). Sites with controlled entrances can have a precise count of visitors. Most of the sites, however, have no data on the visitors, because they are open to the public without any entrance control or entrance fee. It is therefore impossible to even estimate the number of visitors (Park Kažuna, Archaeological park Panorama, Old Pilsen castle, Karim Kalin hadži mosque).

The last category of differences presented here is the recognisability or visibility of the sites. Probably the best positioned are the churches in Ivanovo, which are on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Alba Iulia is widely recognisable because of its historical significance and its

position on the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list. The Iseum and Romkart in Szombathely have a great potential because of their historical significance and already built touristic infrastructure, but perhaps lack a large-scale promotion. Similar to them is the Park Kažuna, which is situated in an appealing setting and is promoting an important local heritage, but lacking in more attractive presentations and promotion. Sirmium and Ptuj's Panorama archaeological site are very similar in this regard – both located in the city centre, well-known among researchers but not so well-known among both domestic and international tourists. Local residents of the two sites are well-aware of their heritage, but they are not involved enough to spread the word and help in promoting their heritage. The townof Cherven has a phenomenal ambience but it is out of the established tourist routes in Bulgaria. The castle of stary Plzenec and the Harem od Alija's mosque both have a big story to tell but struggle in presenting and popularising their heritage. The sites of Vranjače and Visterniceni are almost unknown. For the Varna necropolis 1 there is an evident contrast between its archaeological finds, being world-renowned, and the site as such, yet virtually unknown, with the potential to market itself based on its artefacts.

The main similarities between the sites are, with the exception of Visterniceni, that they are all registered monuments and are as such officially protected; all of them have been researched at least to a degree to have a solid basis for presentation and interpretation purposes. These two aspects are important prerequisites in forming an archaeological park in the future.

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Conclusions

In the baseline study, we tried to find information on key issues related to public accessible archaeological areas and, especially, archaeological parks. The first issue arises with the basic definition of: what are archaeological parks? In literature and in recent ICOMOS doctrinal documents, as the "Salalah recommendations"[195] and "Salalah guidelines",[196] we can find proper and clear definitions.[197] Especially the definition given in the "Salalah recommendations" mentions all necessary components of an archaeological park: archaeological remains (in relation to the "archaeological" part of the designation), carefully designed landscape, regulated access, buffer zone, interpretive and educational as well as recreational intent (which is all in relation to the "park" part of the designation).

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[195] Here again the definition of archaeological parks in the "Salalah recommendations":

"An Archaeological Park consists of:

a. **archaeological remains** (below and above ground, movable and immovable) including archaeological surfaces. The archaeological park should have at least the size of the underground extent of the archaeological remains (archaeological site),

b. **a carefully designed landscape** that will ensure protection of archaeological remains below and above ground surface, and effective interpretation of them to visitors,

c. an area to which **access is effectively regulated**, with controlled entrances, surrounded by an adequate **buffer zone**."

"An archaeological park is the link between scientific research and the public. It can be termed as a definable area, distinguished by the value of heritage resources and land related to such resources, having the potential to become an **interpretive, educational and recreational resource for the public**, which should be protected and conserved."

[196] The definition of archaeological parks in the "Salalah guidelines":

"A park is defined for the purposes of these guidelines as a **protected area set aside for public access, enjoyment, and education**."

"As described in the Salalah Recommendation, archaeological parks **contain both above-ground and below-ground archaeological remains and material**. The Salalah Recommendation advises that the archaeological park should be seen "as a **tool for conservation of archaeological sites** on the one hand, and their **presentation and interpretation** as a means to understand the shared past of humanity on the other hand" [...]. It should serve as a **didactic device** because it can reflect the concept of shared humanity and, if sustainably managed, provide an example of how **sustainable management** can be accomplished in other vulnerable places where important cultural and natural resources are present."

[197] For more detailed information about both documents cf. the chapter *Charters and other doctrinal documents*.

From the involved countries, only Croatia has an official definition of archaeological parks in its legislation (Article 6 of the *Zakon o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske*):[198]

"An archaeological park is a **researched, protected and presented archaeological site** or its part that includes **informative and didactic components of presentation and interpretation** in order to raise awareness of the importance of archaeological heritage."

The definition is very clear and short and we suggest to use it in our ArcheoDanube partnership (and also beyond). Consequently, we propose to use the designation "archaeological park" only in relation to areas, which are in line with this definition.

Archaeological parks should therefore include:

- **archaeological sites**, or their parts, which were subject to research (as only research information can create the basis for proper presentation and interpretation) and are properly protected as well as publicly accessible;
- **archaeological remains** within the park have to be displayed or presented by alternative means;
- **informative and didactic components** of presentation and interpretation have to be present (information boards, IT equipment, … guided tours, visitor programs or workshops, …);
- additionally, the areas should be **carefully landscaped**, enabling an optimal fruition of the site as well as recreation and relaxation.

In this way, archaeological parks would not only have educational purposes and raise awareness of the importance of archaeological heritage, they would also enable recreation and **enjoyment** in such areas (which is of great importance also for awareness raising), becoming more attractive for touristic purposes. In addition, all mentioned aspects are even more important for archaeological sites within towns and cities. They are also mostly in line with the project partner's understanding of what is an archaeological park, as it came to light

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[198] https://www.zakon.hr/z/340/Zakon-o-za%C5%A1titi-i-o%C4%8Duvanju-kulturnih-dobara

in the country related survey (cf. the subchapter *Partners inputs on features that should define an archaeological park*).

For all other archaeological sites that are accessible to the public, but do not accomplish all the above mentioned criteria, we suggest not to use the definition "archaeological park", but a more general one, like: "**public archaeological sites**", mentioned also in the title of the *Salalah guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites*.

As there is frequently confusion with other areas characterized by different kinds of presentations, we would like to repeat the definition of "**archaeological open air museums**" as areas (which frequently are not archaeological sites i.e. without any archaeological remains present there) that are open to the public and exhibit outdoor true to scale architectural reconstructions primarily based on archaeological sources (cf. the "EXARC charter").

