

LOCAL ARCHEO PLAN

Municipality Centar Sarajevo

Mis Irbina 1, 71000 Sarajevo

Debelo brdo- Vranjače

**„Archaeological site Debelo brdo, prehistoric hillfort settlement, ancient and late antique defense facility in Sarajevo“ - National Monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Number: 05.2-02-806 / 03-12, dated 4 May 2005**

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1/2 , Sarajevo, June 2022.



INSTRUCTIONS:

The plan covers all principal areas of intervention necessary for the establishment or running of an archaeological park. When preparing your Local Archeo Plan you can decide to include only some of the proposed chapters, as you possibly have only to upgrade an already functioning situation.

You probably need to adapt some definitions mentioned in the plan (maybe your area is not an archaeological park, but something else: you can modify wording, but be consistent through the whole document).

To support you in the preparation of your Local Archeo Plan we included hints and questions, marked in grey colour, which you should consider in order to find the right solutions for your archaeological park. Probably, for your situation also other aspects could be important: included questions act only as a starting point. After definition and explanation of your solutions, you can remove the examples.

If you use abbreviations please include at the end of your plan a list outlining them. If necessary, you can also include a glossary.

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Local Archeo Plan number:		
Place and date of publication:		

BASIC INFORMATION OF THE SITE	
Name of the site(s):	Debelo brdo- Vranjače
Name or number of the site(s) in the national register of archaeological sites and monuments:	05.2-02-806/03-12
City, town:	Sarajevo
Region:	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Country:	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Complete cadastral reference:	k.č.: 2542/1, 2543, 3750, 2986/2, 3759/1, 2986/3, 2995, 2545/3, 2974/1, 2986/4, 2986/5, 3760/5, 3760/4, 2544/1, 2545/4, 2544/1, 2530/1, 3770
Landowner(s):	Municipality Centar Sarajevo Municipality Novo Sarajevo Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina KJP „Sarajevo-Šume“ d.o.o. Sarajevo Institute for the Construction of the City of Sarajevo Aščić Alija Aščić Škrijelj Jasmina Aščić Fikret Aščić Lejla Aščić Amar Aščić Muamer Aščić Mustafa Marić Aščić Jadranka Sućeska Avdo Faić Nađa Sućeska Edhem Sućeska Džemo Sućeska Đulmo Sućeska Hasan Hadžihasanović Razija Malagić Đulesma Šetić Hamšija
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Responsible monument protection institution:	Commission to Preserve National Monuments

1 INTRODUCTION

Due to the importance of the archaeological site Debelo brdo- Vranjače, it is necessary to continue systematic archaeological excavations, as it has great archaeological potential for the construction of a future archaeological park.

For the realization of our planned activities, this document will give us guidelines for future steps in the realization of the plan.

We will document our goals, mission and the steps to reach the goal.

The goal is to systematically investigate the site to establish an archaeological park in the future. We want to integrate the locality of Vranjače with the locality of Debelo brdo into one unit. It is planned to carry out the research in 6 campaigns, which will be organized once a year.

During each of the individual archaeological campaigns, some zones will be allocated according to Article 2 of the Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (Vellet Convention 1992) for the creation of archaeological reserves.

Only during the excavation will we get clearer information about the site, which in the future could be turned into an archaeological park that would be accessible to the public.

2 ASSESSMENT OF THE LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

2.1 Identification of the local archaeological heritage and its conservation status

Type of archaeological site(s) taken into consideration:

Settlement from the late Neolithic or early Eneolithic period to Roman period; but it is not possible to identify with certainty which archeological culture could be due to the small amount of material found.

The settlement was inhabited during the Early and Late Iron Ages, and the remains of various molds imply that there was an important craft center. It is recorded that the settlement continued to be used in the Roman period.

This was determined on the basis of fortification walls and the presence of Roman material (ceramics, metal finds, and coins).

Types of archaeological remains taken into consideration:

In 2017, the Municipality of Centar Sarajevo initiated archaeological research at the Vranjače site, to determine the presence of archaeological material;

25 test pits were explored (smaller dimensions);

During the research, most of the ceramic remains from the Bronze Age were found, as well as traces of dwellings and houses, and several remains of bronze products.

Spatial extension of the archaeological site(s):

The remains of archaeological finds at the Debelo brdo- Vranjače site are located on the plots of different owners. The site is located in a settlement, in a hilly area. The total area of the site that will be explored in the coming period is: 120035m².

After archaeological research, it will be known how much the area was used in the past.

After the archaeological research, an area will be known that will be taken into account for the formation of the archaeological park.



Dating of the archaeological site(s):

Settlement from the late Neolithic or early Eneolithic period to Roman period; but it is not possible to identify with certainty which archeological culture could be due to the small amount of material found. The material found from the Bronze Age is related to the material from site Pod near Bugojno (phase A - approx. 2000-1600 BC).

Late Bronze Age finds can't be precisely identified, but what needs to be pointed out are two possible fragments of Mycenaean pottery, which were found during revision research.

The material is similar to the material of the Glasinac Cultural Group;

The settlement was inhabited during the Early and Late Iron Ages, and the remains of various molds imply that there was an important craft center. It is recorded that the settlement continued to be used in the Roman period.

This was determined on the basis of fortification walls and the presence of Roman material (ceramics, metal finds, and coins).

Research status of the archaeological site(s):

The Soukbunar- Debelo brdo- Zlatište complex, to which the Debelo brdo site belongs, was mostly explored in the Austro-Hungarian period, and the research was led by Franjo Fiala.

However, the place was never fully explored.

In 2017, the Municipality of Centar Sarajevo launched archaeological excavations at the Vranjače site, located near the Debelo brdo National Monument, to establish the presence of archaeological material;

25 experimental pits (smaller dimensions) were investigated;

Also, excavated trenches were found on the site for the needs of the city's defense in the last war (1992-1995).

