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# Stećci

medieval tombstones



## MANAGEMENT PLAN

VELIKA AND MALA CRLJIVICA, CISTA VELIKA  
ST. BARBARA, DUBRAVKA

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## INTRODUCTION

Development of the Management Plan for the necropolises with the *stećci* was preceded by the signing of the Letter of Intent on the establishment of inter-institutional cooperation in the preparation and presentation of a joint project of developing the nomination document titled Nomination of the *stećci* - medieval tombstones - for inscription on the UNESCO's World Heritage List. The Letter of Intent was signed on 2 November 2009 by the following institutions: Commission to Preserve National Monuments and the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Media of Montenegro and Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia.

A transnational coordination group was established to include the coordinators for the development of a nomination file and the coordinators for the development of a management plan. They were appointed by the competent authorities of the States Parties signatories to the Letter of Intent.

Working meetings were held in the period from 2010 to 2012 at which the methodology was agreed as well as the common parts of the texts of Tentative List, the first official document to be submitted to UNESCO in the process of nominations. All Member States submitted their Tentative Lists with a description of their sites with *stećci* to the World Heritage Centre by 15 April 2011.

The common goal is to create a serial transnational property nomination to obtain the status of World Heritage by transnational recognition of the Outstanding Universal Value in accordance with UNESCO *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

All 30 selected necropolises with the *stećci* tombstones (22 from BH, three from Serbia, three from Montenegro and two from Croatia) represent the components of the world heritage property and contribute to the understanding of the proposed outstanding universal value.

In the course of 2012 and 2013, the transnational coordination group intensified its work and cooperation on joint development of the nomination file and the common parts of the management plan.

Bearing in mind different administrative, legal, scientific, financial, economic and social conditions in the countries as well as differences in the number, size and geographic distribution of necropolises with the *stećci* tombstones, it was agreed that each state should prepare its own management plan, including the establishment of a coordinated management system for individual segments of the planned activities.

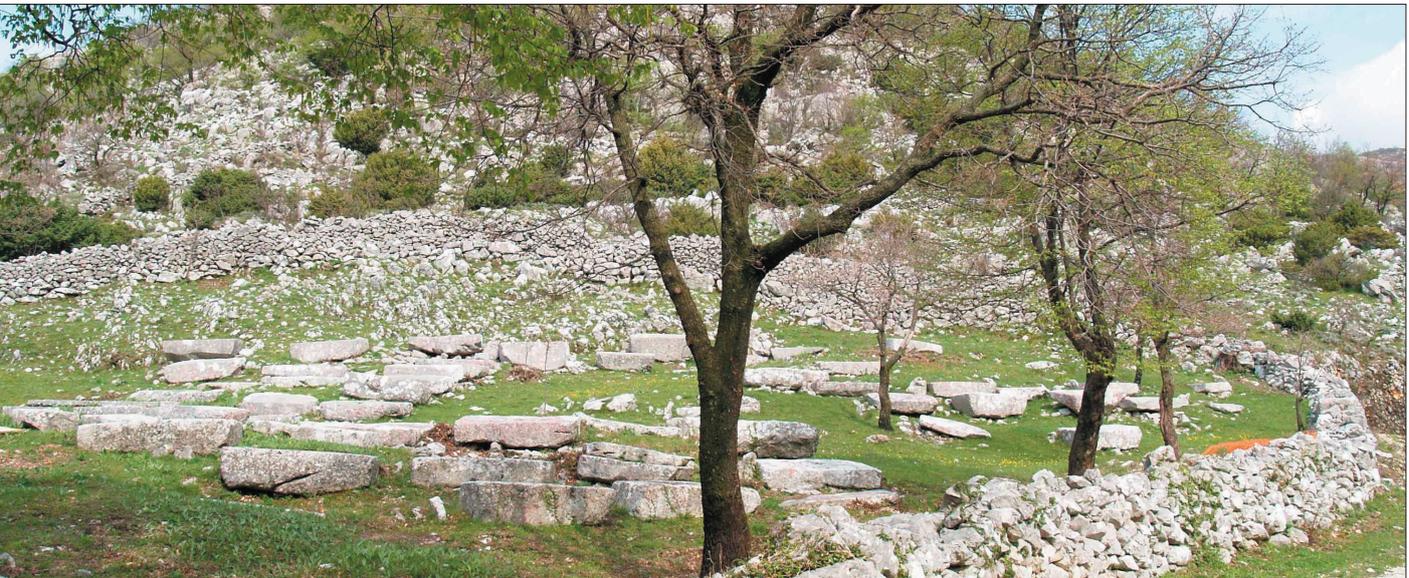
Each state is responsible for the protection, conservation and management of the necropolises with the *stećci* tombstones located on its own territory. Various national, regional and local authorities in each of the countries support the joint nomination and their involvement in the implementation of the Management Plan represents a key factor for sustainable use of the nominated cultural properties.

Given that all the components of nomination, each selected necropolis with the *stećci* tombstones, should contribute to the integrity of the nomination and to the effective conservation, management and implementation of the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, it proved to be necessary to establish a coordinated management system and transnational coordination committee.

At the transnational level, all four countries have adopted the management plans and thus expressed their support and obligation to actively participate in the work of transnational coordination committee to be established upon the inscription of the *stećci* tombstones on the World Heritage List of UNESCO. The Coordination Committee will be tasked with developing common strategies, principles and standards (conservation, capacity building, exchange and sharing of research results, presentations, etc.) which will be important for the quality management of sites.

Management plan relies on international principles and standards established by the conventions and charters. Conservation principles are contained in these documents.

*Velika and Mala Crjivica, Cista Velika site*



*St. Barbara, Dubravka site*

## I. STARTING POINTS IN THE PREPARATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

### I.1 General starting points

The following Management Plan for medieval tombstones - *stećci* refers to two sites in Croatia: Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika and St. Barbara, Dubravka. The sites represent components of a serial transnational nomination for the inscription of the *stećci* on the World Heritage List, submitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Croatia.

In accordance with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, § 108-118, a management plan for a nominated site is a prerequisite set by the UNESCO for every property enlisted on the World Heritage List.

Both Croatian sites were inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage Tentative List in April 2011.



Location of the nominated Croatian sites

### I.2 Methodology for drawing up the management plan

The Management Plan is based on the analysis of the present state of the sites (the area of the nominated properties and their respective buffer zones), research conducted, physical planning documentation which stipulates certain development plans for the wider area, and analysis of the demographic and economic potential of the areas as well as other factors relevant in planning sustainable development.

On the basis of the data, a SWOT analysis was made, objectives of the plan set, and finally an action plan prepared. The structure of the Plan is based on general bibliography as well as several positive examples of the properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List.

### I.3 Vision and objectives of the management plan

#### Vision

The selected 30 necropolises with the *stećci* tombstones from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia represent non-renewable resources for sustainable development of local communities, the establishment of cooperation in various fields and at various levels, as well as for initiation of intercultural dialogue.

The necropolises of outstanding universal value provide a unique experience of the world heritage by sharing uniform conservation standards, unified management principles, common concepts of interpretation as well as integrated model of tourism development.

All selected necropolises with *stećci* are components of a single serial transnational nomination and they contribute to the understanding of the proposed outstanding universal value of the *stećci*. The management system ensures efficient vertical and horizontal coordination among the participating States and their national, regional and local authorities, communities, and experts through the coordination groups.

Inscription on the List of World Heritage contributes to better protection and conservation, facilitates better sharing of knowledge and experiences and cooperation among experts, decision-makers and local communities. As a part of the World Heritage, the necropolises with the *stećci* tombstones are resources for economic and social development of local communities.

By inscription of the *stećci* tombstones on the UNESCO World Heritage List, they become a part of common heritage of mankind.

## Objectives

**The overall objective** of the management is to ensure a sustainable use of the selected necropolises with the *stećci* tombstones for serial nomination for the benefit of present and future generations.

In this sense, the sustainable use implies striking a balance among the following factors:

- the need for the physical protection of the *stećci* tombstones from decay,
- natural environment protection and management,
- acquiring knowledge through interdisciplinary research.
- involvement of local communities,
- economic valorisation

The Management Plan is aimed at raising public awareness about the importance of the *stećci* tombstones, promoting their cultural, scientific and educational value and developing strategies for social and economic benefit.

Joint **specific objectives** have been determined, which represent the framework for sub-objectives and activities. They provide guidance for the activities of all stakeholders at the transnational, national and local levels. Each of the defined objectives contains the expected results:

### 1. Coordination (SC 1) - ensure effective coordination among all stakeholders involved in nomination

- Transnational Coordination Group contributes to effective management. Decisions are made in a transparent manner and they are consistent and reasonable;
- National organizational structures gather regional and local authorities in each country once the measures have been implemented by each state as approved by the Transnational Coordination Committee and the activities specific to the country have been implemented. Local communities are involved in the work through their representatives. All involved authorities and participants are coordinated. The work is transparent and conducted in the spirit of mutual respect;
- Transnational, national, regional and local experts who are involved in the activities represent a highly efficient network;
- The effective management of information and standardization of documentation has been established.

### 2. Credibility (SC 2) – enhance the credibility of the participating states

- Nomination of medieval necropolises with the *stećci* tombstones contributes to the credibility of the World Heritage List;
- Joint management guarantees a better understanding of sepulchral medieval art and history specific to a geographical area;
- The end result is to achieve excellence in conservation, protection and interpretation.

### 3. Conservation (SC 3) - ensure integrated conservation

- Outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity of the necropolises with the *stećci* have been preserved;
- The conservation includes change management to preserve the value of the heritage for present and future generations in the best possible way. The changes are inevitable due to the natural, social and development processes.

- Potential conflicts between preservation of the values of the necropolises and other public interests should be reduced by seeking measures that will not compromise the value, authenticity and integrity of the necropolis;
- Archaeological excavations are possible only if there is an exceptional scientific interest;
- Exploration and conservation treatments do not impair the outstanding universal value of the serial property and the value of the ambience;
- An integrated approach to the system of nature protection and conservation of the *stećci* tombstones has been achieved.

#### 4. Capacity building (SC 4) - development of effective measures for capacity building

- Knowledge is the key to the protection, conservation and proper management of property; therefore, all aspects of learning are encouraged;
- Professional training is constantly encouraged;
- Experts transfer knowledge and encourage other actors to learn and take care of the property;
- Documentation is available, and all interventions and changes are documented;
- Local residents have been educated about the activities related to tourism and the economic and social benefit has been achieved;
- The ongoing training at the local level in the area of site management (the maintenance of necropolises, monitoring and reporting and visits management)

#### 5. Communication (SC 5) - public awareness and support

- A common communication strategy (interpretation, campaigns, websites, newsletters, cooperation with the media, etc.) has been adopted and it contributes to a better understanding of the outstanding universal value and the need to protect the necropolises;
- Understanding of the value of the necropolises with the *stećci* tombstones as the World Heritage has been ensured, which is necessary in terms of informing future management decision-makers;
- A recognizable visual identity of the necropolis with the *stećci* tombstones has been developed. The World Heritage status is properly labelled at the sites;
- Campaigns contribute to raising public awareness and to building pride among the local population

#### 6. Local communities (SC 6) – involvement in management

- Local residents understand the value of the *stećci* and the need for protection;
- Local communities are constantly informed and involved in the issues concerning the necropolis with the *stećci*, thereby contributing to better protection;
- Management system allows local communities to realize the benefits and enjoy the property in a way that does not compromise its values.

## I.4 Brief historical context

A serial nomination of medieval tombstones includes the selection of 4,100 *stećci* at 30 cemeteries (out of total of 70,000 *stećci* at 3,300 sites) on the territories of four states: Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, Montenegro and the Republic of Serbia.

*Stećci* are medieval monolithic stone monuments found in almost the entire territory of the present Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the western parts of Serbia, northwest part of Montenegro and the central and southern parts of Croatia. They probably appeared in the latter half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, that is, in the course of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. However, they were certainly most intensely made in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, while, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, with confessional distancing of graveyards, this type of tombstones gradually disappeared.

At the time when they were made, they were arranged next to roads, at prehistoric tumuli, so-called *gomile*, prehistoric fortified settlements, so-called *gradine*, around churches, next to wells, etc. Lone examples are rare, while the number of *stećci* on one graveyard varies – from just a couple pieces that belong to certain families to a hundred, even several hundred on large graveyards that have been used for years.