This definition is of course related to that of "**open-air museum**", which is an area (without archaeological remains) that is open to the public, non-profit and exhibits outdoor collections of buildings, true to scale architectural reconstructions and artefacts not specifically related to archaeological sources, but to other types of cultural heritage (like ethnological, vernacular, architectural, technological heritage).

Areas without archaeological remains that are open to the public and exhibit outdoor collections of buildings, true to scale architectural reconstructions and artefacts intended for amusement and profit are "**theme parks**".[199]

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[199] Cf. Paardekooper, R. 2015, Archaeological Open-Air Museums in Europe. – In: *Archaeology and Crafts. Experiences and Experiments on traditional Skills and Handicrafts in Archaeological Open-Air Museums in Europe*, Proceedings of the VI. OpenArch-Conference in Albersdorf, Germany, 23.–27. September 2013. – Husum, 127–136. http://openarch.eu/work-packages/products/proceedings-book-about-archaeology-and-crafts-published

Another important issue directly related to the ArcheoDanube project is the integration of archaeological heritage with spatial planning. The **protection of archaeological sites within development and urban planning tools,** agreed in the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* from 1995, is included in legislation of all partner countries. Of course, this does not mean that this principle is also realised in practice in all those countries. An aspect that is far less envisaged is the **valorisation of archaeological sites within development and urban planning tools**, so even if the sites are de facto protected, they are not properly sustained by other trends of development in the town and in the countryside. Mechanisms for **selection** of archaeological sites with high potentials and their inclusion in development and spatial plans from the **development and valorisation (not only protection) point of view** should be created or improved in all the partner countries.

In none of the included countries, specific provisions were detected in order to combine cultural and/ or archaeological heritage to urban mobility, and also the integration with cultural tourism remains mostly on a very general level in national legislation and strategies. Furthermore, the special features of archaeological heritage are not adequately considered in **European strategies**, where the discourse is almost always about cultural heritage in general. Archaeological remains are damaged and fragile relics, with special needs in relation to conservation procedures, particularly if we would like to display them to the public. Compared to other types of heritage (such as renovated castles), archaeological finds do not meet the intended functionality anymore and new concepts of use have to be shaped. Strong efforts are necessary to explain and visualize their interpretation (or better all of their interpretations, as archaeologists have normally different opinions). That's why it is more difficult to make archaeological heritage understandable, usable and attractive in comparison to other types of cultural heritage. That's why strategies and provision made for

other types of heritage are not directly applicable to archaeological heritage. The preparation of a European-wide strategy especially related to archaeological heritage would therefore be very desirable. Of course, several European or worldwide documents about archaeological heritage exist (cf. the chapter *International conventions and charters*), but this kind of documents have other aims than strategies: they explain what not to do or what to do, but they do not express a specific vision of future strategic developments and especially this would be of crucial importance for our archaeological sites. The same is valid also for national strategies, where archaeological heritage similarly has not a prominent role: this is also clearly an expression of the absence of a clear vision and strategy of how to further develop and use archaeological sites after they are protected.

The same can be summarised when we consider the several European and national projects concerning archaeological sites/parks presented in the baseline study. They seem to be all focused on the promotion and interpretation of archaeological heritage, but the tools they use differ widely. From physical or digital reconstructions to re-enactments and ICT development, there seems to be a sea of options on how to present archaeological heritage to the general public. Therefore, it is very important to differentiate from examples of good and bad practices. The focus should be on practices, which have a measurable success in interpreting archaeological heritage to the general public or are cases of innovative approaches that stand out for their creativity and/or practicality.[200] The examples are only useful when we consider their relative success in providing an easy to understand, scientifically credible, and usable presentation and interpretation of archaeological heritage. It's also important that everything is developed and designed **on the chosen archaeological site**. Developing a presentation on a different location alienates the original archaeological heritage of its context, its surroundings and its connection with the locale. The examples of

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[200] A good example are 3D reconstructions of sites, viewed through different mediums (binoculars, screens,...).

good practices should be used as a foundation, from which to use existing or develop new ideas for the presentation and interpretation of archaeological heritage.

Broken down to practical aspects related to archaeological parks or public archaeological sites we should again highlight the importance to consider in all our interventions included in the pilot projects the principles contained in the international charters. As already stated in the "Lausanne Charter" from 1990: "**reconstructions** serve two important functions: experimental research and interpretation. They should, however, be carried out with great caution, so as to avoid disturbing any surviving archaeological evidence, and they should take account of evidence from all sources in order to achieve authenticity. Where possible and appropriate, reconstructions should not be built immediately on the archaeological remains, and should be identifiable as such."

Even more specific are the "Salalah Recommendations" with regards to this topic, putting in foreground the ultimate importance of authenticity and integrity of all archaeological remains remaining on display for scientific and public information, prohibiting un-scientific re-building *in situ*. Conjectural reconstructions can be made outside the archaeological areas, if they are clearly legible as such and well documented as well as reversible. Three possible types of treatment of replacing are envisaged by the "Salalah Recommendations" within archaeological areas: **anastylosis, consolidation and interpretative stabilization**.[201]

Also all other relevant practical aspects related to the **management** of archaeological parks and public archaeological sites are very well explained in the "Salalah recommendations"

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[201] For visual reconstructions it is also important to follow internationally recognized principles, as that one of the "Ename charter" (which recommends to produce them building them upon the analysis of all accessible data and sources, by clearly documenting the sources presenting also alternative reconstructions, if they are possible). Even more detailed principles about this topic are expressed in the "Seville principles".

and "Salalah guidelines", so we refer to the relevant subchapters in the Baseline study for further information.

Proper management of archaeological parks and public archaeological sites is a central topic of our ArcheoDanube project. The main tool to achieve this is the preparation of a **management plan**. Such plans are compulsory for all UNESCO World Heritage Sites. In some of the included partner countries (Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovenia) this obligation is binding also in some other cases. Bulgaria has a template for conservation management plans, Slovenia for conservation plans.

However, of the pilot areas included in the ArcheoDanube project no one has a management plan, not even a conservation plan, communication plan or interpretation plan. Some planning of measures and interventions is in some cases at least partially included in yearly working plans. This is a very serious gap, our partners should overcome through the project: first of all a vision of the development of the site has to be designed and, in accordance to that, measures in order to progressively achieve the vision, i.e. the envisaged goals have to be formulated, planned, implemented and monitored – that is management. Aspects highlighted by most of the partners in relation to the goals of the future Local Archeo Plans, which have to be prepared within the ArcheoDanube project, are the improvement of the site's visibility, interpretation and stakeholder involvement.