After the discovery of the archeological site in Vranjače in 2017, the possibility of revising previous knowledge and interpretation of the settlement on Debeli brdo was opened.

Franjo Fiala's assumption that the inhabitants of the central settlement on Soukbunar moved to Debelo Brdo changed after the 2017 Vranjač survey.

Considering that Vranjače is located between Debeli brdo and Soukbunar, it can be concluded that this is an evident inhabited area which, in reality, together with Debeli brdo, formed a whole and a wider complex.

To establish an archeological park, it is first of all necessary to systematically explore the entire area of the Debelo brdo and Vranjače sites.

The Municipality of Centar Sarajevo will initiate systematic archaeological research.

Systematic archeological excavations will be carried out by the Institute of Archeology at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Sarajevo, since they did the prospecting.

During the discovery of the Vranjače site, a report on archaeological research was made, in which systematic research is recommended.

Conservation, restoration and presentation status of the archaeological site(s):

There is still no archaeological park at the Debelo brdo-Vranjače site, nor is there a conservation status for the remains.

After the archaeological research, the Municipality of Centar Sarajevo will proceed with the creation of a project for the conservation and restoration of the remains, depending on what will be found on the site as a whole.

2.2 Historical and cultural significance of the local archaeological heritage

Archaeological, historical, and artistic significance of each type of archaeological remains:

The archaeological site Debelo brdo was investigated by Franjo Fiala from 1889-1896. when material remains were first found.

Based on the material remains, it was established that life on Debelo brdo lasted from the Eneolithic period in 2000/1700. years before our era, through the Bronze Age, the older and younger Iron Age, until the beginning of our era, and throughout the ancient and late antique era, until the end of the 6th century. Debelo brdo is one of the most important prehistoric settlements of the Bronze Age (1800-1300 BC) in the interior of the northwestern

Balkans. It was visually related to the fortifications on the slopes around the Miljacka valley, as well as to the fortifications on Gradac on Ilinjaca in Gornji Kotorec, on the edge of Sarajevo Field.

On Debelo brdo, as well as on Ilinjača, in ancient and late antiquity, fortifications were built to protect the nearby civilian settlements in the valley. The fortress on Debelo brdo protected the ancient settlement that stretched in the valley through which the Miljacka flows from the intersection near the Alipaša mosque in the east to the Campus (the former "Maršal Tito" barracks) in the west. At the same time, the fortress on Gradac and Ilinjača protected the ancient settlement on Ilidža.

In 2017, the Municipality of Centar Sarajevo engaged the Institute of Archeology of the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Sarajevo to carry out archaeological prospecting at the Vranjače site, which is located right next to the already known Debelo brdo site.

- The research established that there is a great connection between these two localities, and it is considered that Vranjače is part of the settlement of the Debelo brdo locality and that it is one locality that should not be separated.

Ecological significance of the archaeological site(s):

The Debelo brdo- Vranjače site covers a large area and not all parts of the site are in the same condition.

Belo brdo, the site that was originally discovered, is very overgrown with trees and bushes because no one took care of it for years.

Vranjače is located in a rocky area and the terrain configuration is different. After the archaeological research, when the project of the archaeological park will be worked on, environmental conditions will have to be taken into account, and the landscaping works will be integrated into the construction project of the archaeological park.

2.3 Social and economic significance of the local archaeological heritage

Types of activities conducted in structures/areas occupied by archaeological remains	Yes	No	Permanent	Occasional / seasonal
Habitation	X		Permanent	
Movement/traffic		X		
Agriculture	X			Occasional
Other economic activities		X		
Touristic activities		X		
Recreational activities		X		
Cultural activities		X		
Educational activities		X		
Religious activities		X		
Other public activities		X		
....		X		

Type of economic activity	Permanent	Occasional / seasonal	Organizers
Exhibition	No		

Souvenir shops	No		
Guided tours	No		
Re-enactment festival	No		
Traditional crafts festival	No		
Concert	No		
....			

2.4 Accessibility of the archaeological site(s)

<p>Physical accessibility</p> <p>Currently, the site is in a very bad and neglected condition. After the archeological excavations, when planning the establishment of the archeological park, new infrastructure will have to be built. A hiking and biking trail will be built. Public lighting and security systems need to be done. In addition to arranging the site, it is necessary to install furniture such as buckets, benches, etc.</p>
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Informational accessibility

After the establishment of the archeological park, but also during the construction, it is necessary to inform the public about it.

It is very important to place banners and printed guides on which the park will be promoted.

The Archaeological Park would have its own website with all the necessary and interesting information about the site. That is why it is very important to introduce a WIFI network on the site, which will be available to all visitors.

Translation into several foreign languages is very important for attracting foreign tourists. All information would be displayed in Bosnian, English and German.

2.5 Existing legal and administrative framework of the archaeological site(s)

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3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

3.1 Identification of the legal and administrative framework

Legal form of organization of your park

When planning the archaeological park, the first stage will be to arrange the legal form of the park's organization.

Given that the site is located on the territory of the Municipality of Centar Sarajevo and the Municipality of Novo Sarajevo, there is a possibility that the Tourist Board of the Canton of Sarajevo will take over the responsibility of the archaeological park.

If the park were to be built on the territory of Municipality Centar Sarajevo, it would probably be a branch of the existing cultural institution "Sports and Recreational Center of Municipality Centar".

Organizational statutes of your park

Uneven and outdated legislation at all levels of government in the field of cultural heritage does not treat the archaeological park as a concept.

Conservation and restoration of monuments are treated as a concept by all laws in the field of cultural heritage (Federal law and cantonal laws).

Unfortunately, local self- government units do not care about cultural heritage, nor do they include this segment in their regulations and strategies.

Through this document, the Municipality of Centar Sarajevo will plan the construction of an archaeological park and the conservation/restoration of archaeological remains.