According to forms in which they were made, they are divided into several main types: slabs, chests, *sljemenjak* (a gable-roof *stećak*), pillar and *krstača-križina* (monumental cross). The mentioned basic forms can appear in several different variations, however, basic form is always recognizable. At certain graveyards, monuments of amorphous form can be found as well.

Artistic shaping of the *stećci* is reflected in form and decoration, that is, reliefs. *Stećci* owe the main artistic quality to decorations cut in two stonecutting techniques. The most common technique is low relief, while engraving, that is, incision is rare. Reliefs could be divided into several categories: social and religious symbols (various types of crosses, tools, weapons, a crescent moon and stars, anthropomorphic lilies, solar motifs etc.), figural representation (men and women, jousting scenes, tournaments, hunting, parades of people, the so-called funeral wheel-dance, images of animals) and numerous vegetal and geometric ornaments.

Master craftsmen who carved *stećci* called themselves *kovači* (smiths). Inscriptions bear a dozen of their names. The analysis of decorative motifs on *stećci* of a certain area identifies different regional groups of *smiths*, that is, stonemasonry workshops.

The inscriptions on the *stećci* represent a particular phenomenon, although a relatively small number have been preserved (mostly in BiH) compared to the number of tombstones. They were composed and carved by *dijak* (scribe) and they show literacy on all levels of society, particularly among nobility and clergy. Inscriptions were written in the Cyrillic script. Their content differs and divides them into two basic groups: religious and secular (which are again subdivided into smaller groups depending on the size and contents). This extremely important aspect of *stećci* represents a visceral part of the medieval Christian culture of epigraphy.

Thirty selected sites from the territories of four present-day states represent the best preserved and original artistic expression of this kind of medieval sepulchral art. They were used to present all features of *stećci*.

*Stećci* represent extraordinary testimony of medieval culture of European southeast that was developed in an unique historical context in the region where medieval cultures and tradition of European west, east and south meet. In certain cases they draw on earlier traditions.

The exchange of different values was illustrated by the fact that the members of all social strata were buried under the *stećci*, regardless of their ethnic, political and religious affiliation.

Archeologically speaking, findings in the graves under the *stećci* show that the relevant region was an almost unique cultural horizon. Their main specificity which contributes to exceptional universal value the most is their number that has not been registered anywhere in Europe – around 70 000 monuments! Further, the specific characteristic is a diversity of forms. Their reliefs represent spectacular and only testimony of medieval culture that vanished. The emergence of various inscriptions further contributed to their specificity given that those were exceptional monuments of medieval literacy which spread through nearly all social classes.

Medieval tombstones - *stećci* – have been deeply rooted in various traditions and beliefs ever since they were created, especially since the times when they were no longer made (early sixteenth century) to the present day. In the last 150 years, we have witnessed the conflicts of different opinions and opposing views in archeological, art historical and historical interpretations.

Regardless of the extent of their relation to general medieval sepulchral practice, the number, monumentality, and interconfessionality of the *stećci* represent part of our common heritage that make this region specific within European medieval heritage.

The selected 30 properties and their respective buffer zones represent preserved areas in harmonic natural ambiances.

## 1.5 Criteria for inscription (ii, iii, vi)

Archaeological sites must possess the qualities of outstanding universal value and meet at least one of ten criteria to be included on the List of World Heritage Sites. To that end, three criteria testifying for the outstanding universal value of tombstones were selected at a meeting of all the teams for the joint nomination of the medieval tombstones – *stećci* - for the List of World Heritage.

**The first selected criterion is criterion (ii) exhibits an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.**

Medieval tombstones – *stećci*, through the presentation of the 30 selected locations on the territory of today's four states, represent the most preserved and genuine artistic expression of this form of medieval sepulchral art.

In the areas where they were created and developed, *stećci* reflect permeation of various cultural influences of the Orthodox East and the Catholic West. Nevertheless, most of their reliefs (as a striking aspect of their appearance), regardless of how distant they may be from official canons, may be interpreted through various components of the general European medieval culture (noble, ecclesiastical and folk) and of Romanesque and especially Gothic art.

On the other hand, this specific culture is deeply associated with significantly earlier, prehistoric, ancient and early medieval traditions. Prehistoric and ancient traditions are mostly reflected in the selection of locations and in the use of certain types of symbolic reliefs. The fact is that *stećci* to a large extent designate graveyards in rows that we have followed in European archaeology ever since early Middle Ages and the so-called Migration Period. The exchange of different values is being witnessed by members of all social strata being buried under *stećci*, regardless of their then ethnic and political affiliation on the territory of at least three medieval states and several free communes along Adriatic coast. From the archaeological point of view, findings in graves under *stećci* portray the area in question as an almost unique cultural horizon. The special value is in the so-called interconfessionality or the fact that members of all three medieval Christian communities were buried under *stećci* – the Serbian Orthodox Church, the Catholic Church and the Church of Bosnia which lasted for about three centuries and disappeared with the demise of the medieval Bosnian state in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Taking into account their external characteristics, it is impossible to differentiate between the *stećci* of each of those communities precisely because, in their own way, they depart from official artistic canons and create an original expression based on the acceptance and entwining of different cultural influences.

**The second selected criterion is criterion (iii) which notes that cultural property bears a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.**

While immersed in medieval European culture, the historical context and the specificities of the areas where we find them, with traces of earlier influences (prehistoric, ancient and early medieval), *stećci*, by several aspects, remain a unique phenomenon in medieval European artistic and archaeological heritage. The intention was to present all of their characteristics through 30 selected locations.

The major specificity is in their number not registered anywhere else in Europe – around 70 000 documented monuments!

Further, a specific feature is the diversity of forms. Today we know the following basic forms: slabs, chests, gabled roof tombstones, pillars, cross-shaped grave markers. The locations selected within this Nomination contain all of the referenced forms. However, each and every one of them comes as a different version mostly reflecting the abilities of master craftsmen and the requirements of the owners or the person who ordered a specific *stećak*.

Their reliefs are an exceptional testimony of medieval culture which has disappeared and of which *stećci* are often the only traces. The reason for that is in the extraordinary richness of reliefs of various contents - scenes from everyday life, symbolic and religious displays, and decorative ornaments.

The emergence of various inscriptions further contributed to their specificity given that those are exceptional monuments of medieval literacy which spread through nearly all social classes and functions at multiple levels – from being a historical source to studying of different cultural and social influences.

The *stećci* continue to be a unique product of the historical context and events that characterized medieval South East Europe. The development of medieval states in this region (Serbian, Duklja-Zeta, Hungaro-Croatian and Bosnian), the growth of the Dubrovnik Republic and the communes on the Adriatic coast under Hungaro-Croatian rulers and subsequently under Venetian rulers, the establishment of feudal regulations and vassal relations, the emergence of upper and lower nobility, the strengthening of the role of ecclesiastical authority, the emergence of the Ottoman Empire and all the socio-political and economic relations that characterized the Middle Ages certainly reflected in the development of this type of monument.

**The third selected criterion is criterion (vi) which notes that the cultural property is directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.**

Ever since they were created and especially since the time when they were no longer made (early 16<sup>th</sup> century) to date, medieval tombstones – *stećci* have been deeply rooted in various traditions and beliefs.

Such processes have survived despite a kind of interruption of historical memory and heritage of these monuments mostly caused by different migrations during the late Middle Ages and early New Age. So, phenomena associated with them (the names of locations, superstitions, folk tradition and tales) exhibit some very similar patterns encountered in the entire outspread area, which still speaks about the uniqueness of this cultural phenomenon.

Throughout the *stećci* outspread area, there is a large number of names of graveyards which show respect and admiration for the grandiose dimensions and reliefs (Divsko groblje, Mašete, Mramori-Mramorje, Grčko groblje, Tursko groblje, Kaursko groblje).

Furthermore, even the scientific study of *stećci* points to their specific nature and the nature of the area where we find them. Over a long period of time of almost 150 years (more specifically since the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century), of scientific and institutional interest in them, we have witnessed confrontations of different opinions and positions as to their archaeological, historical-artistic and historical interpretation.

Epigraphy and reliefs on the *stećci* have significantly influenced contemporary literature and other forms of art. *Stećci* have provided inspiration to sculptors (Boško Kućanski), painters (Mario Mikulić, Mirko Kujačić, Zdravko Anić, Lazar Drljača, Ibrahim Novalić, Danko Brkić, Gabrijel Jurkić, Petar Šain, Virgilije Nevjestić, Dževad Hozo, Nedim Tahirović, Seid Hasanefendić), poets (Mehmedalija Mak Dizdar, Skender Kulenović, Petar Gudelj, Janko Bubalo, Ivan Kordić, Kemal Mahmutefendić), filmmakers (Jan Beran), writers (Miroslav Krleža) and photographers (Tošo Dabac, Dragutin Resner, Ado Šahbaz).

## I.6 Integrity and authenticity

### Integrity

The selection of thirty medieval necropolises with *stećci* proposed for this serial transnational nomination was made in accordance with criteria related to the integrity of necropolises and the authenticity of tombstone characteristics.

The main prerequisite for the selection of necropolises is that they should fulfil all of the following criteria: state of preservation of the monuments, preservation measures applied in the countries on the territories of which necropolises with *stećci* are located and visual-aesthetic criteria relating to the position of necropolises in a natural or other type of environment.

All 30 proposed localities with *stećci* are preserved in situ and are in good condition. The selected borders of core and buffer zones fully preserve the uniqueness of the entirety of medieval graveyards with the environment which makes them a unified area. The established zone of protection of the wider surroundings of the nominated heritage provides for medieval graveyards with *stećci* being well protected and secured because they receive necessary attention.

The preservation of medieval graveyards with *stećci* is reflected in legislative measures of the countries proposing their medieval graveyards for nomination. This aspect is supported by spatial and regulatory planning, as well as management plans prepared by the countries in order to provide full and high-quality protection, conservation and presentation of *stećci*. Legislative regulations determine basic technical protection measures for medieval cemeteries containing *stećci* both with respect to conservation and presentation and with respect to legal regulations. Institutional support to protection programmes is provided by the competent ministries and institutions for protection and culture dealing, within their respective scope of work, with cultural heritage legal and physical protection.

The necropolises proposed for this Nomination do not run the risk of excessive development in the environment in terms of both economic and touristic development or of possible destructive social processes. In their spatial plans, territorially competent municipalities in general recognise the areas where necropolises with *stećci* are found as areas with touristic potential by using existing resources and without additional construction of new buildings in the protected environment. It is possible to control and evenly develop the touristic potential, as one of the main demands of management plans developed by the states. Implementation of management plans represents the key element in the sustainable use of the proposed cultural properties. On the other hand, the integrity of the necropolises is protected from excessive development and tourist visitations by their distance and inaccessibility in areas of extraordinary natural features but often very difficult to access. In cases where the necropolises are in more easily accessible areas it is also possible to control excessive development and tourist visitation since the facilities in the protected area are mostly of residential nature in rural mainly underdeveloped areas.

Medieval graveyards with *stećci* on the territory of the countries proposing them have been out of function since the times when the last burial was performed and the last *stećak* laid. In one case, burials are still performed today in a limited area in the immediate vicinity, and in a few cases the use of the area outside the narrower environment of *stećci* as burial area at the earliest in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century was documented, with full cessation of this practice by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. However, this subsequently established continuity has not jeopardized the *stećci* in any way.

The criterion for the selection of the necropolises was guided by the intention to ensure territorial integrity without distortions by contemporary burials. On the territory of all four states, continuity of burials has been recorded on numerous sites, but also expanding of the area of contemporary burials resulting in medieval tombstones often being forcefully moved and destroyed. In that respect, a careful selection of the thirty necropolises for this Nomination and the implementation of legal protection measures provide for the proposed necropolises to be preserved so as to represent cultural monuments and a cultural and historical entity. All selected locations can be presented as archaeological park or as a segment incorporated in part of the natural landscape.

Natural and climatic conditions specific to the Mediterranean and Continental belt with extremely hot summers and very cold winters have been affecting the surface of the monuments for several centuries thus posing a risk to good preservation and condition of some *stećci*. The integrity of *stećci* at the selected necropolises may be endangered by native vegetation, but also by natural processes of lichen and moss settling on the surface of stones. The processes of water and ice erosion can also contribute to the damaging of certain *stećci*.