We are hopeful that this study would lay the necessary foundation for the ArcheoDanube project, its activities, its pilot projects and its products. While the scope of the study seems very broad, the focus is undoubtedly on archaeological heritage and its manifold values for society. The project partners' mission is to recognize this heritage on the chosen site and assess its potential. The study should serve as a basis for examples of definitions, procedures,

good and bad practices. Armed with this knowledge, they can evaluate the potential for the presentation and interpretation on their chosen archaeological sites.

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LOCAL CONTEXT SURVEY

Summary description:

Varna (Bulgarian: Варна) is the largest city and seaside resort on the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast and the third largest city in Bulgaria with a population of approx. 350 000. It is also the fourth largest city on the Black Sea. It is located in the North-Eastern part of Bulgaria. Often referred to as the marine (or summer) capital of Bulgaria, Varna is a major tourist destination, a starting point for all the resorts in the northern Bulgarian Black Sea Coast. Along the coast north of Varna are several popular resort towns, including Druzhba, Golden Sands, Albena, and Balchik. Varna is a major business and university centre, seaport, and headquarters of the Bulgarian Navy and merchant marine.

There are three main features of Varna, which form the dynamics and potential of the local economy. The potential of Varna as a toruist destination is realized mainly in the summer. Each year, more than 800 thousand foreigners visit the municipality of Varna during the year and spend in the city over 1 billion BGN. The city is making an effort to become an attracve destination for international visitors throughout the year. The strong education of Varna and the constant influx of young people are likely the most important advantage of the city. Nearly 30,000 people are studying the sea capital - distributed in 6 universities in various fields. This guarantees a constant flow of young professionals that can act as a foundation for businesses that seek to come to the city. Altough Varna suffers from the same demographic trends as does the rest of Bulgaria - population is in natural decrease - the city serves as a centre that attracts people from the cities and small towns around it. The synergy between science and business is the third key factor that shapes the potential of the city. In the fields of medicine, information technology, transport and shipping, the activities of local business and investment decisions meet with increased interest among young people and international students.

Key data as demography, society, economy, tourism:

Demography, society

Number and share of population by main age groups							
< 15 years		15 – 64 years		64 <		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
51.085	15.18	225.327	66.96	60.093	17.86	336.505	

Change in population – natural increase / decrease in the period 2014-2019 (+/- %)	+5.65		-3.19		+9.57	+1.53	

Economy, labour market

Activity rate (%):	44.472
Unemployment rate (%):	1.11

Number of enterprises by industries							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry and construction		Services		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
no info	no info		32		47	28.000	

Number of tourists	approx. 1.5-1.6m torurists per year
Number of tourist arrivals at accommodation establishments	997 828 tourists made 4 368 615 nights at accomodations

Other

Total territory (km²)	238

Number of Heritage (as musuems, as galeries, archeological parks) places which the tourist can visit in your city.	approx 15 established museums und heritage sites;
Total size of green areas (km²)	

Key challenges of presenting of the heritage:

 - One key challenge is that the city was built upon the remains of many ancient cities and fortifications. So, when construction or repair works are ongoing (mainly in the city centre) it is expected that an old structure is found. This poses a dilemma between perserving the heritage piece and finishing the works so that the function of the street/pipes/building can resume as usual.
 - Another challenge is that the local authorities do not seem to prioritize historical heritage when it comes to urban planning. There is no unified managing, communication and preservation plan for the archaeological heritage. Some of the sites are not well integrated in their surroundings and are not accessible to disabled people.
 - Many sites with tourist potential have seen no or slow excavation and research work. There is a lack of funding and interest in these sites. As per Bulgarian law, a site can be "socialized" (meaning can become a tourist attraction) only after all research works have been completed.
 - There are a number of sites that are not managed at all, let alone integrated in their environment. These are primairly supported by volunteers or NGOs.

Vision of the city:

We want to raise awareness for the Varna Necropolis, so that it can receive funding from the Municipality and the central authorities. This way research and excavation works can be brought to an end - this is imperative before the archaeological park can be opened for visitors. The park has long been forgotten by the public and we want to remind the citizens of Varna that it exist and can be a great tourist site.
Apart form this specific site, we want to create an action plan, so that when archaeological heritage is found, it can be quickly (but safely) secured, researched and integrated in the surroundings. We hope that with this project we'll develop a unified communication strategy for all archeo parks in Varna, so that tourists are referred and travel from one site to another and build upon their knowledge and experience.

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	Organization:	City of Vodnjan - Dignano
	Contact person and Email:	Andrea Manzin, andrea.manzin@vodnjan.hr

Interreg
Danube Transnational Programme
ARCHEODANUBE

LOCAL CONTEXT SURVEY

Summary description:

The territory under the municipality of Vodnjan - Dignano is full of cultural heritage and archeological sites since the Roman empire. Until today this richness isn't valorized in an adequate way. Our municipality is a young municipality, was enstablished in 2003 so the decision makers are still creating politics and doing efforts to find an adequate way to revitalize and present to the most the local cultural heritage in a dinamic way. The territoy has a big potential because is situated only 5 km from the sea and is the perfect connection between two completely difeerents types of tourism: sea tourism and rural tourism. The local cultural heritage represent a potential tourist offer which is affordable during all the seasons and is sustainable compared to the sea tourism. The territory has the potential to implement different types of tourism (cultural, archeological, eno - gastro...) whic are affordable also to the tourist which are situated in the near coastal area.

Key data as demography, society, economy, tourism:

Demography, society

Number and share of population by main age groups						
< 15 years		15 – 64 years		64 <		Total
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No
Change in population – natural increase / decrease in the period 2014-2019 (+/- %)	For the mentioned period we don't have any data. The last census was done in the 2011 and the next will be done next year.					