Legal and administrative framework of your park

Our site belongs to the Regulatory Plan "Soukbunar" created by the Sarajevo Canton Development Planning Institute.

According to the regulatory plan, no activities are planned at this location.

The Municipality of Centar Sarajevo will ask the Federal Ministry of Spatial Planning and the Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina for permission to carry out archaeological works on this site.

When an archaeological park is being built, the town planning and construction permit is issued by the municipality that owns the site.

3.2 Design, development and management options

Characteristics of the site, or part of it, which will be developed into an archaeological park

You will have to conduct a number of targeted surveys to identify:

- State of preservation;
- Impact (positive or negative) of your interventions;
- Local social and economic conditions and potential;
- Existing tourism-related businesses and infrastructure;
- Degree of local support for your idea.

Existing and necessary human resources to design and implement your LAP

Based on the objectives of your LAP, you should identify the required expertise and other professionals that need to be hired.

Required works

Based on the objectives of your LAP, you should list all of the works required for the designing and implementation of your LAP, including:

- Conservation and restoration works;
- Enhancement and presentation works;
- Infrastructure and utilities;
- Protective facilities.

Timetable

The Municipality of Centar Sarajevo is currently in the process of obtaining approval for archaeological research from the Federal Ministry of Spatial Planning. Archaeological research is planned in several phases, but the completion of the first phase is planned by December 31, 2022. years.

Archeology students as well as archaeologists from the Municipality of Centar Sarajevo will participate in the archaeological research.

After the first phase, we will be able to supplement our planned activities.

The economic, social and cultural impact

According to the information of the Tourist Board of Sarajevo Canton, Sarajevo is a city that is recognizable for its cultural heritage, and this is based on the opinion of tourists who have visited our city.

There is still no reliable data on the opinion of the residents of the local community, but we will survey the local population in the coming period.

3.3 Estimated implementation and maintenance costs; potential funding options

Design and implementation costs

The municipality of Centar Sarajevo has set aside €18,000.00 for archaeological research, and a tender procedure for public procurement is currently being announced.

Within the offer that we will receive from potential contractors (archaeologists), we will have a rough specification for each segment of the research.

Possible funding options

The source of funding for the first phase of archaeological research is the Archeodanube project (INTERREG).

For the next stages, the Municipality of Centar Sarajevo will plan funds for future activities in the locality in the budget.

If there is an opportunity for future EU public calls for which the Municipality meets the conditions, we will be happy to be partners in future projects.

Ticketing system

Design a ticketing structure and strategy that is suitable for the local conditions and your objectives. You may include:

- Basic entrance tickets;
- Discounted tickets;
- Family and group tickets;
- Special events tickets;
- Daily passes including discounts (in cooperation with your partners);
- Annual all inclusive passes;
- Cultural passes (in cooperation with your partners).

3.4 Identification of the target public and their expectations

During the research, the interested parties are archeology students, archaeologists, historians as well as everyone else who loves cultural heritage. The municipality of Centar Sarajevo will regularly conduct media campaigns and inform the public about the dynamics of the works.

4 LOCAL ARCHEO PLAN

4.1 Integration within local urban planning

Situation of your site in relation to urban planning issues:

In the official newspaper of the Canton of Sarajevo, the Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Joining the Development of the Regulatory Plan "Soukbunar" was published. In the new Decision, construction is prohibited in the locality of Vranjače because the construction of a tourist-recreational center with accompanying facilities is planned. The Municipality of Centar Sarajevo planned the construction of an archaeological park within the tourist and recreational center.

4.2 *In situ* display, conservation and restoration of archaeological remains

Conservation and display issues:

Currently, the locality is in a very neglected state. Before the establishment of the archaeological park, it is necessary to build infrastructure such as building paths, cleaning the site, installing video surveillance, and protecting the site itself.

Additional protection structures and procedures:

- Is there a need for additional protection procedures?
- Do you need a drainage system (channels, substrates etc.) in order to protect the site from backwater and water folds?
- Is the site composed of fragile materials that need to be protected by closed buildings, shelters, glass walkways or similar? Which kind of protection structure would best fit into your site and its surroundings? Which kind of aeration would be appropriate in your specific context?
- How are the weather conditions during the year?
- Can seasonal removable coverings be an appropriate option?
- Which permissions are needed to execute the works?
- Who will conduct the works, when, and how?

4.3 Surveillance and monitoring systems

Needs regarding surveillance and monitoring of visitors of your site:

- Considering that there is still no project for the construction of an archaeological park, we still do not know if the entrance will be free or if there will be tickets.
- One part of the locality (Vranjače) is located next to a cliff, so protective measures such as a fence will have to be planned.
- For now, we have no other information about who will keep the attendance records

4.4 Landscaping

Landscape enhancements at your site:

- Which heritage feature at your site is the most important? Which is the most attractive for an average visitor?
- What is the optimal sequence of heritage features to be seen by the visitors in the sense of distributing highlights?
- Is the configuration of the terrain suitable for visitors with disabilities? What could be done to increase the accessibility of your site?
- Which areas in the park will have the best view and can be developed into viewpoints most naturally? Which areas have enough space and aesthetic appeal to be used as resting or/and picnic areas?
- What kind of ornamental (botanical, architectural, other) elements can you implement in your park bearing in mind geographical and historical context?
- What parts of the existing heritage can be further presented/highlighted/enhanced using botanical and/or architectural elements?

4.5 Mandatory infrastructure and services

Accessibility:

The vision of the future archaeological park at the location of Debelo brdo - Vranjače is to integrate a bicycle path for visitors into the park, which would connect with the already built recreation center "Sunnyland".

Since the locality is located in a populated area, there is public transport to the locality.

After the construction of the park, it is also necessary to arrange the infrastructure (access road, paths, parking lot).