Within the framework of their activities designed for the protection of cultural heritage, the countries proposing the necropolises with *stećci* will secure adequate programmes and activities that should contribute to the optimal protection of *stećci* against such factors.

The value of *stećci* is highlighted by a good position and minor interventions in the nature and the environment where such interventions happen. The outstanding universal value of *stećci* is not even impaired by traffic communications passing in the case of four nominated necropolises in the immediate vicinity, in fact through the protected zone. A very particular quality of the proposed necropolises is in the natural landscape and extraordinary characteristics of the environment. Four necropolises are situated within the boundaries of two national parks. Preservation of natural values ensures full protection of the proposed necropolises.

### Authenticity

*Stećci* represent an authentic form of tombstone found on almost all the territory of the present Bosnia and Herzegovina, in western parts of Serbia, the western part of Montenegro and in central and southern parts of Croatia.

The nominated graveyards with *stećci*, their archaeological and historical context, the diversity of types of tombstones, the decorations and inscriptions represent authentic aspects of the emergence and study of *stećci*. The graveyards in the scope of this serial nomination enjoy the highest degree of authenticity among graveyards with *stećci* and are therefore selected for this Nomination.

The authenticity of *stećci* is reflected in the sepulchral art of the Middle Ages under the influence of western European and Byzantine culture, as well as indigenous cultural and historical development of the then medieval states on the Balkan Peninsula. *Stećak*, as a tombstone, merges two otherwise separated concepts of medieval culture – high (court or cleric) and folk culture. At the same time, these tombstones incorporate the thought about the end of human existence using and intertwining pagan and Christian motifs and symbols. Inscriptions complete the complex art of *stećci*.

The value of the graveyards with *stećci* proposed for this serial nomination lies in the fact that the nomination includes monuments which reflect all features of *stećci* in the entire territory of their outspread. Those are mostly intact locations with monuments that stand on the place where they were erected following the burial of the last deceased. In case that they have been moved, that may have happened as a result of natural forces, climate conditions and in very rare cases of the intention to damage the monument or the content of the grave.

The form, ornaments and inscriptions on *stećci* have never been changed since the time they were created. They have not been subjected to any subsequent intervention. Changes like cracks and physical damages occurred as a result of climate change. Works such as clearing off the area, cleaning and conservation of monuments have been performed at nine necropolises.

In their most complex form, *stećci* were carved from a single stone. They reflect the skills and knowledge of master craftsmen. Stone used for carving and quarries from which they procured the stone were close to the necropolis. Very rarely, stone was shipped from distant quarries – majdani. The region of central Balkan abounds in limestone and this was therefore the most common type of stone used to carve *stećci*.

Graveyards with *stećci* are located to the largest extent in places distant from settlements of exceptional natural beauty. One could say that these graveyards are still in the ambient of medieval times. Four graveyards with *stećci* are located in the vicinity of buildings and roads, mostly constructed in the 20th century. At the selected necropolises, the architectural and natural context complement one another and do not threaten the authenticity of *stećci*, but show continuity and tradition of using these positions over centuries.

Almost an entire century of intense studying and documenting confirms the authenticity of *stećci* and medieval graveyards with this kind of tombstones. This activity was particularly intense in the second half of the 20th century, when the most comprehensive recording ever of locations with *stećci* took place. The information about the number of necropolises (3 300) and the number of *stećci* (70 000) in the entire territory of outspread derives mostly from the results of scientific documenting of *stećci* that took place in the 1970-ies of the 20th century. It was in the 1970-ies, at the time of a large campaign of studying *stećci*, that the nominated necropolises were documented and scientifically processed in accordance with the principles of contemporary methodology. The understanding of the significance of *stećci* was observed in the next period through archaeological researches, publication of new results on recording *stećci* and studies of individual necropolises. This is confirmed by numerous professional and scientific literature (list enclosed to the nomination folder), as well as a large number of documentary videos.

## 1.7 Other values of the property

### Archaeological value

Archaeological excavations of the graves under the *stećci* have provided an insight into the material culture of the period. Most finds include jewellery, metal parts of clothes and sometimes even textile remains. Finds of weapons and horsemen equipment as well as glass and ceramic vessels are rarer. The finds from these graves fall within the usual repertory of medieval graves finds from this region. Luxurious items represent the fashion of the Anjou period (fourteenth and fifteenth centuries) and the period which followed.

Archaeological value of the *stećci* is also reflected in their spatial arrangement on individual sites, orientation, and relation to churches, settlements, fortifications and roads.

#### **Historic and artistic value**

First *stećci* can be dated to the second half of the twelfth century, their production reaching a peak in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. They lasted until the first decades of the sixteenth century. Their appearance can probably be related to the rise of local nobility. In comparison with similar monuments in the West and Central Europe, the innovative quality of the *stećci* is demonstrated by derivations from the slab and creation of a new type of tomb monument. This monument is a fusion of folk interpretation, indigenous tradition and loosening up the restraints of the 'official' art which then again constantly inspired it. Another distinctive quality of the *stećci* is their interdenominational character. They do not exclusively belong to any church organization. The Christian character of the *stećci* is attested by a decorative fund in which prevails the motif of the cross as well as other religious symbols such as astral depictions and vegetable motifs. The decorative fund also includes social symbols including heraldic motifs and symbols of various professions, figural scenes, and architectural motifs. These decorations were usually framed with 'completely ornamental' motifs such as borders and wine grape tendrils. The inscriptions on the *stećci* were written in the *bosančica* letter. According to the content and intonation, they can be divided into the following groups: inscriptions with religious formulae, inscriptions which illustrate the motif of heroic (chivalrous) death, inscriptions which inform on the deceased, inscriptions with only the name of the deceased person (and the name of the scribe – *kovač* or *dijak*) as well as the inscriptions with a moral (religious) message.

#### **Value of the cultural landscape**

Nominated properties as well as their respective buffer zones represent preserved areas in which human intervention on the environment is demonstrated through entwining of architectural and natural values, making a harmonious whole.

#### **Social and economic values**

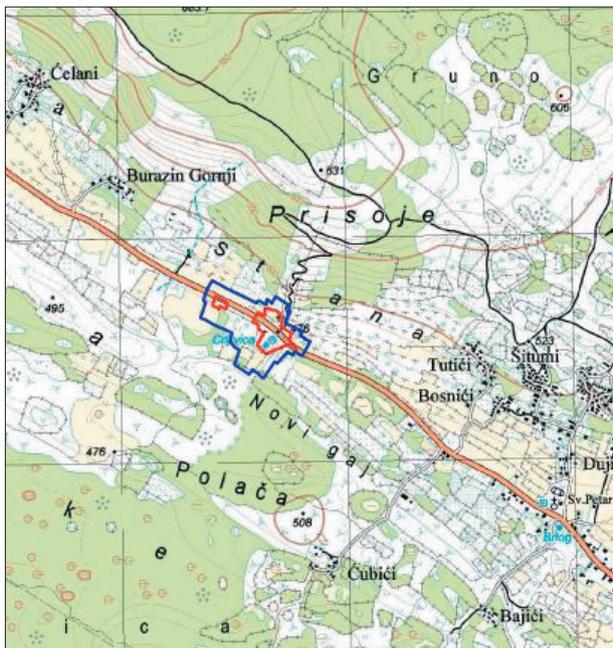
Social value of the sites is reflected in the acceptance of that part of tangible heritage as extremely valuable by the local communities and wider.

Economic value is primarily analysed in the light of future development of cultural tourism.

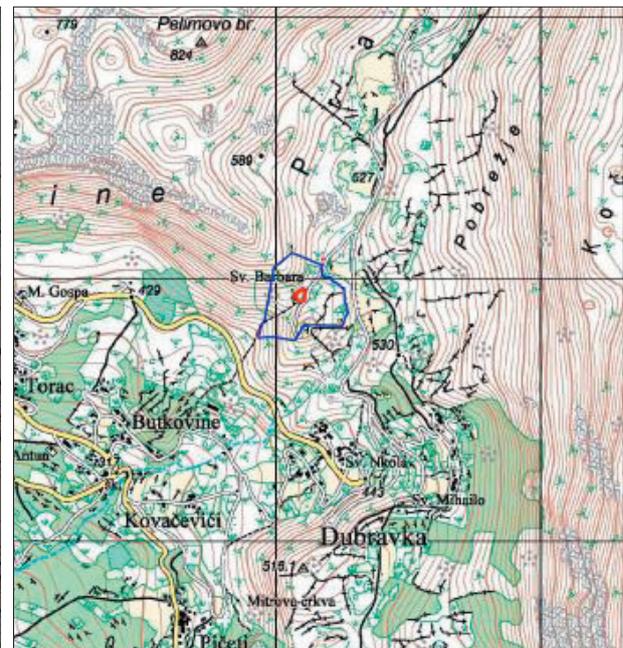
## II. IDENTIFICATION



Location of the sites on the map of the Republic of Croatia



Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site



St. Barbara, Dubravka site

## II.1 Description of the nominated properties and their respective buffer zones

### Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site

The site is located near the village of Cista Velika in the Imotski region (Municipality of Cista Provo), Split-Dalmatia County. *Stećci* are located along 200 m of the main road Trilj – Imotski. It represents the largest group of *stećci* in that part of Croatia. Three forms of *stećci* are recorded: *sljemenjaci*, chests and slabs. A hundred and two monuments are located on three prehistoric cairns, along the route of the Roman road, and within a complex of wells. Majority of the monuments are decorated (with the cross, anthropomorphous lily, circle dance, hunting, duel, etc). On two *sljemenjaci* partly preserved are inscriptions in the *bosančica* letter with the names of Jerko and Vladna Kustražić (Today, a *sljemenak* with the name of Jerko Kustražić is located in front of the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments in Split).

Dating of the *stećci*: fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Also located on the site are three Bronze Age cairns with several *stećci* lying on them. In the karst valley within the scope of the site, seven wells were built in the Middle Ages or even earlier. A modern main road runs through the site. It was constructed on the route of the Roman road Salona – Tilurium – Novae – Naronae, which was in use throughout the Middle Ages. Part of the site is encircled with a drystone wall which covered several *stećci*.

Geographic coordinates of the site (central point)

- Longitude (E): 16° 53' 33.97"
- Latitude (N): 43° 30' 57.48"
- Height above sea-level: 475 m