Economy, labour market

Activity rate (%):	85%
Unemployment rate (%):	15%

Number of enterprises by industries						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry and construction		Services		Total
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No
5	3,50%	30	21,12%	107	75,35%	142

Number of tourists	
Number of tourist arrivals at accommodation establishments	54.916

Other

Total territory (km^2)	105

Number of Heritage (as musuems, as galeries, archeological parks) places which the tourist can visit in your city.	22
Total size of green areas (km²)	

Key challenges of presenting of the heritage:

The most of the archeological sites are outside the city, in the outback, so they are difficult to reach and are not affordable by everyone. The rest of the cultural heritages sites are in the city but are not well mainteined and visible, without a proper indication. A common strategy of presentation and valorization of the local cultural heritage is missing. Many sites are situated on land which is private property so the area is not eligible for funding by european or national projects. Archeological sites are not well visitated and are unknown because is missing a connection between them and a junction in an unique ''tourist package''.

Vision of the city:

The Register of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Croatia lists more than 30 item between immovable and movable cultural heritage on our territory. Our vision is to develop a tourist offer which put together all the local cultural heritage. In this way we aim to increase the number of visitors on our territory and increase the visibility of local cultural heritage. For reach this aim is necessary to implement a local strategy and action plan fot the individuation of key points of the future tourist package.

		Name:	Lenka Křížková
Name of the partner: Regional Development Agency of the Pilsen Region, Accociation partner - the city of Starý Plznec, the pilot city (CZ)		Organization:	Regional Development Agency of the Pilsen Region
		Contact person and Email:	Lenka Křížková, krizkova@rra-pk.cz

Interreg
EUROPEAN UNION
Danube Transnational Programme
ARCHEODANUBE

LOCAL CONTEXT SURVEY

Summary description:

The city of Starý Plzenec is situated in western part of Czech Republic in the hilly, wooded countryside. It is located only 10 km from the city of Pilsen, which is the 4th largest Czech metropolitan area, but above all it is world well known as birthplace of the Pilsner Urquell beer.

The history as well as the current social development of Starý Plzenec are inextricably linked with the city of Pilsen. Although it is rather a smaller town, in recent years it has become a home for growing number of residents who want to live in nature, but close to Pilsen. At the same time, Starý Plzenec is an easily accessible tourist destination thanks to the main railway line and nearby highway connecting Prague with Germany. For its natural beauty, deep forests, and tradition of sparkling wine production, it has become a popular leisure place. However, the most attention of Czech and, increasingly also of foreign tourists is paid to the local historical monuments, which are the royal castle Radyně and the ancient Slavic hillfort from the 10th century, which called today the Old Pilsen Castle.

This early medieval fortified settlement with an impressive castle is the right the reasons for involvement of the city of Starý Plzenec in the Archeodanube project. This archeological site is located on a distinctive rocky headland of the Hůrka hill on the right bank of the river Úslava. One of the Czech oldest building (pre-Romanesque rotunda) is the only standing remain of the castle, and also a visual symbol of the city of Starý Plzenec. But above all the whole hillfort represents an authentic link with the history of the neighboring regional capital, the city of Pilsen.

The first written sources date history of the Old Pilsen Castle back to the end of the 10th century. At that time, Western Bohemia formed the border area between the German lands and the nascent Czech state. It was crossed by number of trade routes, which mostly led from Prague to west part of Europe. Not surprisingly, a large castle with massive fortifications was soon built up at the local crossroad, where the main route split into two tracks (first heading to Regensburg, second to Nürnberg). This large castle, which was established by the royal Przemyslid family and become soon the most powerful administrative center of the entire West Bohemian region, got name Pilsen.

Unfortunately, already at the end of the 13th century Pilsen did not meet the new conditions as it was limited by the rock and frequent floods in the valley of the close river, where markets and sub-town were situated. The king therefore strategically decided to leave the existing Pilsen and to establish nearby a completely new city. In Honor of the ancient castle, which lost its administrative function by this way, the new royal residence was named "New Pilsen". Therefore, the original castle with its sub-town began to be called "Old Pilsen" to make it easier, and later on also "Old Plzenec / Starý Plzenec". From that time the majestic Old Pilsen Castle gradually fell into oblivion. Similarly, as the fact that the romantic wooded hill above Starý Plzenec with unique pre-Romanesque church, still noticeable fortifications and illustration of building remains is in fact a majestic early medieval castle and the cradle of the royal city of Pilsen.

Key data as demography, society, economy, tourism:

Demography, society

Number and share of population by main age groups							
< 15 years		15 – 64 years		64 <		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
859	17	3.254	63	1.038	20	5.151	
Change in population – natural increase / decrease in the period 2014-2019 (+/- %)	-0,04%	0,36%	0,98%	1,09%	1,08%	0,27%	

Economy, labour market

Activity rate (%):	?
Unemployment rate (%):	1,70%

Number of enterprises by industries							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry and construction		Services		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
28	3,00%	177	17%	849	80%	1054	

Number of tourists	28182
Number of tourist arrivals at accommodation establishments	1400

Other	
Total territory (km²)	18,38
Number of Heritage (as musuems, as galeries, archeological parks) places which the tourist can visit in your city.	2
Total size of green areas (km²)	14,98

Key challenges of presenting of the heritage:

1) Low level of territorial integration into local development

Economy of the city of Starý Plzenec is built mostly on services. And even though it is rich in the cultural and natural heritage, benefits of tourism for the city are not obvious. Especially potential of the Old Pilsen Castle is not sufficiently exploited, as it is open to public without any restriction and it is not used as "highlight" for promotion of the city. Therefore, the number of beneficial visitors (visitors paying the fee) of the castle should be gradually increased (special educational programs or guided tours that are payed).

As the castle is situated on the outskirts of the city (in the residential part) it is necessary to involve tourism in the life of local community by the way, which will be beneficial for them (more services, improvement of the public spaces, cultural events, proud of the history of my home, …). Handicaps, such is uncoordinated parking cars of the tourists in the residential part of the city, must by avoid. Next, tourists should pay fees and be motivated to visit centre of the city and use services there.