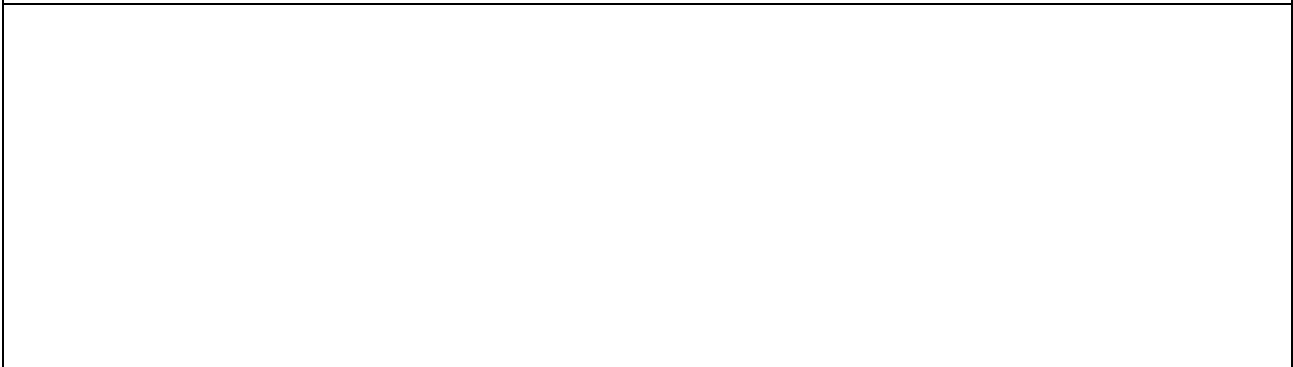
Basic park infrastructure and services:

- Do you consider building a system of lighting the paths and trails of the park? What about illumination of heritage features?
- Do you plan to erect benches for the visitors to rest? Will these benches have a roof or shade for protection against the elements?
- Will your park have designated picnic areas where visitors can eat? Will these places be protected from the elements (sun, rain, wind)?
- Are there places in the park, where visitors will not be allowed to go (fragile heritage elements, dangerous spots)? How do you plan to protect and mark these areas? How do you plan the visitors to see such heritage if they cannot get close to it?
- Where do you plan to place litter-bins? If you consider your park to be pet-friendly, do you plan to offer dog-waste bins and bag dispensers?
- Where do you plan to build toilets? Will there be toilets for disabled and rooms with changing tables for small children?
- Depending on the location and position of the park, will you build a drainage system to prevent the park from flooding in case of heavy rains?
- Do you consider the option to offer free Wi-Fi signal throughout the park or at least at certain areas in the park (e.g. entrance, highlights...)? Do you consider building free smartphone charging stations in the park?



Maintenance:

Considering that the municipality will build a future archaeological park, maintenance services will have to be performed by external collaborators. We still don't know which company will work, but the site will definitely have to be maintained. We will include the park in regular maintenance when mowing and garbage disposal is required.



4.6 Interpretation and interpretative media

Choosing the right work team and assessing your inventory:

- What benefits do you think interpretations will bring to your site?
- Will your LAP working group also do your interpretive planning or will you hire a contractor? Do you think you should add certain experts to your LAP working group?
- Determine which site or sites you will interpret. If you will interpret only one site, which feature of the site will you focus on?

(For a list of benefits, you can correlate the points from the Guidebook to your local specifics.)

(Determine if your work group has all the needed expertise to do interpretive planning.)

(You can use your findings from chapter 2 to find out which site or sites are worth interpreting.)

Objectives, themes and visitor analysis of interpretive planning:

- What will you want the visitors to learn from your interpretation? What will you want the visitors to feel? What will you want the visitor to do upon completing the visitation of the site? Will you plan your objectives for the whole site or for each of its features individually?
- What will be the main theme (message) of your interpretation? How will you develop your theme? Will your site have multiple themes (sub-themes) that will be interconnected with the help of one overarching theme? What will be the topics of your interpretation?
- For whom will you develop your interpretation? Who are your visitors? Why do they come to the site? What are their motivations? What are their characteristics? Where do they come from? How large are groups that come to your site? What kind of visitors would you like to attract?

(Explain the objectives of learn, do, feel for the whole site or for each feature of the site you will interpret.)

(Define your main theme in one or two sentences. Think about what you would like the visitors to remember about your site. The objectives and the theme(s) should be complementary; the first can help you develop the second.)

(Ask around the types of visitors that come to your site or to nearby attractions. Think about which groups or types of visitors you would like to prioritize or attract.)

Choosing the right interpretive media for your site:

- Will you interpret the whole site as a whole, the site and its features or only the features of your site? What features of the site would you like to interpret? Will you use more than one interpretive media?
- Will you use personal interpretation at your site (guided tours, demonstrations...)? Who will write, perform, organize and improve your personal interpretation? Will you facilitate participatory activities at your site (workshops)? Who will perform, organize and improve your participatory activities?
- Will you use non-personal interpretation at your site and which medium or a combination of media will you choose? If you plan on including interpretive publications (self-guided leaflets, guidebooks...), consider who will print, publish, distribute and store your publications. If you plan on erecting interpretive panels, consider who will write the interpretation, who will design the panels and who will build them. If you plan on offering audio-guided tours, consider who will write the interpretation, who will record the guides and what devices will host the audio.
- Will you use audio-visual, multimedia displays or other digital media at your site? Where will you host/house these media? How will you power your electronic devices? Who will develop and create the content for these media? Who will then develop the necessary technical aspects of such media? How will you maintain these media?
- Will you create a visitor interpretation centre at your site? What interpretive media will you include in your centre? Will the centre include other visitor services (toilets, food and drink...)? Will the centre be at the site, near the site or in a completely different location? Who will develop the plan for the centre?
- Consider the possibility of vandalism at your site, frequency of visitors and their numbers, the natural environment and staffing when choosing your interpretive media!