Area of the nominated property: 2,100.00 + 18,500.00=20,600.00 m<sup>2</sup>

Buffer zone surface area: 78,900.00 m<sup>2</sup>

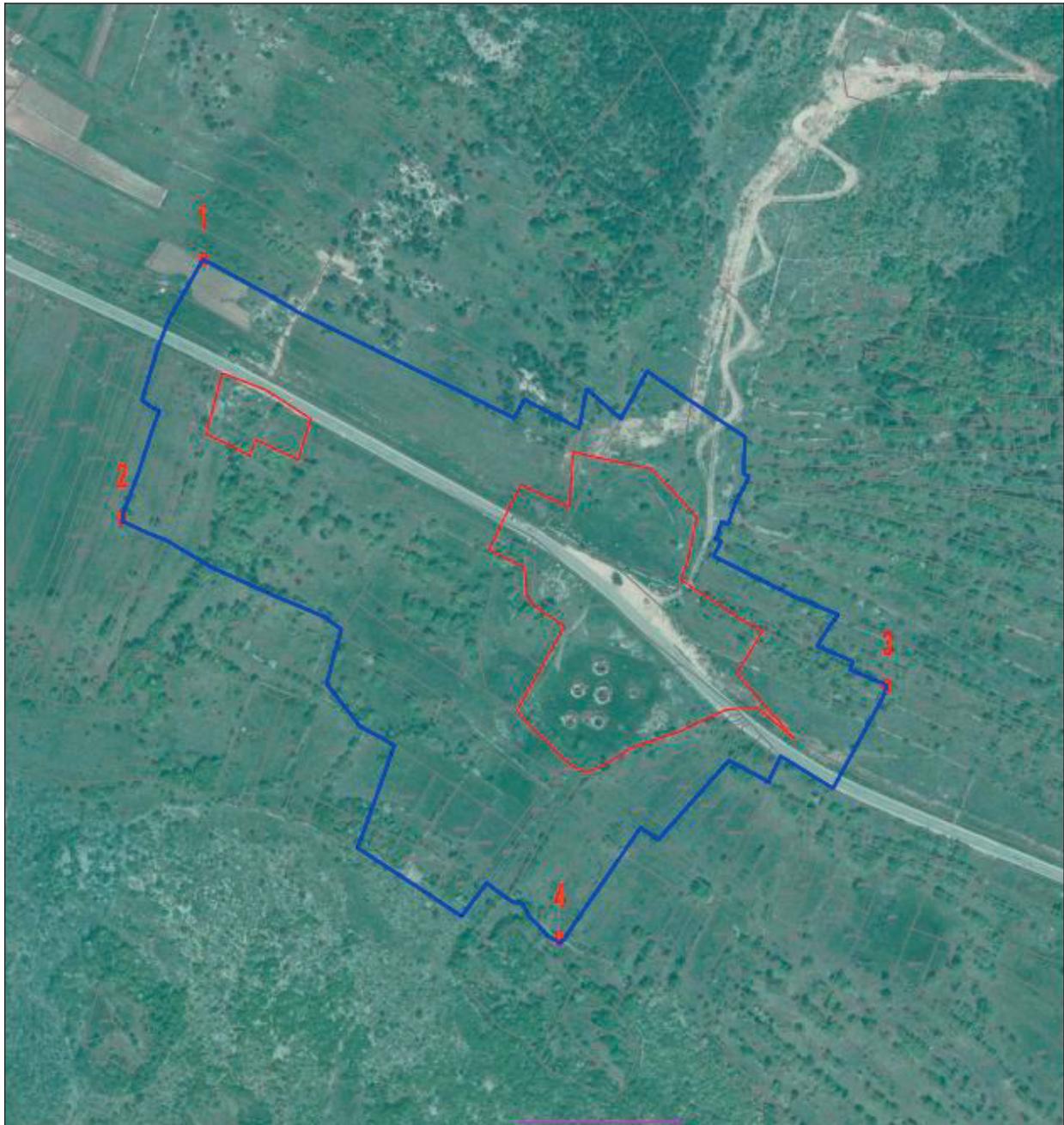
Total surface area: 99,500.00 m<sup>2</sup>

### Boundaries of the nominated property

The nominated property is for the most part marked out by drystone walls fencing the agricultural land. A main road is passing through the core zone. The nominated property is made up of two detached areas. The first, western area encompasses a group of *stećci* located on the cairn south of the main road. The second area, in the east, encompasses a group of *stećci* located north and south of the main road.

### Buffer zone

The buffer zone covers predominantly cultivated agricultural land encircled with drystone walls. Some plots are not cultivated. The main road Trilj – Imotski partly goes through the buffer zone.



Coordinates			Legend
	X	Y	
1	43° 31' 3"	16° 55' 26"	— Nominated property (surface 20,600.00 m <sup>2</sup> ) — Buffer zone (surface 78,900.00 m <sup>2</sup> ) 0 — 100 m
2	43° 30' 57"	16° 55' 24"	
3	43° 30' 56"	16° 55' 44"	
4	43° 30' 49"	16° 55' 36"	

Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika, red line marks the property, and blue line marks the buffer zone (Drawing: Z. Wiewegh)

*Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika, A group of stećci on the western Bronze-age cairn, south of the main road (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*



*Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika, A group of stećci on the central Bronze-age cairn, south of the main road (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*

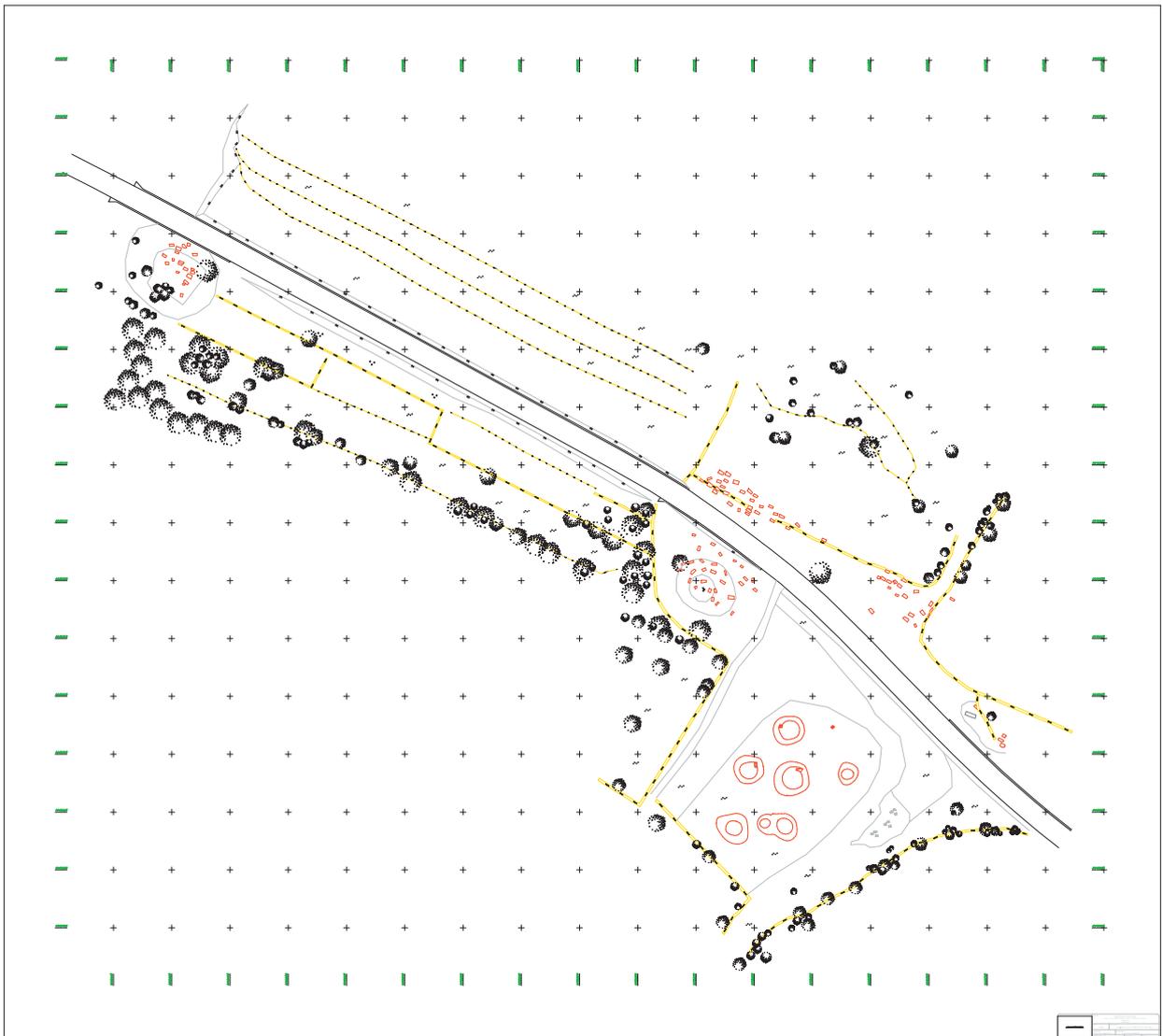


*Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika, A swallow hole with seven wells, south of the main road (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*





*Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika, A group of stećci next to the eastern Bronze-age cairn with a drystone wall which intersects the cairn, north of the main road. (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*



*Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika, a survey plan (by Geographica d.o.o., Split)*

### St. Barbara, Dubravka site

The site is located near the village of Dubravka in the territory of Konavle (also Municipality of Konavle), Dubrovnik-Neretva County, near the three-border point of Croatia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Two forms of *stećci* are recorded: chests and slabs. With 104 monuments (94 whole and 10 fragments), it represents the largest preserved medieval necropolis in the Konavle region. Out of that number 69 are slabs (thereof 10 fragments) and 35 chests (both high and low). Decorations have been ascertained on 13 whole slabs, two slab fragments and 16 chests. Most common decorations include stylized wine grape tendrils, rosettes with crosses, bows and arrows, hands and arms.

Dating of the *stećci*: fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

At the site also located is the church of St. Barbara. It was built in 1889 on the location of the older church. The site is encircled with a drystone wall with two entrances constructed *inter alia* with two tombstones. There are some indications that a road connecting the inlands of Herzegovina and the valley of Konavle ran across the necropolis or in its vicinity. It was in use from Prehistory to the Late Middle Ages.

Geographic coordinates of the site (central point)

- Longitude (E): 18° 25' 20.57"
- Latitude (N): 42° 32' 30.42"
- Height above sea-level: 525 m

Area of the nominated property: 1,700.00 m<sup>2</sup>

Buffer zone area: 96,300.00 m<sup>2</sup>

Total area: 98,00.00 m<sup>2</sup>

### Boundaries of the nominated property

The nominated property is marked out by the drystone wall which encircles the cemetery and church. The area is very steep. Therefore, the drywall is in poorer condition than the drywall in the south.

### Buffer zone

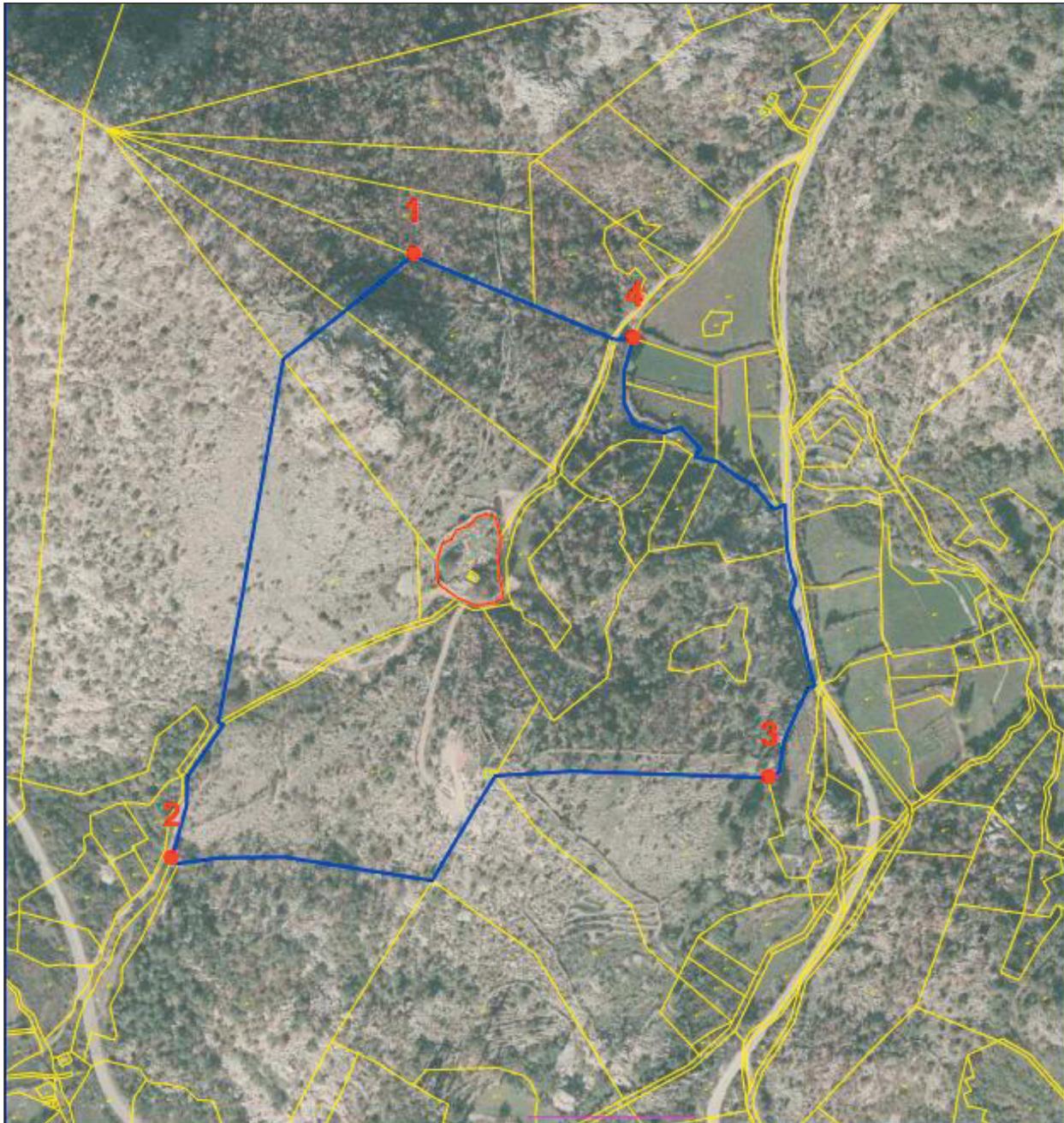
The buffer zone is determined by modern roads and the terrain relief, making a somewhat enclosed landscape. The area also includes both cultivated and uncultivated farmland delimited by drystone wall, karst area of no agricultural use, and remains of a small Austro-Hungarian military fortification built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with a purpose to control a road leading from Konavle to Herzegovina. The buffer zone also embraces a prehistoric cairn in the vicinity of the cemetery.