2) Valorising of the heritage, making it more visible and accessible to the public

Visibility of the cultural heritage of the castle "Old Pilsen" and its accessibility is weak. There is not final agreement of important stakeholders about valorisation of the site. Need are following:

- proposal for development of the site should come from cooperation and understanding of the owner (the city of Starý Plzenec) and National trust institute which is responsible for preservation, protection and documentation of the cultural heritage in the Czech Republic,

- development of the site (visibility, infrastructure, reconstruction, …) should follow complex concept / action plan (architectonical, IC design, presentation, promotion, …),

- the legacy of the cultural heritage of the castle "Old Pilsen" should be "visually" presented by appropriate tools and forms to the visitors and to local people,

- accessibility of the site should be improved at least be by improvement of the main access path and presentation of the less "hilly" variants from less priority directions,

- accessibility and transportation should be comprehend as complex problem (preference of public transportation, trains, development of parking places for car and busses, cycling routes, places for the bikes, …) to make sure that the tourism will not reduce quality of the life of local people.

3) Low level of awareness of the heritage

Knowledge of the history of the Old Pilsen Castle and its role in the establishment of the royal city of Pilsen is weak. Needs are following:

- history of the castle "Old Pilsen" and its role in the establishment of the royal city of Pilsen must be presented at main internet sources,

- regional schools should be involved in special education programs,

- another focused guided tours for tourists from metropolitan area of the city of Pilsen should be developed and organized,

- the strong story of the site and its history should be better "visual" and "touchable" at the site and in the city centre,

- close relationship with "Pilsen" cultural and tourist bodies should be developed (tourist packages, …).

Vision of the city:

The number of visitors of the "Old Pilsen Castle" is gradually increased, thanks to a specialized educational programs, guided tours, involvement into the regional tourist packages, and especially by promotion of the history of the site and its role in the establishment of the royal city of Pilsen.

Name of the partner: West- Pannon Nonprofit Ltd. (WPRED)	Name:	Ferenc Laki, Ágnes Győrffy, Zsolt Simon
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Interreg
Danube Transnational Programme
ARCHEODANUBE

LOCAL CONTEXT SURVEY

Summary description:

Szombathely, as the capital of Vas county in the West Transdanubian region, forms an integral part of the transregional area, consisting of the Alpine region and the pre-Alpine regions, as well as the former Amber Road, a several thousand years old trade and transport route between the Baltic and the Adriatic Sea. It is one of the oldest cities and the second largest city in Hungary. Its educational network is very diverse. From kindergartens to higher education institutions, one can find every level of education, educational pathway and educational method that ensures the development of children, pupils and students as well as the acquisition of knowledge and the development of their individual skills. At the beginning of the 1990s a wave of company start-ups began, which has continued at a moderate pace since the turn of the millennium. At the same time, after the opening of the border, the city's geographic economic advantage in terms of foreign direct investment decreased. Nevertheless, the structure of the economy has modernized further in the 2000s and bears the characteristics of modern market economies. Savaria (in later usage Sabaria), the Roman predecessor of the city, one of the stations on the Amber Road, was the earliest settlement with city rank in Roman times in what is now Hungary. The city had been the religious center of the Pannonia superior province from the 2nd century, and later became the capital of the Roman province of Pannonia Prima. The city is the birthplace of the saint bishop Martin of Tours.

Key data as demography, society, economy, tourism:

Demography, society

Number and share of population by main age groups							
< 15 years		15 – 64 years		64 <		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
11.087	14%	50.583	64%	16.921	22%	78.591	

Change in population – natural increase / decrease in the period 2014-2019 (+/- %)	2014: 77 866 2019: 78 591 (+0,93%)

Economy, labour market

Activity rate (%):	64%
Unemployment rate (%):	3,70%

Number of enterprises by industries							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry and construction		Services		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
1.324	9,90%	1.434	10,80%	10.576	79,30%	13.334	

Number of tourists	49.556
Number of tourist arrivals at accommodation establishments	120.459

Other

Total territory (km²)	97,5 km²

Number of Heritage (as musuems, as galeries, archeological parks) places which the tourist can visit in your city.	18
Total size of green areas (km²)	n/a

Key challenges of presenting of the heritage:

1. Low level of integration

Heritage site 'Iseum': Weak marketing. Lack of financial resources. Weak autonomy as a member institution. Lack of synergies with other heritage sites.

Heritage site 'Romkert' (Ruin garden): The main attraction of the site (Roman mosaics) cannot be presented to the public because the main parties (owner, maintainer, municipality) could not agree on the way presenting it. Lack of forward-looking communication and need for mediation.

Vision of the city:

The Municipality of Szombathely has no specific vision dedicated to Roman heritage of the town.

		Name:	
Name of the partner: Urban Lab Chisinau Association		Organization:	Urban Lab Chisinau
		Contact person and Email:	Dumitrita Efremov: dumitrita.efremov@urbanlab.md

Interreg
Danube Transnational Programme
ARCHEODANUBE

LOCAL CONTEXT SURVEY

Summary description:

Chișinău is the capital of the Republic of Moldova and its largest city. It is located in the middle of the country on the river Bâc, a tributary of the river Nistru. The population of the Chișinău Municipality, namely the City of Chișinău and its surrounding suburbs in 2019 was 779,300 people. The Population of the city of Chisinau was 639,000 people.

Chișinău was built in the middle of the 17th century, the population were for the most part merchants and craftsmen. In the 18th century, after the extension and incorporation of adjacent villages, the city developed an irregular urban structure. It became the greatest urban locality of Moldova at the East of river Prut, the administrative centre of the Lăpușna-Orhei district.

Visitors remember Chisinau as a green city, with many parks and green areas, which is an advantage comparing to other cities. Chisinau is often referred to as "the city in white stone", due to the fact that many of its significant buildings are of white stone or concrete.

Chișinău is the administrative, economic, and cultural centre of Moldova. It is also the academic centre of the country. The approximate number of visitors of heritage places is 300,000 per year. With the only operational airport in the country, Chișinău is a tourist destination as well as a transit point.

The main competences of the city include:
- Good location, climate and geography;
- Rich natural and cultural heritage – a great but undervalued potential for tourism and local development;
- A booming cultural and creative sector.