(List the features, locations or areas that you will interpret with your interpretation media)

(List which interpretive media you will use and explain why you choose to use those specific media. Don't only consider the budget and site specifics, but also visitor needs and preferences. The strengths and weaknesses of each media in the Guidebook should help you in your decision making.)

(Always choose more than one interpretive medium for your site!)

(Instead of building a new visitor interpretation centre, consider reusing structures at your site. A simple roof can be enough to protect most non-personal media at your site.)

Implementation and evaluation:

- Think about funding and resources you will need to implement your chosen interpretive media. Did you plan too much or too little? Try to find out how much will certain interpretive media (e.g. panels) cost in your country.
- Will you commission an interpretive expert to write your interpretation?
- Will you need new staff at your site? Will they need certain skills to be effective tour guides?
- Will your interpretive media need regular maintenance?
- How will you evaluate if your interpretation is working? How often will you survey your visitors? How will you implement changes?

4.7 Commercial infrastructure and services

Including commercial facilities and services at your site:

- Will you consider food and drink services at your archaeological park? Where will they be located? Will you manage them yourself or lease the service to a contractor?
- Will your site include a gift or souvenir shop? Who will manage the shop? What products will you sell in the shop? Will you connect with local craftsmen to include local products?
- Will you consider connecting with local accommodation businesses and including them into your promotion? Will you provide camping or trailer accommodation at your site?

Including additional commercial services at your site to increase revenues:

- Will you organize festivals at your site? What kind of festivals? Who will help you organize them? Will these be thematic festivals (e.g., medieval history festivals)?
- Will you organize art performances at your site? What kind of performances? Who will help you organize them? Where will the art performances take place?
- Will you organize occasional exhibitions at your site? Where will they be organized? What will they be about (new research results, local art ...)?
- Will you organize sport and games events at your site? Where will they be held? Will they be part of a festival? Will the games have a theme (e.g., Roman games)?
- Will you provide for family events at your site, like birthday celebrations? Where will they be held? Who will organize them, your staff or an outside contractor?
- Will you consider opening up donations for specific conservation projects? How will you collect donations and how will you inform the donors about your progress?
- Will you consider advertisements at your site? Will you seek out sponsors?

- Do you foresee reinvesting the revenues in the valorisation of the site?

4.8 Communication, branding and promotion

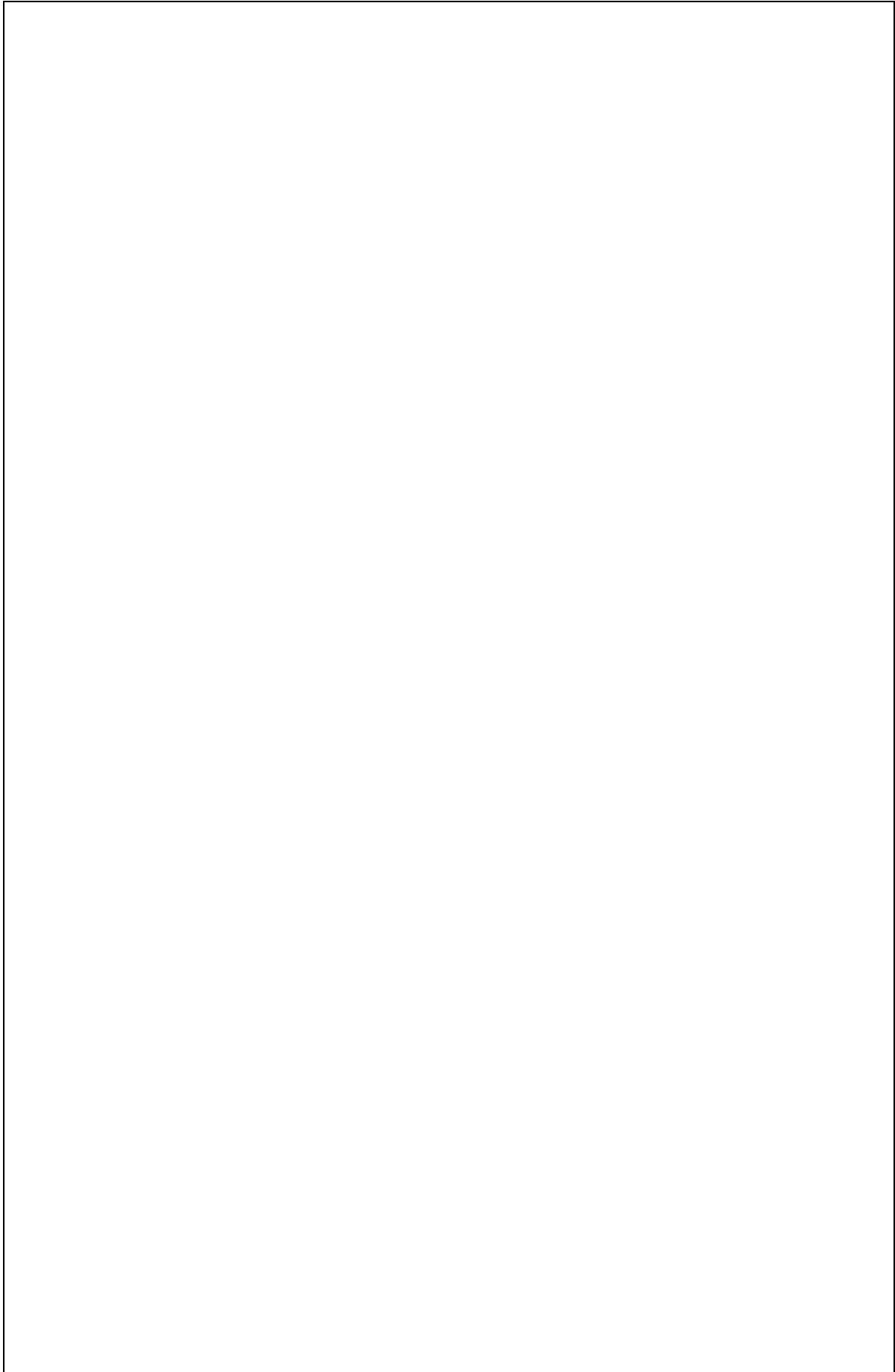
Objectives, themes and visitor analysis of communicative planning:

The public has already been informed about the activities of the Archedanube project through social networks and the website of the municipality.