St. Barbara, Dubravka, the nominated property and part of the buffer zone (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)



St. Barbara, Dubravka, *stećci* within the nominated property (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)



Coordinates		
	X	Y
1	42° 32' 36"	18° 25' 19"
2	42° 32' 25"	18° 25' 12"
3	42° 32' 26"	18° 25' 28"
4	42° 32' 35"	18° 25' 25"

**Legend**

- Nominated property (surface 1,700.00 m<sup>2</sup>)
- Buffer zone (surface 96,300.00 m<sup>2</sup>)

0 100 m

St. Barbara, Dubravka, red line marks the property, and blue line marks the buffer zone (Drawing: Z. Wiewegh)



St. Barbara, Dubravka, stećci within the nominated property (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)



St. Barbara, Dubravka, stećci within the nominated property (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)



St. Barbara, Dubravka, a survey plan (by Arheo Plan d.o.o., Dubravka)

## II.2 Ownership

Ownership structure of the land plots of graveyards with *stećci* could represent an aggravating factor in the implementation of some of the Management Plan measures, although the Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods stipulates that „cultural goods, regardless of their ownership, preventive protection or registration, enjoy protection according to the provisions of this Law (Official Gazette no. 69/99, 151/03, 157/03, 87/09 i 88/10, 61/11, 25/12 136/12 and 157/13). In terms of the protection and preservation measures enforcement, experiences with land owners on these two locations have been very positive so far.

The legal protection of **Velika and Mala Crljivica**, Cista Velika includes the following plots: 1306/1, 1306/2, , 1306/3, 1306/4, 1306/5, 1306/6, 1305/1, 1305/2, 1305/3, 1305/5, 1305/6, 1305/7, 1305/9, 1305/10, 1305/12, 1305/13, 1305/14, 1305/15, 1305/16, 1307/4, 1307/39, 1307/40, 1307/45, 1347/1, 1347/5, 1347/7, 1347/8, 1347/10, 1347/11, 1347/12, 1347/13, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1401, 1402/2, 1403, 1404, 1405/1, 1406/1, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1412, 1289, 1290, 1291/1, 1291/2, 1292, 1293/1, 1293/2, 1293/3, 1293/4, 1294, 1295, 1294, 1297/1, 1297/2, 1298/1, 1298/2, 1298/5, 1298/6, 1298/7, 1298/8, 1298/9, 1298/10, 1298/11, 1298/12, 4208, 4210, all belonging to the cadastral municipality of Cista. Majority of the protected plots are privately-owned (including the main group of *stećci* in the western part of the site). Some plots are owned by the Republic of Croatia (the main group of *stećci* in the eastern part of the site).

The legal protection of **St. Barbara, Dubravka** site includes the plot no. 1620, which belongs to the cadastral municipality of Dubravka.

The protected plot is owned by the Parish of St. Nicolas from Dubravka.

### Note:

The areas of both nominated properties are legally protected and enlisted in the Registry of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia, while some parts of the buffer zones are not within legally protected boundaries. The abovementioned documents stipulate the rights and obligations of the land owners. However, out-of-date and disputed ownership over some land plots might pose a problem, especially in the buffer zone where for example land plots have a number of owners or heirs have not been registered after the death of the recorded owners.

For a detailed list of cadastral plots and ownership structure of the properties and their respective buffer zones, please see Appendix 1.

## II.3 Legal status of the sites and spatial plans

### LEGAL STATUS OF THE SITES

Both Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika and St. Barbara, Dubravka sites are protected cultural properties enlisted in the Registry of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia in accordance with the Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Property:

1.) Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site is listed in the Registry of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia – List of Protected Cultural Property under the number Z-3011 of December 14<sup>th</sup>, 2006 (Ref. no. UP/I-612-08/06-06/0337). (Please see the previous chapter for the list of cadastral plots under legal protection)

2.) St. Barbara, Dubravka site is listed in the Registry of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia – List of Protected Cultural Property under the number Z-6046 of June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2013 (Ref. no. UP/I-612-08/13-06/0167). (Please see the previous chapter for the list of cadastral plots under legal protection)

### SPATIAL PLANS (the use of space in accordance with physical planning documents in force)

Based on field research and scientific knowledge, physical planning in Croatia aims at setting regulations for sustainable development of space in terms of space organization and construction, taking into consideration community's developmental needs as well as protection of natural and cultural heritage.

The territories of the two sites are regulated by their respective spatial plans (Municipality of Cista Provo and Municipality of Konavle) which stipulate appropriate protection of the sites, providing them with protection at the local level, in addition to the protection decisions issued by the Ministry of Culture.

#### **Municipality of Cista Provo** (site: Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika)

In accordance with the Spatial plan of the Cista Provo (adopted in November 2007), the wider area of the site is defined as a farm land.

According to the spatial plan, the site represents an archaeological site with prescribes special protective measures. Construction works are not planned in the protected area or any other activity which could endanger the site.

#### **Municipality of Konavle** (site: St. Barbara, Dubravka)

In accordance with the Spatial plan of the Municipality of Konavle (adopted in December 2007), the wider area of the site is defined as a farm land, forest and forestry land.

According to the spatial plan, the site represents a sacral building with a complex of medieval cemetery and stećci with special protective measures.

Construction works are not planned in the protected area or any other activity which could endanger the site.

## **II.4 Management structure**

### **II. 4.1 MANAGEMENT AT THE TRANSNATIONAL LEVEL**

Management of the complex international serial property, which is carried out in the four participating countries, is coordinated through the establishment of a system with two basic levels:

1.) Transnational Coordination Committee

2.) National organizational managing structure in each of the participating countries is organized according to the needs of the respective state and legal and administrative peculiarities of each.

**Transnational Coordination Committee** organizes experts and representatives from each participating country, and is responsible for actions related to the necropolises. It is anticipated that the activities are aimed at establishing common strategies, standards and principles (conservation, capacity building, exchange and publication of the research results, communication strategies, work program of international coordination group, etc.), which will ensure high-quality of the World Heritage property.

The costs of the Coordination Committee shall be covered by the Member States for each of its representatives.

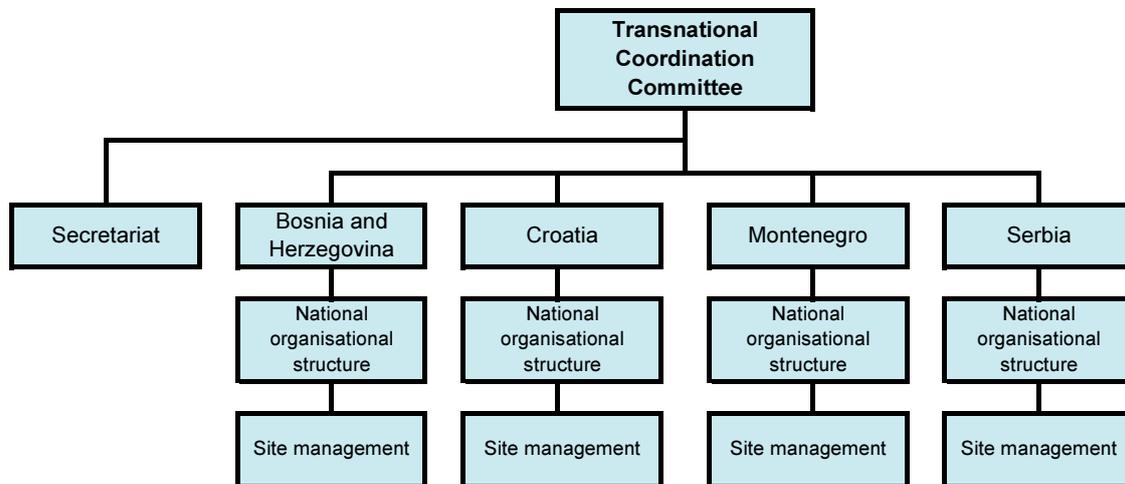
**National organizational structure** gathers regional and local authorities in each country, implements measures approved by the the Transnational Coordination Committee, and develops activities specific to the state, which may be completely inapplicable in other countries due to different legal and administrative systems, different physical state of necropolis with the *stećak* tombstones and exposure to different pressures.

Activities are aimed at implementing the strategies defined at the transnational level and ensuring a platform for the exchange of knowledge and experience in vertical and horizontal directions.

The establishment of the **Secretariat** is not planned for the initial phase of the Transnational Coordination Committee, but its establishment is a precondition for better long-term work of the Committee.

The scope of work of the Secretariat shall refer to the following activities:

1. Ensuring the flow of information between the members of the Transnational Coordination Committee;
2. Informing of the need to organize annual meetings of the Coordination Committee;
3. Making records of the meetings;
4. Observing and coordinating activities related to the established common strategies, principles, and standards;
5. Preparing an annual report on the work the Transnational Coordination Committee;
6. Maintaining a mutual website;
7. Maintaining a a common database of necropolis with *stećak* tombstones;
8. It is responsible for the documentation of the Transnational Coordination Committee.



*Management structure at the interstate level*

#### II. 4.2 MANAGEMENT AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

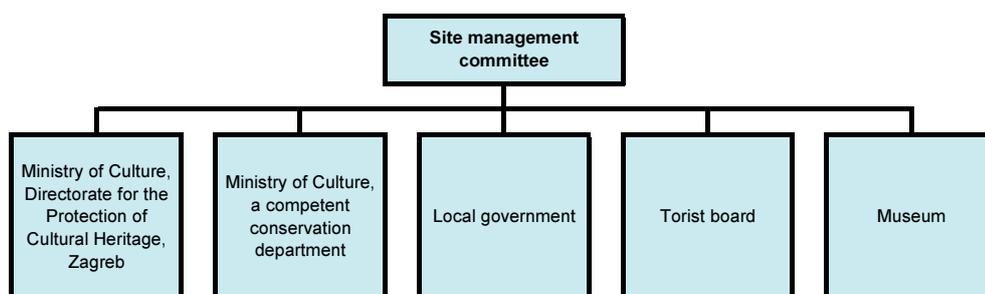
The Croatian sites will be managed by special committees – one for each site as follows: Committee for the Management of the Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika Site and Committee for the Management of the Sv. Barbara, Dubravka Site.

The committee establishing procedure: on the basis of the Cooperation agreement signed by all the four key site management stakeholders (Ministry of Culture, a municipality, a tourist board and a museum), Ministry of Culture will issue a Decision on committee establishment for each of the sites (including the names of representatives of all the stakeholders who signed the Cooperation agreement).

Headquarters and address of the Committees are in the seat of a competent Conservation department (for Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika in Conservation department in Imotski, and for St. Barbara, Dubravka in Conservation department in Dubrovnik).

Each Committee has five members: two conservators – representatives of protection service of the Ministry of Culture, one representative of a local self-government unit, one representative of a local tourist board and one representative of a local museum.

Committee chairperson is a representative of the conservation department in charge of the site, who also coordinates the committee’s work. The term of office of the chairperson and members will be four years and they can be appointed more than once.



*Management structure for the Croatian sites*

The committees will be responsible for:

- Management Plan implementation
- taking part in the planning of site-related activities
- defining applications for state-granted subsidies allocated to protective works
- regular cooperation with local population and representatives of land owners, as well as other interest groups and potential users
- submitting written reports on the Management Plan implementation

Competent conservation departments of the Ministry of Culture will have responsibility for all decisions concerning the protection and preservation of the sites as well as the monitoring of their condition.

The Committee must meet on a regular basis, at least twice a year (at the end of the first and third quarter).

Committee members won't receive any compensation for their work, and their expenses will be covered by their respective institutions (possible expenses include mileage, travel allowance and office supplies).