Key data as demography, society, economy, tourism:

Demography, society

Number and share of population by main age groups							
< 15 years		15 – 64 years		64 <		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
103.033	13,220	568.911	72,999	107.395	13,780	779.339	**2018**
Change in population – natural increase / decrease in the period 2014-2019 (+/- %)	0,09		-0,2		0,11	-0,04	

Economy, labour market

Activity rate (%):	49
Unemployment rate	5,10

Number of enterprises by industries							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry and		Services		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
619	1,75	4993	14,09	8415	23,741	35445	

Number of tourists	242658(total), 16404(foreign)
Number of tourist arrivals at accommodation establishments	232.024

Other

Total territory (km²)	571,64 (Municipality) 123 (City)

Number of Heritage (as musuems, as galeries, archeological parks) places which the tourist can visit in your city.	12
Total size of green areas (km^2)	19,495

Key challenges of presenting of the heritage:

Urban research and conservation, especially of archaeological heritage is a narrow-specialized field and little known to the wide public. Most of the archaeological excavations are punctual, in many cases determined by spontaneous discoveries of ruins during construction works. During the past 15 years, occasional excavations were made in the perimeter of the historic centre and during the cleaning of the Valea Morilor lake.

Specialists note that due to lack of written documentary support, a coherent unitary image of the dynamics of the evolution of Chisinau from ancient times to the medieval period has not been fully achieved. At the same time, in the absence of systematic archaeological research, the latter are limited to discovery and documentation of archaeological remains and their placement in museums, without conserving and presenting the sites where they have been discovered. There are no conserved and exposed for presentation archaeological sites in Chisinau.

Chisinau has developed by overlapping of cultural layers of different eras, new constructions usually replaced the old ones while the hearth of the city remained the same. Most of the archaeological ruins are located underground, below the new constructions.

Main challenges of urban conservation, especially with regard to the urban archaeological heritage:

1. Urban archaeology does not have a priority position in local and national development policies, all efforts are focused on conservation of emblematic sites, such as the medieval fortress Soroca or the open archaeological complex Orheiul Vechi. As a result, many archaeological sites in Chisinau, both underground and of surface are not taken into account in development projects and policies. Public and private developments have led to major destruction.

2. Many archaeological sites, especially prehistoric tombs and underground ruins are on privately owned lands. Usually, this is a conflict between conservation priorities and private interests, also making archaeological research difficult to access.

3. The level of awareness and visibility are very low, no integration of archaeological sites with local tourism. No positive examples of conservation and integration of ruins in the new urban dynamics. Extensive issues such as landscape integrity and integration with other urban functions are not taken into account in the conservation process.

Vision of the city:

Heritage is a central component of the city life and an integrating element between cultural life, urban development and economic growth in Chisinau.

In order to fulfill this vision, we identified several types of recommended actions:

1. Establishment of the Visteniceni Archaeological Park as an etity managed by the mayor's office and taking all legal and administrative measures for its conservation, promotion and presentation.

2. Selection of priority archaeological sites in Chisinau to be conserved, presented and included in the tourist routes.

3. Set of legal measures (local and national) to ensure a better protection and management of archaeological sites. Example: to include the term „archaeological park" in the legal documents.

4. Set of administrative measures for a better conservation, management and presentation of urban heritage. Example: to set up an administrative structure within the City Hall that will develop policies regarding urban heritage.

5. Intensified inter-institutional collaboration in order to ensure protection and promotion of urban heritage.

The Visterniceni Archaeological Park will act as a catalyst for the cultural and touristic life in Chisinau, by integrating the many aspects that determine the complex nature of the site: archaeological area, cultural area (Chisinau Circus as cultural center) and area with complex geological profile (the area around the Hulbocica river). In our vision, the „Visterniceni" Park will integrate cultural, leisure and economic functions, maintaining a pronounced ecological profile.

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Name of the partner: National Museum of Unification Alba Iulia

Interreg
EUROPEAN UNION
Danube Transnational Programme
ARCHEODANUBE

LOCAL CONTEXT SURVEY

Summary description:

With a population of 74,000 and an urban area of 104km2, Alba Iulia has a population density of 713 per km2. Alba Iulia is located by the Mureş River in the heart of Transylvania in central Romania. Cultural heritage and tourism are of significant importance for Alba Iulia. According to the World Bank Alba Iulia ranks first among county capitals in Romania in attracting EU funding per capita, more than 200 million Euros were attracted in the last 10 years. The historical centre is the core of the urban organisation. The Alba Carolina Citadel, the most representative Vauban Citadel in Romania, highlights the city of Alba Iulia. After a series of large renovation projects over the last decades of more than €70m, financed by EU funding (ESIF), the Municipality has enhanced the city's cultural heritage and provides the opportunity for both citizens and tourists to explore the area. The history of Romania is best evidenced in Alba Iulia, which boasts the Alba Carolina Citadel, the most representative Vauban bastion fortification in Romania. Significant events took place here since Roman times, 2000 years ago, when APULUM (the ancient name of city of Alba Iulia) was the capital and the richest city of the Roman Province Dacia, until the moment of the coronation ceremony for the kings of the greater Romania. The rebirth of Alba Iulia as a city of strategic importance dates back to the period 1715-1738, when the Habsburg Empire under the patronage of emperor Charles VI built the star-shaped bastion-type fortress. The fortress was named Alba Carolina and became the engine of cultural life in the city, hosting the most prestigious library in Transylvania, the Batthyaneum Library with more than 70% of the oldest manuscripts of Romania that also had the oldest functional weather station in Romania. Alba Carolina Citadel was recently rehabilitated with national and EU funds, becoming a modern tourist attraction, where visitors can breathe the air of history. With walls 12 kilometers long, the citadel is constituted of a central fort and 7 bastions with Baroque gates, unique in Europe. Inside the citadel the visitor can benefit of an authentic lesson of history from the Central and Eastern Architecture, passing from Roman to all the medieval and modern architectural styles. The efforts carried out by Alba Iulia Municipality to valorise the local heritage and to increase the tourism potential were appreciated at national and international level through various awards and distinguished appreciations: Alba Iulia Municipality was awarded the prestigious title of European Destination of Excellence (EDEN) conferred on the 1 June 2012 by the European Commission through the Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism. Moreover, in March 2013, Alba Iulia Municipality was awarded the Jury's Special Mention Award from EUROPA NOSTRA Organisation which is the largest European Association focused on Tourism Conservation. The Roman - Catholic Cathedral of Alba Iulia Municipality, one of the most important architectural monuments of Transylvania is a Romanesque heritage recognised at European level, 1004 years old. Since 2012, the cathedral has been included in one of the European Routes TRANSROMANICA - The Romanesque Route of European Heritage. Since 2013, the Roman Heritage of Alba Iulia has been included also in the European Cultural Route The Roman Emperors' Route.