When the first phase of archaeological excavations begins, the municipality will inform the population on its social networks and websites about the site, activities, and further steps.

From the first phase of archaeological research, the municipality will do promotional campaigns for the site.

Over time, the KS Tourist Board will be involved in the implementation of the campaign.



Identify the purpose of your communication:

The municipality of Centar Sarajevo wants to present the site to the wider public because it is an important segment of our cultural heritage.

During the excavation, all interested citizens will have the opportunity to be volunteers and thus participate in archaeological research.

The municipality will work with the Sarajevo Canton Tourist Board on the marketing of the site and integrate it into the tourist destinations of the city of Sarajevo.

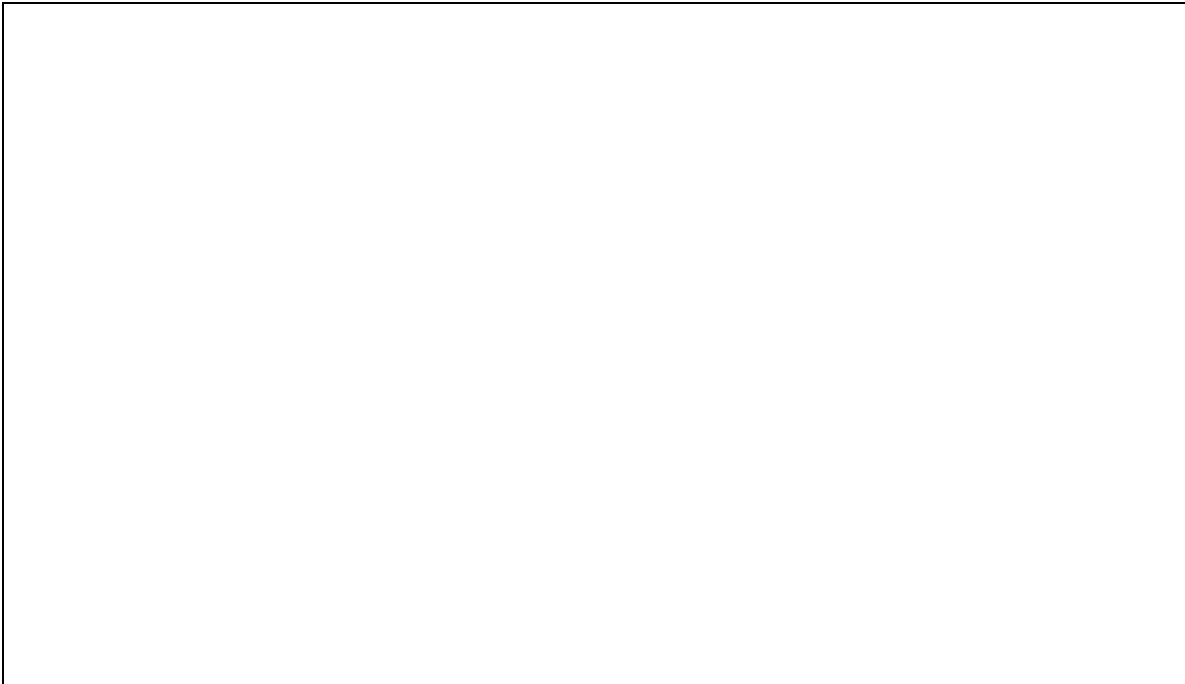
Identify your audience:

The first goal is to win over the local population that lives next to the site and introduce them to our cultural heritage.

We would attract domestic and foreign tourists and all culture lovers with promotional campaigns.

We can involve all interested enthusiasts in volunteering to help us in our work.

After each phase, the municipality will inform the public about the dynamics of the archaeological excavations.



Plan and design your message:

The best way to reach the audience is information based on social networks. It is necessary to publish interesting information that will attract the audience.

With the assessment that the Municipality of Centar Sarajevo plans to build an archaeological park only after archaeological research, the public will be integrated from the very beginning.

Through websites, social media, and TV media, the municipality will regularly report on activities on the site.



Consider your resources:

So far, no activities have been done on the site, nor have any resources been used. Through the Archeodanube project, the municipality will finance a part of the archaeological excavations, and the rest of the activities will be financed from the Budget of the Municipality of Centar Sarajevo.

Plan for obstacles and emergencies:

For the archaeological research of the first phase, the Municipality of Centar Sarajevo received all the required approvals for carrying out works from the owner's plot. However, there may be a possibility that they will not allow work on their plots in the near future. This is why we have to attract the local population and involve them in the archaeological campaign.

Monitor and evaluate your communication strategies:

We still haven't measured our communication success.