One or two representatives of the Ministry of Culture (depending on need) will participate not only in the work of the site management committees, but also in the work of the Transnational Coordination Committee as Croatian representatives. Their obligation is to inform the site management committees on all conclusions adopted by the Transnational Coordination Committee.

**Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site**

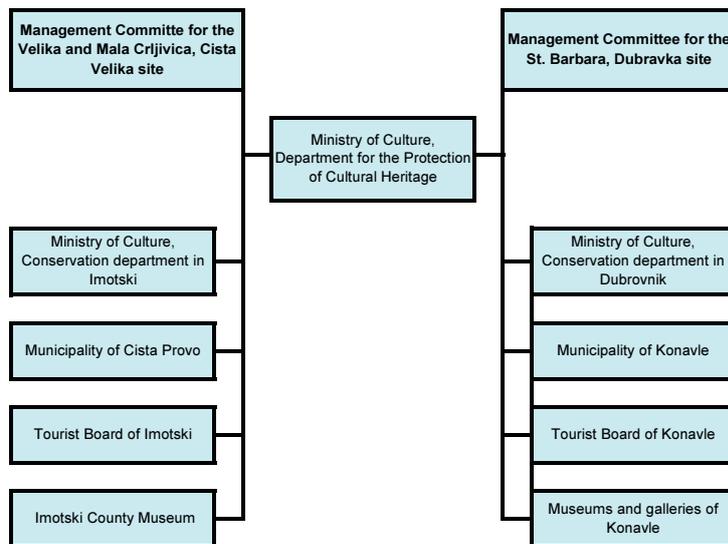
**(name of competent body: Committee for the Management of the Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika Site)**

- Ministry of Culture, Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage (Zagreb),
- Ministry of Culture, Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Conservation Department in Imotski (Imotski),
- Municipality of Cista Provo,
- Croatian National Tourist Board: Imotski Tourist Board (Imotski)
- Imotski County Museum (Imotski)

**St. Barbara, Dubravka site**

**(name of competent body: Committee for the Management of the St. Barbara, Dubravka Site)**

- Ministry of Culture, Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage (Zagreb),
- Ministry of Culture, Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Conservation Department in Dubrovnik (Dubrovnik),
- Municipality of Konavle (Cavtat),
- Croatian National Tourist Board: Konavle Tourist Board (Cavtat),
- Museums and Galleries of Konavle (Čilipi).



Management structure for each site management committee in Croatia

## II.5 Stakeholders

Some activities related to each site must be planned in cooperation with various interest groups and potential users. It is a very important factor in raising local population's awareness about the value of the respective sites.

### Interest groups

#### Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site

Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments (Split)

Association for the Protection of Natural and Historic Heritage `Crljivica` (Cista Velika)

#### St. Barbara, Dubravka site

Dubrovnik Museums – Archaeological Museum (Dubrovnik)

Association for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage of Konavle `Domovina` (Ljuta)

### Potential beneficiaries

Local schools

Local bars and restaurants

Local farmers through the sale of home products

Tour operators

Individual visitors

### ROLE AND TASKS OF THE MANAGEMENT BODY AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Tasks	Management body (Committee)					Interest groups	Potential beneficiaries
	Ministry of Culture, Conservation department in Imotski / Conservation department in Dubrovnik	Ministry of Culture (Zagreb)	Municipality of Cista Provo / Municipality of Konavle	Croatian National Tourist Board, Imotski Tourist Board / Konavle Tourist Board	Museum in Imotski / Museum in Čilipi		
Carrying out comprehensive research	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
Site preservation and protection	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improving site presentation, site promotion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Management plan implementation	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Improving site management	+	+	+	+	+	+	+



*Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site,  
3D micro scanning of stećci*

### III. ANALYSES

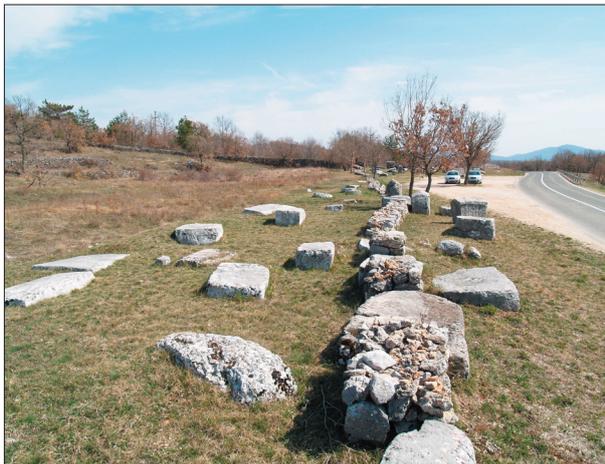
#### III.1 Physical condition of the sites - nominated property and buffer zone

##### Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site

The site is located in a dominantly rural **cultural landscape** which has developed organically over the centuries. The cultural landscape is characterized by agricultural land plots of different size and form, encircled with drystone walls. Some of the land plots are still in agricultural use, whilst the other ones are not cultivated any more. A water tank constructed on the northern slope of the hill above the site represents the only recent intervention, but it is located off the buffer zone.

**The area of the nominated property** encompasses several groups of *stećci*, which are preserved mainly in situ, and three Prehistoric cairns where most of the *stećci* lie. It is possible that some of the *stećci* were destroyed during the last 500 years. Some *stećci* were used for the construction of a drystone wall. All of the land plots with *stećci* are encircled with drystone walls which form the boundaries of the property. Smaller segments of the drystone walls have collapsed and need to be repaired.

Main threats to the physical integrity of the monuments are climatic and biological causes of degradation.



*Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site, stećci used in a drywall masonry (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*



*Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika, view of the site from the south; drystone walls marking the landplots are in the foreground (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*

**The buffer zone** consists of agricultural land plots encircled with drystone walls. Most of the drystone walls are well preserved. Only smaller segments have collapsed and need to be repaired. Some land plots are not used at all, thus exposing the area to the threat of uncontrolled tall-tree growth and fire.

##### St. Barbara, Dubravka site

The site is located in a dominantly rural **cultural landscape** which has developed organically over the centuries. The cultural landscape is characterized by agricultural land plots of different size and form, encircled with drystone walls. Some of the land plots are still in agricultural use, whilst the other ones are not cultivated any more.

**The area of the nominated property** encompasses *stećci* preserved mainly in situ. It is possible that some of the *stećci* were destroyed during the last 500 years. A drystone wall encircling the area marks the boundaries of the property. The property zone is not exposed to the threat of new interventions since the cemetery is no longer in use. Main factors threatening the physical integrity of the monuments are climatic and biological causes of degradation.

**The buffer zone** includes agricultural land plots encircled with drystone walls. Majority of the drystone walls are well preserved, and only some smaller segments have collapsed and need to be repaired. The most recent interventions were undertaken at the topmost point of the zone. A small Austro-Hungarian military fortification was built in the 19<sup>th</sup>



*St. Barbara, Dubravka site, the nominated property (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*



*St. Barbara, Dubravka site, view of the remains of the fortification (left) and a 20<sup>th</sup>-century building (right) at the topmost point of the buffer zone (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*

century with a purpose to control a road leading from Konavle to Herzegovina. The building is well preserved, but has no roof. Next to the fortification, two buildings were constructed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century: a smaller building partly dug into the bedrock, and a bunker. These modern buildings do not overshadow the site. With small-scale refurbishments they could be used as a lookout and rest area or an interpretation centre.

Note – for both sites:

Ministry of Culture and The Croatian Restoration Institute - Section for Stone Conservation in Split have prepared a work plan for the period 2013-2015 which includes the following steps: comprehensive description of the current physical state with detailed photographic documentation; analysis of the process of decay with laboratory analysis of the concentration of harmful soluble salts in stone as well as laboratory research, identification and determination of micro flora on the *stećci*; testing of conservation and restoration methods and materials for the purpose of selecting the most appropriate method of cleaning and protection – testing the water absorption capacity of the stone and the type of stone in order to select the most appropriate type of hydrophobic protection; proposal and cost estimate for the overall conservation and restoration works.

Recommendations:

A) For both sites:

It is necessary to:

Prepare a detailed *stećci* inventory with a description of damages and their causes, accompanied by a proposal of the conservation and restoration procedure for each of the *stećci*.

Organize occasional (weekly) surveillance of the nominated properties and their respective buffer zones in order to prevent unplanned works on the sites (demolition of drystone walls, clearing and grubbing of land for access roads).

Raise public awareness on the importance of preserving the original appearance of the properties and buffer zones.

Provide for regular repair of collapsing and failing drystone walls.

B) For Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site

It is necessary to:

Reduce the visibility of the water tank on the northern slope above the site by adding tall plants (species already present in the environment)

Adjust the position of traffic signs to the site vistas.



*Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site, view of the watertank (in the background) and a traffic sign (to the left of the stećak) (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*

### III.2 Threats and risks (natural, climatic, biological and man-made factors)

#### Natural disasters

Fires present a real threat for both sites, especially in summer when they usually break out along the coast. Both sites are easily accessible to all fire-fighting equipment. The Volunteer Fire Department of Dubravka operates in the territory of the St. Barbara, Dubravka site, and The Volunteer Fire Department of Lovreć operates in the wider area of the Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site.

Wider areas of the sites are seismotectonically active. Distribution and appearance of very large earthquakes in the past point to constant tectonic activity. However, earthquakes cannot cause significant physical damage to the monuments.

#### Recommendations (for both sites):

The grass on the sites will be regularly mown to prevent fire or uncontrolled spread in case of fire breakout.

Members of both local volunteer fire departments will be educated on the importance of taking care of *stećci* and on damages which can be expected as a result of fire extinction (stone cracking; use of water; use of fire-foam, etc.).



*Cracking of a stećak from Cista Velika  
(Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*

#### Climatic causes of degradation

Moisture freezing processes in winter present the most significant climatic factor. Moisture penetrates small fissures and gets inside the stone. Freezing increases water volume and causes mechanic strikes within the stone which leads to cracking.

Salts which together with moisture get inside the stone pores present an additional problem. The growth of crystallized salts within stone micropores causes cracking.

#### Recommendations (for both sites):

A detailed *stećci* inventory with a description of damages and their causes should be prepared, accompanied by a proposal of the conservation and restoration procedure for each *stećak*.

#### Biological causes of degradation

Most of the *stećci* have lichens. They present a long-term threat in so far as they lead to gradual stone defoliation. Their influence has not been studied enough, and the same goes for other plants which grow on the stone.

The roots of trees near the *stećci* break into the graves under *stećci*. They can even cause displacement of *stećci*.

Animal feces (mainly sheep feces) can cause a decay of the stone due to a high proportion of acids with a corrosive effect.

#### Recommendations (for both sites):

A detailed *stećci* inventory with a description of damages and their causes should be prepared, accompanied by a proposal of the conservation and restoration procedure for each *stećak*.

Conservation and restoration works should encompass a plan of tall plants removal.

It is necessary to educate the local population on the importance of keeping livestock away from the site to prevent stone decay.



*Cista Velika – the roots of trees on a cairn pose a threat to its physical integrity (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*



*Lichen and sheep feces at the Sv. Barbara site (Photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*

### **Man-made causes of degradation**

Agricultural activity in both property areas is almost insignificant. Within their buffer zones, it is mainly reduced to livestock pasture and, to a smaller extent, land cultivation. Agricultural machinery does not represent a threat because the land plots are small.

Negligence and pollution of the environment, as causes of decay, are minimal due to certain awareness of the *stećci* value on the part of the local communities. There is no form of industrial or any other similar cause of pollution.

Vandalism represents a possible risk for both sites, although no major incidents have been recorded so far. It is possible that the popularization of the sites will increase the threat.

*Stećci* thefts have not been recorded so far, although the risk is significant due to accessibility of both sites and the fact that the monuments will become more valuable with the listing.

The territories of the two sites are regulated by the respective spatial plans which stipulate appropriate protection measures, thus preventing any possible threat from development plans.

In relation to Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site, the spatial plans do not foresee expansion of existing or establishment of new building zones or major infrastructure projects on the area of the site and its immediate vicinity (except for the beltway around the wider area of Cista Provo). Construction of a wind farm is planned at approximately 1 km to the north-west of the site, which will in no way impair the integrity and authenticity of the site.

In relation to St. Barbara, Dubravka site, the spatial plans do not foresee expansion of the existing or establishment of new building zones or major infrastructure projects on the area of the site and its immediate vicinity.