Key data as demography, society, economy, tourism:

Demography, society

Number and share of population by main age groups							
< 15 years		15 – 64 years		64 <		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
10421	14,03%	54981	74,02%	8881	11,95%	74.283	**2016**
Change in population – natural increase / decrease in the period 2014-2019 (+/- %)	(+)10,28		(-)2,98		(+)2,43	74730,00	**2019**

Economy, labour market

Activity rate (%):	47%
Unemployment rate (%):	0,70

Number of enterprises by industries							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry and construction		Services		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
	1,50		35,20		63.3		

Number of tourists	500.000
Number of tourist arrivals at accommodation establishments	72.367

Other

Total territory (km²)	104
Number of Heritage (as musuems, as galeries, archeological parks) places which the tourist can visit in your city.	1. Alba Iulia Fortress which includes: the Roman camp, the medieval fortress and the interior monuments and the bastion fortress and its contemporary monuments (public administration). 2. Route of the 3 Fortifications (private administration) 3. Unification Hall (MNUAI administration) 4. Museum of Archeology and History (MNUAI administration) 5. Museikon - museum of religious art, which includes parts of the Roman camp, medieval buildings and the former Austrian military hospital, the oldest military hospital in Romania (MNUAI administration) 6. Batthyaneum Library which operates in a historical monument building built in the 18th century and which also has a museum collection (managed by the National Library of Romania) 7. Principia Museum (administration of Alba Iulia Hall) 8. Museum of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese (administration of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese) 9. Synagogue - the oldest walled synagogue in Romania 10. The Orthodox Church „St. Trinity - May II built between 1714-1715 (Orthodox parish administration) 11. The Orthodox Church „St. Trinity - May I built between 1795 (Orthodox parish administration) 12. The Franciscan Church built after 1750 13. The Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin in Lipoveni built at the beginning of the 18th century 14. The Reformed Church was built between 1757-1761 15. The Church of the Annunciation was built in 1794 16. Evangelical Church - 1824-182616
Total size of green areas (km²)	1,54

Key challenges of presenting of the heritage:

Alba Iulia Fortress has become a tourist attraction increasingly sought after by Romanian and foreign tourists.
But there is also an "unseen fortress" and I am referring here to the Roman and medieval fortification which is only visible on certain parts. There are still archeological sites waiting to be researched and highlighted. We have the necessary knowledge to reveal, for example Porta Praetoria used in the Middle Ages, or the ruins of a Byzantine church that functioned from the middle of the tenth century and in the first half of the following century, but there are problems with land ownership. these two objectives and there is also the issue of the necessary funds, which cannot be accessed for the reasons shown above.
Another challenge is to restore and enhance the new objectives identified by archaeological research, currently preserved in the ground. There are two tendencies to preserve the built archaeological heritage: the preservation of the old substance and the suggestion of the structure of the former edifice / constructions, and the second, the reconstruction of the edifice. It remains for the future to show us the right way in this approach
Another challenge remains the maintenance of the restored objectives and protection against their vandalism. Suffice it to mention here that the fortress of Alba Iulia, restored in recent years, covers an area of over 70 hectares.

Vision of the city:

Alba Iulia Fortress was restored in 2011-2012 from European funds. Until 2010, the Citadel attracted about 90,000 tourists, of which 10,000 were present exclusively on December 1st alone- the National Day of Romania - since Alba Iulia is the place where the Unification of Greater Romania took place in 1918. After the restoration, the fortress is visited by about 600,000 tourists. In this context, the number of accommodation places increased by about 40%). In the vision of the Municipality and the management of Alba County, historical tourism occupies an important place, hence the numerous European projects focused on the restoration and enhancement of historical heritage with a total value of more than 70 milion euros. In the development vision of the mentioned authorities, it is desired that the historical tourism will generate in the next 10 years, 15% of the local GDP, through research, conservation, development of new objectives and continued preservation of existing ones

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		Organization:	THE MUSEUM OF SREM	
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Interreg
Danube Transnational Programme
ARCHEODANUBE

LOCAL CONTEXT SURVEY

Summary description:

City is administrative center of the Srem District in the autonomous province of Vojvodina, Serbia. It is situated on the left bank of the Sava river. The Sremska Mitrovica municipality is situated in the north-west of Serbia, at the juncture of three morphological entities: Srem's plain, Mačva's plain, and the Fruška Gora. The name of the city during the reign of the Roman Empire was Sirmium. In the medieval times, the town was named after the St. Dimitrije monastery. After its inclusion into the so-called "military border territory" in the mid-18th century, the town started to grow rapidly. Today's Sremska Mitrovica was built on the ruins of ancient Sirmium.

Sremska Mitrovica is one of the oldest cities in Europe. Archaeologists have found a trace of organized human life dating from 5000 BC onwards. Ionian jewellery dating to 500BC was excavated in the city. When the Romans conquered the city in the 1st century BC, Sirmium already was a settlement with a long tradition. In the 1st century, Sirmium gained a status of a colony of the citizens of Rome, and became a very important military and strategic location in Pannonia province. The war expeditions of Roman emperors Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, and Claudius II, were prepared in Sirmium.

Nowadays Sremska Mitrovica is one of the most developed municipalities of Vojvodina and Serbia and it is an important administrative, economic, cultural and educational centre of Srem.

The geographic position of the town is highly favorable due to the proximity of motorway, international railroad, 'Nikola Tesla' airport (60km away), the sports airport in Veliki Radinci, as well as to the fact that the town is situated on the Sava River and its waterway connects it to important destinatios all over the European continent.