4.9 Networking and integration with other local and regional archaeological / cultural attractions

Networking:

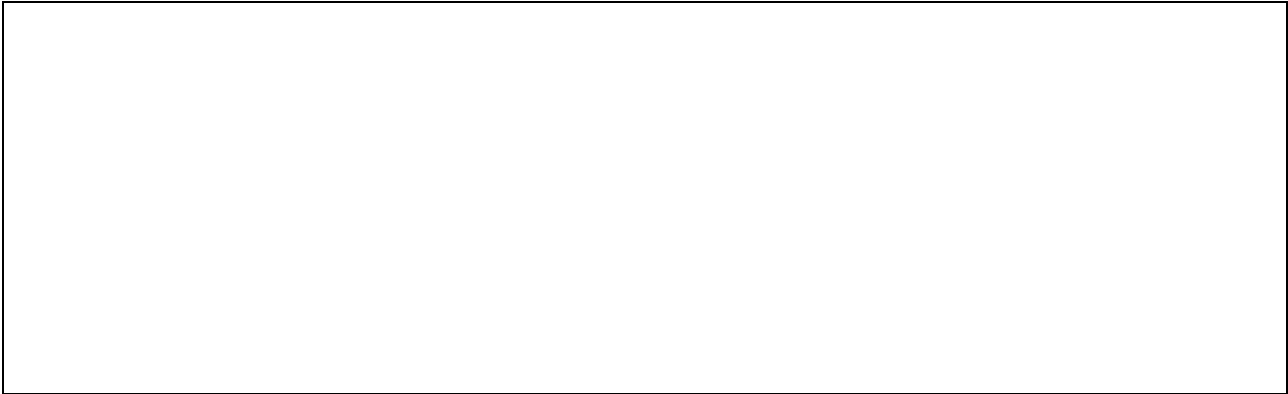
The site Debelo brdo- Vranjače is located on a hill above the city center of Sarajevo and is connected by regular public transport.

In the vicinity of the site, there is the recreation center "Sunnyland" and the mountain Trebević, which are very visited. A large number of tourists come to these two locations, which represents a potentially greater attendance and archaeological site in the future.

The Tourist Board of Sarajevo Canton is familiar with this site, so in the future, it could be included in the regular cultural tourism tour of the city of Sarajevo.

Connecting cultural attractions into cultural tours:

- What do you think will be the benefits of connecting your site to other nearby cultural attractions into a cultural tour?
- Which sites, locations or attractions will be part of your cultural tour? Will they be connected by a common theme? Will each site have its own sub-theme? Where will you want the tour to start and end?
- What do you want the visitors to learn, feel and do during and after completing the cultural tour? Will you plan your objectives for the whole tour or for each of its stops individually?
- What types of visitors would you like to attract to your cultural tour? What will you do for the physical accessibility of the route?
- What interpretive media will you use to guide the visitors on the tour? Will there be interpretive media at each stop of the tour (interpretive panels)? Will you employ tour guides, print publications or create an app or a device with an audio guide?



4.10 Cooperation with tourism industry

Linking your archaeological site with tourism:

The Municipality of Centar informed the Tourist Board of the Canton of Sarajevo about the importance of this site, and they have a plan in the future for this to become one of the tourist attractions of the city of Sarajevo.

This site is still not in the integrated tourism strategy, but the municipality can give the initiative to be included.

It is very important to inform the tourist guides about this site, in order to slowly start visiting it, but it is still busy because the first phase of archaeological research has yet to start.

Know your visitors

The site still has nothing to offer tourists, but during archaeological research, we believe that visitors such as lovers of archaeology and history, archaeologists, students of archeology, school classes, and tourists who like cultural tourism will come.

Only after the archaeological park is built will we get a clear visitor profile.

Know your economic and social benefits and challenges from tourism

In addition to the development of archaeological tourism, its added value is that it is located next to the Trebević mountain, which can offer natural tourism.

Those two combinations are excellent for the general development of tourism.

Although it is located only 10 minutes from the city center, the development of tourism in this site will increase the number of visitors to the shops, restaurants, hotels, and hostels located in that part of the city.

4.11 Research activities

Plan necessary additional research:

- Which essential scientific information is still needed in order to improve planning and other activities at your site?
- Which kind of research you will need to perform in order to acquire this information?
- When and who will perform the research?
- How can you get stakeholders and the public involved in the research process or at least in the presentation of its results?

Taking into account the results of previous research that goes back more than 100 years, as well as the very configuration of the terrain in the area of the locality, a preliminary layout of the archaeological zones on which systematic research will be carried out (marked as Blue, Purple, Yellow, Orange, Green and Burgundy) - was made on map 1.

Archaeological research will take place in six different campaigns, which will be organized once a year. During each of the individual archaeological campaigns, a specific zone will be set aside according to Article 2 of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Valletta Convention 1992) in order to create archaeological reserves. At the beginning of each of the research phases, the position and dynamics of the excavation of archaeological surfaces will be determined, and the layers will be manually excavated. The exact depths when to stop the archaeological excavations will be determined based on the archaeological finds. In accordance with this, the following activities will be carried out in the area of Debelo brdo:

1. The opening of the number of archaeological surfaces of different dimensions (from 2x2 m to 5x5 m) that can be placed in the space designated for each of the individual phases (marked as blue, purple, yellow, orange, green, and burgundy on map 1) of research, taking into account the terrain configuration and the proximity of zones designated as archaeological reserves according to Article 2 of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Valletta Convention 1992). All archaeological areas that would be opened during all archaeological campaigns should meet the following criteria:
 - a. Georeferencing each archaeological area individually,
 - b. Photographic documentation of individual archaeological area,
 - c. Catalog and photographic description of the finds,
 - d. Valorisation of the archaeological finds.

e. In addition to the above, it is necessary to provide space for a temporary depot for archaeological finds and equipment for manual excavations, sifting, wet sifting, washing, drying, and sorting of archaeological finds.

2. All archaeological material found during the research will be subjected to chronological and comparative analysis, with the aim of more precise dating.

Based on the results of archaeological research in the area of Debelo brdo, and with the aim of scientific processing of the archaeological finds, it is necessary to form the following documentation:

1. Analysis and valorisation of the distribution of archaeological finds in each of the individual zones where archaeological research will be carried out,

2. Preparation of shorter preliminary reports on the archaeological excavations carried out and the archaeological finds found after the investigation of each of the individual research zones;

3. Upon completion of the last campaign, a cumulative report with synthesized results of archaeological excavations with all phases of research, as well as a cross-section of the chronological and cultural affiliation of the found archaeological material and all recorded archaeological features (archaeological features) would be prepared.