### **Recommendations (for both sites):**

Constantly raise awareness of the local population about the site value and prompt reporting in case of an incident. Ensure occasional surveillance/patrols by authorized personnel (police, public utility services, conservation service, etc.)

### III.3 Present state of research (archaeological research and condition survey documentation)

#### Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site

In 2004 Archaeological Museum in Split conducted rescue archaeological excavation prior to the installation of a new local water supply system along the northern side of the road. A total of 41 graves were investigated. The grave finds (coins, jewellery, metal items of footwear) date the burials to the period between the middle of the 14<sup>th</sup> and end of the 17<sup>th</sup>/beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In a part of the investigated area, a section of the Roman road foundation was found.

In 2010 a survey plan was prepared. It presents a part of the condition survey document of the site. It will serve as a basis for all further works related to the site preservation and restoration. In 2011, 3D micro scanning of eight *stećci* was conducted by Geographica Ltd.

#### St. Barbara, Dubravka site

In the mid-1990s Archaeological Museum in Dubrovnik conducted a small-scale archaeological excavation. Three graves were investigated under the *stećci* located north of the church. There were no grave finds except skeletons. Some of the graves were used repeatedly over a longer period of time.

In 2010 a survey plan was prepared. It presents a part of the condition survey document of the site. It will serve as a basis for all further works related to the site preservation and restoration.

#### Recommendations (for both sites):

Systematic archaeological excavation can be planned only on the basis of non-destructive research methods (archaeological geophysics).

All of the *stećci* need to be recorded by 3D micro scanning.

### III.4 Implementing protection and preservation measures

Both properties are protected in accordance with the Law on Protection and Preservation of Cultural Property (Official Gazette no. 69/99, 151/03, 157/03, 87/09 i 88/10, 61/11, 25/12 and 136/12). The article 62 of the Law stipulates that all works on a cultural property should be preceded by a written approval of a competent body of the Ministry of Culture:

„Works which could cause changes on a cultural property, i.e. which could impair its integrity, must be approved by a body in competence”

Taking into consideration planned works, a local conservation department of the Ministry of Culture stipulates the measures for the protection and preservation of the site.

Archaeological research is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation on Archaeological Research (Official Gazette no. 102/10). The Regulation also stipulates documentation standards of archaeological research.

Croatia also ratified numerous international conventions and other documents related to the protection of cultural heritage, which all have been implemented.

Conservation and restoration works are conducted by specialized institutions and crafts, such as: specialized museum departments, private companies and individual specialists. An approval for the works is issued by a competent conservation department of the Ministry of Culture.

Implementation of prescribed protection measures is possible regardless of the ownership over protected cultural goods, but it is simpler in cases when goods are not privately owned. The ownership structure of the nominated properties is not favourable due to high proportion of privately-owned land plots (especially in case of Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika). This could lead to conflict as a response to land-use restrictions in the process of the protection measures implementation.

For detailed lists of cadastral plots and ownership structure of the property and buffer zones, please see Appendix 1.

#### Recommendations (for both sites):

Intensified supervision of the sites could ensure improved implementation of the protection measures in accordance with regulations in force.

A detailed *stećci* inventory with a description of damages and their causes should be prepared, accompanied by a proposal of the conservation and restoration procedure for each *stećak*.

Potential conflicts which arise from the restrictions on the use of the privately-owned land could be eliminated by gradually purchasing the land within the boundaries of the property – the most optimal landowners are the state, local governments and museums. Since the land purchase fund does not exist, it will also be possible to establish a system of exchange of the privately-owned land plots in the property area for the plots off the area which are owned by the municipality or state.

### III.5 Professional training in protection, conservation and restoration, and management

In Croatia numerous experts of various professions (archaeologists, architects, art historians, ethnologists, lawyers, conservators and restorers) have careers in the cultural heritage field. However, a complete and systematic education on the protection and management of cultural heritage does not exist. The subject is partly encompassed by higher education curricula.

Monument conservation and restoration, especially stone conservation, is covered by university programmes in Zagreb, Split and Dubrovnik.

Despite these drawbacks, experience gained in the protection service as well as numerous training courses and programmes that many employees attended abroad (e.g. ICCROM) make the existing level of protection acceptable.

Conservation and restoration activities are systematically implemented by the Croatian Conservation Institute and restoration workshops of major museums. Conservation and restoration are also carried out by licenced private firms.

Education related to the study of the *stećak* phenomenon, in general, is covered by higher education institutions i.e. by the Faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb, Split, Zadar and Rijeka.

#### Recommendations (for both sites):

In terms of the site management, it is necessary to enable regular professional development of both protection service staff and museum curators. Their education should include training courses and workshop attendance. Local populations need to be sensitized on the sites' values as well as benefits that they can get by sustainable economic use of the sites.

### III.6 Sources and levels of finance for protective works

Major source of finance for research, documentation and protection of the sites is state funds allocated to protective work programmes on archaeological heritage, which are submitted and accepted after the annual invitation of the Ministry of Culture to apply for funding. Other sources of funding include local self-government units, donations and others, although these possibilities have not yet been used in the case of the proposed sites.

Possible applicants are museums, scientific institutions and/or local self-government units. Works are usually carried out by museums, scientific institutions and/or licenced firms.

Archaeological excavations carried out so far were funded by the state (through the abovementioned applications to the Ministry of Culture) and, to a certain degree, by UNESCO (survey plan in 2010 and 3D micro scanning in 2011).

#### Recommendations (for both sites):

Constantly carry out sensibilization of various institutions at the regional and local level about the value site as well as benefits they can get by sustainable economic use of the sites.

It is necessary to ensure other sources of funding for protective works on the sites.

### III.7 Presentation and interpretation

Neither of the sites offers visitor facilities. Basic infrastructure (parking space, info boards, toilets, etc.) necessary to accept tourists does not exist. An exception is Cista Velika with two info boards in Croatian and English.

Since visits to the sites are not organized, official statistics on the number of visitors does not exist (Rough estimate is 4000 – 5000 visitors to Cista Velika annually).

Both sites are located near tourist centers (Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika in the vicinity of Makarska Riviera and Split, and St. Barbara, Dubravka in Dubrovnik Riviera) and tourists visit them occasionally, especially in summer.

### Recommendations (for both sites):

It is necessary to set up visitor centres on both sites. During the tourist season (from June to November), the centres will be opened every day, and rest of the year working hours will depend on announced group or individual visits. The centres can be under the jurisdiction of local museums or municipalities (Municipality of Cista Provo and Imotski County Museum; Municipality of Konavle, Museums and Galleries of Konavle).

Given the fact that at the moment it is not possible to obtain funds for setting up the visitor centres, multilingual interpretation boards should be placed. They should provide information taking into consideration different levels of interest.

## III.8 Traffic

### **Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site (Municipality of Cista Provo)**

A main road runs through the site (along the route of the historic road). *Stećci* are arranged in two groups: north and south of the road. The traffic poses a threat to both physical integrity of the monuments and safety of pedestrians.

According to the data obtained from Croatian roads Ltd., in 2010, an average traffic on the road was 2524 vehicles a day, amounting to 3095 vehicles in summer. In 2011, an average summer daily traffic was 2934 vehicles. Since 2007, when figures were even higher, the traffic on the road has been reduced to half with the opening of Dugopolje – Šestanovac highway section.

The construction of a beltway around Cista Provo (south and west of the site) would additionally reduce the number of vehicles, and make it even more acceptable.



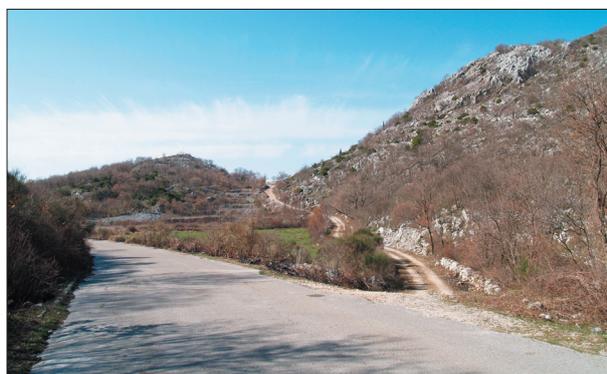
*Cista Velika, a truck on the road near stećci (photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*

### **St. Barbara, Dubravka site (Municipality of Konavle)**

A main road is located ca 300 m away from the nominated property and it does not affect the physical integrity of the property. The site is easily accessible by the main road and a gravel road for both pedestrians and vehicles.

A junction between the main and gravel roads presents a problem - different level lines of these two roads hinder cars when turning aside from the main road. A steering angle might also pose a problem if the site is accessed by the main road from the south (i.e. the village of Dubravka).

Due to low intensity of interstate traffic, livestock can often be seen walking on the main road. This might not come as a surprise to the locals, but can pose a threat to uninformed visitors. All of these setbacks can cause traffic collisions.



*Dubravka, a junction between the main road and the gravel road (photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*



*Dubravka, turning right from the main road, a detail (photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*



*Dubravka, a horse on the main road (photograph: Z. Wiewegh)*

Recommendations:

Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site

It is necessary to ensure speed reduction on the section of the road which goes through the property area and partly through the buffer area as well.

The *stećci* near the main road should be adequately protected by installing a fence or other similar solution. Cista Provo bypass, as planned by the spatial plan, should reduce traffic density to an acceptable level.

St. Barbara, Dubravka site

There is no need to work on the reduction of traffic collision risks, apart from the junction between the main and gravel roads. The priority is to facilitate turning aside from the main road by levelling the roads. Install more animal-warning traffic signs.

### III.9 Analysis of the socioeconomic situation

#### MUNICIPALITY OF CISTA PROVO (Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site)

##### Population

Surface area: 98 km<sup>2</sup>

The municipal seat is in Cista Provo.

Number of villages: 6 (Aržano, Biorine, Cista Provo, Cista Velike, Dobranje, Svib)

Resident population (according to the 2011 census): 2335 (thereof 616 in Cista Velika)

The population by age groups: 0-4 years (102), 5-9 years (119), 10-19 years (255), 20-39 years (517), 40-59 years (601), 60-79 years (559), 80 years and over (182).

There are no residents within the nominated property and buffer zone.

There are no nursery schools in the area, and only form of preschool education is so called 'small school' (for pre-school children usually age 6 or 7) housed in primary schools in Cista Provo, Cista Velika and Aržano.

There are two primary schools: Cista Velika Primary School (with three branch school in smaller villages) and Aržano Primary School (with two branch schools in smaller villages).

There are no high schools or universities in the territory of Municipality.