Another characteristic of a modern urban settlement that this town has is a modern regional road R-103 with two traffic lanes and two roundabouts. The road infrastructure is continuously being revitalized, so the city, besides having better local roads, has recently got two more roundabouts in residental blocks.

The high water level of the Sava River has been under control since the embankments were built and they have valuable and longterm importance for this town which is situated along both river banks of the Sava River.

Key data as demography, society, economy, tourism:

Demography, society

Number and share of population by main age groups							
< 15 years		15 – 64 years		64 <		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
5393	17%	49857	63%	19991	20%	75241	

Change in population – natural increase / decrease in the period 2014-2019 (+/- %)						

Economy, labour market

Activity rate (%):	56,4%,
Unemployment rate (%):	8%

Number of enterprises by industries							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry and construction		Services		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
7559							

information difficult to be obtained. Maybe in the later stage

Number of tourists	100 000
Number of tourist arrivals at accommodation establishments	12986

Other

Total territory (km²)	48	
Number of Heritage (as musuems, as galeries, archeological parks) places which the tourist can visit in your city.	18	
Total size of green areas (km²)	9	

Key challenges of presenting of the heritage:

Main challenge in the city is how to integrate new develompent with heritage first of all through legal mesures (new developers are obligated to ask for permission to build in certain areas but there is no obligation to adjust their bulding plans with staff that is found in the ground. Majority of sites are given to developerts to continue with their work and not take care of the archaeological material, walls or other heritage that is preserved there. However, developers, mainly for financial reasons try to evade all mesaures provided by laws on cultural heritage. Valorisation of unexplored Heritage is done only by Instituts for protection of cultural monuments. There is a need to have a committee of expert who will decide on this very important matter, that can be left only to one person from one institution no matter how good regulations are. We actually do not know what lies beneath our feet and we need to valorise everything with atmost importance in order to achieve good result in preserving Heritage and this importance must be understood and visible to the public. So citizens need to be included into the process. There is great awereness and visibility of the Roman city Sirmium that lies beneath our moder city but there are no appropriate reactions in the sense of great need of preservation of it. There is a number of citizen who take cultural heritage from the ground on their own and without controled archaeological supervision in order to gain profit. They distroy archaeological contexts and in that way history and heritage without understanding that. There is also problem with Sirmium as a site of exeptional value which is not regularly financially supported from the Government that is one of major clues in solving problems with preservation and new research. City of Sremska Mitrovica would be if supported place of study in many fields.

Vision of the city:

We want to develop our city in the way that is accesible to all public as a touristic friendly place for spending a weekend or Sunday with family and friends, loved ones and to provide our cultural heritage as a main attraction.
 - We want to become the most heritage -friendly city in ….. (country);
 - We want to significantly increase the number of people visiting our ARCHEO PARK or intergrate the
parks in touristic routes and trails
 - We want to establish protection measures for heritage and policy recommendation for heritage valorisation
 - Etc.

This "vision" reflect preliminary ideas, and by no means will be considered as a commitment.
Nevertheless, do your best to include ideas, goals that reflect at least some level of agreement from the decision makers.

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Organization:	City Municipality Ptuj
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Name of the partner: City Municipality Ptuj

LOCAL CONTEXT SURVEY

Summary description:

The town of Ptuj is located in the north-eastern part of Slovenia in the centre of Lower Drava region. The town belongs to the Podravje region. The municipality occupies the southern part of Slovenske gorice, the north-western part of Ptujsko polje (Ptuj field); the southwestern part stretches on the Dravsko polje (Drava field) on the right bank of Drava River. The total territory of the municipality is 66,6 km2, which represents 0,3 % of Slovenia's territory.There are about 23.137 inhabitants in the municipality of Ptuj, which represents 1,13 % of the total Slovenian population. According to the number of inhabitants, Ptuj is one of the smallest municipalities in the country, as it's ranked 9th out of 11 urban municipalities.
The town of Ptuj is a regional centre of national importance. It's a hub of activities for social infrastructure, supply, service and other activities. Ptuj is also an important commercial centre and a significant traffic junction.

Ptuj can also be described as a regional center, not only due to its geographical location, but also because it can boast with significant cultural and tourist offer. City plans for the future include even better accommodation for tourists, expansion of recreational facilities and cultural offering. Regarding this plans, the city wants to implement a sustainable approach, which will increase alternative transportation choice and limit the car use in more dense urban areas – not only as a legitimate measure, but also in the minds of its inhabitants.

Ptuj has the important public functions: a secondary and tertiary levels of health care, higher school education, research organizations, administrative and social functions. Therefore Ptuj is focused on the development of the administrative, economic, educational, cultural, health and transport centre of Lower Drava region.

Key data as demography, society, economy, tourism:

Demography, society

Number and share of population by main age groups							
< 15 years		15 – 64 years		64 <		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
3111	13.jan	15352	66,35	4674	20.jan	21137	

Change in population – natural increase / decrease in the period 2014-2019 (+/- %)	-2,49						

Economy, labour market

Activity rate (%):	52,78
Unemployment rate (%):	jan.00

Number of enterprises by industries							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry and construction		Services		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	
16	0.67	257	10.jan	2143	88,81	2413	

Number of tourists	
Number of tourist arrivals at accommodation establishments	

Other

Total territory (km²)	67 km2

Number of Heritage (as musuems, as galeries, archeological parks) places which the tourist can visit in your city.	
Total size of green areas (km^2)	Total territory - 67 km2 Total size of green areas - 1,2 km2 (total of green areas): - Parks (0,51 km2), - Area for recreation (0,30 km2), - Other green areas (1,21 km2).

Key challenges of presenting of the heritage:

1. Low level of visibility and territorial integration of heritage assets into the local/regional development;
2. Valorising unexplored Heritage and making it more visible and accessible to the public;
3. low levlel of awareness and visibility of the heritage. max. 2500 characters.

Vision of the city:

The strategic direction is based on the given and the potential of the destination shows in the connection and intertwining of tourism with culture and the old town within the framework of integral tourist products:
• Treasury of millennia: heritage of ancient Rome and the Middle Ages, festivals, traditions, customs.

The vision is to make position Ptuj as an attractive, high-quality, boutique tourist, cultural a lively and heritage-rich city.