Assuming favorable weather conditions, 30 to 60 days of work in the field are foreseen during each archaeological campaign, with an additional 30 days of cabinet work for the analysis and valorisation of the entire number of archaeological finds and the creation of catalogs.

In addition to the research leader and two expert teams that would be in charge of opening the archaeological areas and supervising these activities (each composed of 5 members), the participation of one more person is necessary for the analysis of archaeological, geological and stratigraphic findings.

After the completion of all archaeological research, the development plan for infrastructure and other cultural, educational and tourist facilities will be started, which would give the best results based on the potential of the archaeological remains found and recorded on Debelo brdo. It would also be planned to continue archaeological research on the whole of the Vranjače plateau, with the aim of more precisely determining the mutual

relationship between the localities of Debelo brdo and Vranjače, and the potential integration of these two localities as a whole of Sarajevo into the city's educational, cultural and tourist facilities.

Map legend 1

Color	Meaning
White	Areas left for future archaeologist according to Valleta Convention
Blue	Area planned for the first year of archaeological research
Purple	Area planned for the second year of archaeological research
Yellow	Area planned for the third year of archaeological research
Orange	Area planned for the fourth year of archaeological research
Green	Area planned for the fifth year of archaeological research
Burgundy	Area planned for the sixth year of archaeological research
Red	Approximate position of antique walls

5 IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

5.1 Activity planning and execution of the required works

Implementation period 1 (2022)						
ID	Activity	Responsibilities	Estimated costs	Source of funding	Planned time of implementation	Implementation check
1.1	On the archaeological site we will set up two interpretive panels. The maintenance of the panels will be minimal and included in the regular maintenance costs of the site.	An external contractor will design, produce and set up the panels.	3000 EUR	EU project funding (e.g. ArcheoDanube project)	September 2022	Yes: for the same budget 3 smaller interpretive panels have been set up in October 2022
		An external contractor, i.e. interpretation expert will develop the content of the panels	1000 EUR			
1.2	At the entrance to the site we will set up a visitor counting sensor.	An external contractor will supply and install the counter	1000 EUR	Sponsorship offered by the supplier of the counter	October 2022	No: advertising requirements claimed by the sponsor could not be fulfilled

Implementation period 2 (2023)						
2.1	Thematic workshops for children: 2h/week for the whole year	An external contractor will conceive and perform the workshops	6000 EUR	Municipal financing	January-December 2023	Yes: 1044 total participants aged 4-8 years

5.2 Operation, maintenance and improvement activities

5.2.1 Operational structure of the archaeological park

1. Administration					
ID	Service	Tasks	Objectives	Budget	Revenue
1.1	Finances				
1.2	Human resources				
1.3	Maintenance				
1.4	Security				
1.5	Visitor reception				
1.6	Communications				
				
2. Conservation and presentation					
2.1	Conservation				
2.2	Presentation				
2.3	Research				
				
3. Additional services					
3.1	Catering				
3.2	Accommodation				
3.3	Shops				
3.4	Parking				
3.5	Events organization				
				

5.2.2 Maintenance planning

1. Equipment, installations and furniture				
ID	Activity	Responsibilities	Planned time of implementation	Implementation check
1.1	Turnstiles maintenance	Internal technical service	Monthly	
1.2	Lighting equipment maintenance	Internal technical service	Weekly	
1.3	Touchscreens maintenance	External service provider	Monthly	
			
2. Landscaping				
2.1	Mowing	Internal landscaping service	Every two weeks / high season; Monthly / low season	
2.2	Tree and shrub pruning	Internal landscaping service	Spring	
2.3	Relaying surfaces of paths and trails	External service provider	Yearly	
			
3. Sanitation				
3.1	Waste collection	Internal sanitation service	Daily	

3. 2	Waste removal	External service provider	Daily	
3. 3	Restroom cleaning	Internal sanitation service	Twice per day	
			

5.3 Monitoring process and periodical evaluation

5.3.1 Monitoring

Objective	Indicator	Method and responsible person for collecting and analysing data	Time period	Implemented
<i>Excavation of the site</i>	<i>Condition of the displayed archaeological remains at the site</i>	<i>The report on the archaeological research, data collection and analysis will be done by archaeologists</i>	<i>six different campaigns- which will be organized once a year.</i>	<i>in the process</i>
Better knowledge of the site		<i>Experts in the field of archaeology Federal Institute for the Protection of Monuments</i>	<i>After every campaigns</i>	X
Presentation of research results to the general public	<i>Visitor numbers, number of foreign tourists</i>	<i>Sarajevo Canton Tourist Board</i>	<i>Every year</i>	X

5.3.2 Evaluation

Activity	Evaluation method	Responsible person	Time period	Implemented
Interpretive panels at the site	Interviews with visitors at the site.	Operator of the site	Every 3 months	X
Archaeological tour through the city	Interviews with the participants of the tour	Tour guides	Every 6 months	✓

5.4 Staff (and volunteers) recruiting and training

Organize staff and volunteers

- Do you have a staffing plan with a forecast of optimal staffing levels? Does it include a succession plan and gap analysis?
- Do you plan to hire staff for full-time, part-time or will you mainly hire external experts with contractual work?
- Do you plan to include volunteers and students for extra help? How will you include them? Who will be in charge of the volunteer program? Who will be in charge of students?
- Do you plan to involve volunteers at all levels of your organization's operations or do you mainly need them for front-of-house roles (in information centres or as park guides, meet-and-greeters). Do you also need volunteers for behind-the-scenes roles (for example administration)? What will their assigned roles be?

During archaeological research, external experts will be hired with a work contract.

Also, students of archeology will attend the archaeological research, which will gain practice and provide additional assistance.