##### Environs

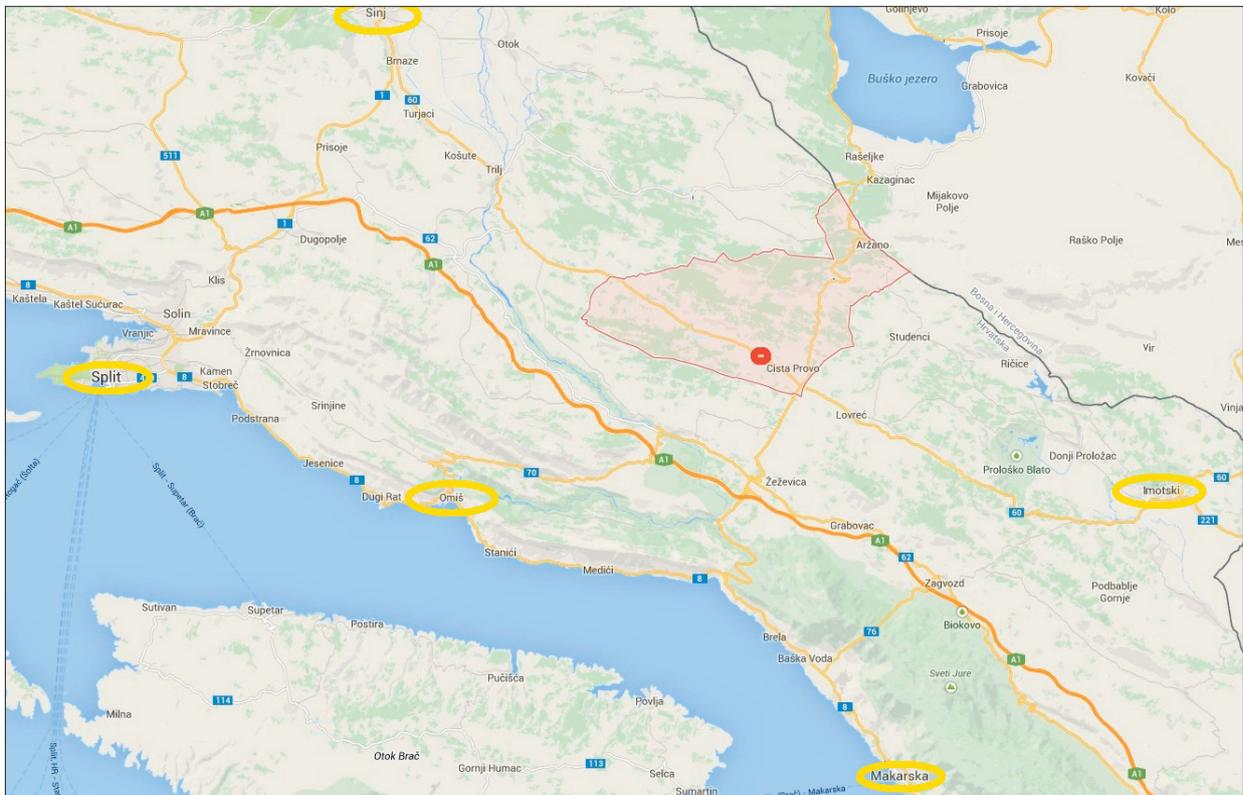
The Municipality of Cista Provo is located in the western part of the Imotski region, and belongs to Split-Dalmatia County. It encompasses the westernmost part of the Biokovo hinterland which borders with Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Municipality area extends in a west-east direction, thus encompassing highlands between the following locations: Biorine – Cista Provo, Biorine – Aržano and Cista Provo – Cista Provo – Svib – Aržano, as well as several carst valleys. An aerial distance between two furthestmost longitude points (the east-west direction) equals 19.80 km, and between two furthestmost latitude points (the north-south direction) equals 12.60 km.

The nearest urban areas are: Split (55 km), Imotski (35 km), Sinj (30 km), Omiš (45 km), Makarska (45 km).

##### Economy

There are six medium and several small businesses in the territory of Cista Provo Municipality. Family households are mainly practicing self-sufficient farming.

A significant potential lies in developing rural tourism, which at the moment represents a negligible portion of the local economy.



Municipality of Cista Provo (a red line) and location of the site and major towns

### Recommendations:

In the last few decades the population of Konavle has been decreasing and the proportion of older population increasing. This trend is largely due to economic migrations to Split and Zagreb. The nominated property as well as other cultural sites should be used as an economic potential in tourism (creating job opportunities and stopping emigration).

### **MUNICIPALITY OF KONAVLE (St. Barbara, Dubravka site)**

#### **Population**

Surface area: 209.25 km<sup>2</sup>

The municipal seat is in Cavtat.

Number of villages: 33 (Brotnice, Cavtat, Čilipi, Duba Konavoska, Dubravka, Dunave, Drvenik, Đurinići, Gabrile, Gruda, Jesenice, Komaji, Kuna Konavoska, Lovorno, Ljuta, Mihanići, Mikulići, Močići, Molunat, Obod, Pavlje Brdo, Pločice, Poljice, Popovići, Pridvorje, Radovčići, Stravča, Šilješki, Uskopje, Vitaljina, Vodovađa, Zastolje, Zvekovica). Resident population (according to the 2011 census): 8577 (thereof 295 people live in Dubravka).

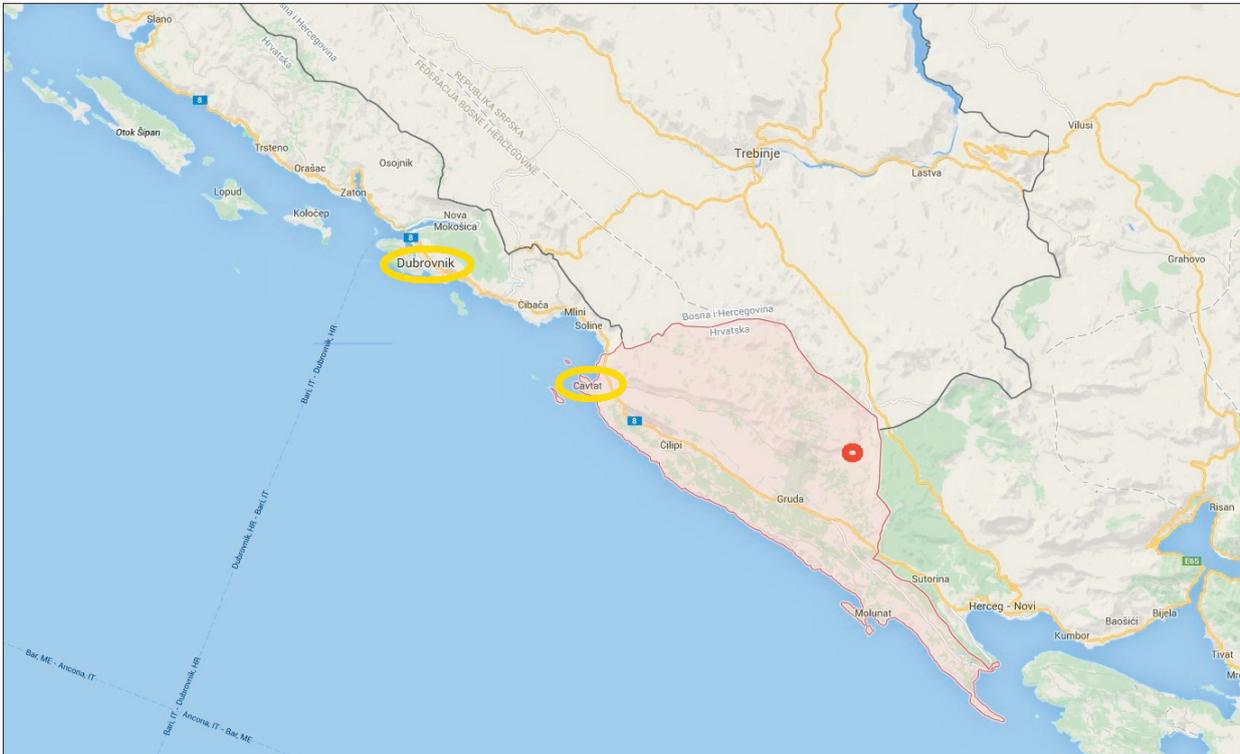
The population by age groups: 0-4 years (518), 5-9 years (421), 10-19 years (978), 20-39 years (2317), 40-59 years (2345), 60-79 years (1580), 80 years and over (418).

There are no residents within the nominated property and buffer zone.

Nursery schools are located in Gruda and Cavtat.

There are two primary schools in the Municipality area: Grude Primary School (embracing seven branch schools in the neighbouring villages including the branch school in the village of Dubravka) and Cavtat Primary School (embracing five branch schools in the neighbouring villages).

There are no high schools or universities in the territory of Municipality.



*Municipality of Konavle (a red line) and location of the site and major towns*

### **Environs**

The Municipality of Konavle is located at the southernmost part of Croatia. The terrain configuration is specific: Konavle is a fertile valley extending in a NW–SE direction, on an area measuring 35 by 12 km. The mountains of Snježnica (1234 m) and Bjelotina surround the valley in the north and east, demarcating the Croatian border with Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro. The southern part of Konavle encompasses a steep rocky coastline from Cavtat to Molunat and Prevlaka Peninsula (the Oštro Cape). The western and narrowest entrance to Konavle is from the direction of Obod and Cavtat. In the west, the coast is defined by Župa Bay, i.e. Bay of Cavtat with its peninsulas and islets, and to the south by Molunat Peninsula with two bays and islets, and Prevlaka Peninsula. The nearest urban areas: Dubrovnik (40 km) and Cavtat (25 km).

### **Economy**

There are several medium and small businesses, including Dubrovnik Airport. Agriculture and tourism are significant economical branches as well.

### **Recommendations:**

In the last few decades the population of Konavle has been decreasing and the proportion of older population increasing. This trend is largely due to economic migrations to Dubrovnik and its immediate environs. The nominated property as well as other heritage sites should be used as an economic potential in tourism (creating job opportunities and stopping emigration).

### III.10 Analysis of the tourism potential

Data used in this chapter were taken from the following publications: 1.) Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia – *Tourism in figures 2013*; 2.) Split-Dalmatia County Tourist Board – *Analiza turističke sezone 2013*. (Analysis of the tourist season 2013); 3.) data provided by the Dubrovnik-Neretva County Tourist Board

#### Tourism in the Republic of Croatia in 2013:

Number of tourists in 2013:	12,441,000
- Domestic tourists:	1,486,000
- Foreign tourists :	10,955,000
Tourist overnights in 2013:	62,743,463
- Domestic tourists:	5,221,326
- Foreign tourists:	57,522,137

#### Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site (Cista Provo Municipality)

Number of tourists in 2013 in Split-Dalmatia County:	2,034,000
- Domestic tourists:	174,600
- Foreign tourists:	1,859,400
Tourist overnights in 2013 in Split-Dalmatia County:	11,902,500
- Domestic tourists:	813,500
- Foreign tourists:	11,089,000
Number of tourists in 2013 in the Dalmatia hinterland (Imotski, Vrgorac, Trij, Sinj, Dugopolje):	34,560
- Domestic tourists:	8,240
- Foreign tourists:	26,320

#### St. Barbara, Dubravka site (Municipality of Konavle)

Number of tourists in 2013 in Dubrovnik-Neretva County:	1,280,310
- Domestic tourists:	91,720
- Foreign tourists:	1,188,590
Tourist overnights in 2013 in Dubrovnik-Neretva County:	6,131,600
- Domestic tourists:	422,330
- Foreign tourists:	5,709,270
Number of tourists in 2013 in the Municipality of Konavle:	96,190
- Domestic tourists:	3,440
- Foreign tourists:	92,750

#### Characteristics of tourism in the environs of the nominated properties

In the wider areas of the nominated sites, almost entire tourist traffic is realized in seaside cities, towns and resorts (Split, Makarska, Cavtat, Dubrovnik, etc.), and it is nearly negligible in the hinterland.

During the past few years, rural tourism has become more relevant in the hinterland (especially Konavle), but cultural tourism is still reduced to offering specific events.

Some excursions include outdoor activities and visits to family farms that offer local home made food and wines.

The most significant potential lies in the integration of all types of heritage (architectural, ethnological and archeological heritage as well as intangible heritage), rural tourism, local gastronomy, outdoor recreation and natural phenomena into a unique tourism product.

Recommendations:

Economic value of the heritage should be viewed through the development of cultural tourism. A basic potential of the nominated properties is their inclusion in travel itineraries of the wider environs. The nominated properties themselves cannot function as tourist attractions, and therefore should be included within a broader heritage offer. As world heritage sites, the nominated sites should draw more visitors.

It is necessary to set up visitor centres on both sites, and use these buildings to promote other aspects of local heritage as well.

Target audience is both tourists from nearby summer destinations and visitors who engage in cultural tourism activities regardless of a season (an emphasis is on archaeological and architectural heritage, and tangible and intangible ethnological heritage, especially listed tangible and intangible heritage).

Natural heritage (karst) of both sites should also be taken into consideration as a significant asset.

Other types of tourist offer should also be developed: gastronomy, cycling and walking tours, etc.

**LISTED WORLD HERITAGE SITES AND INTANGIBLE HERITAGE IN THE WIDER ENVIRONS OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTIES**

There are several listed World Heritage Properties and intangible heritage elements in the wider environs of the nominated properties that could all represent an attractive tourism product.

**Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika environs**

<p>Within the site environs, i.e. within a 60-km radius, there are <b>two World Heritage sites</b>:</p>	
	<p><b>Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian</b>,                  listed in 1979, ca 55 km away from the nominated property.                  (Photograph: Tourist Board of Split)</p>
	<p><b>Historic City of Trogir</b>,                  listed in 1997, ca 60 km away from the nominated property.                  (Photograph: Tourist Board of Trogir)</p>

Within the site environs, i.e. within a 60-km radius, there are three intangible heritage phenomena inscribed on the **Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**:



**Klapa multipart singing**  
(listed in 2012)  
(Photograph: Zdenka Krunić)



**Nijemo Kolo, silent circle dance of the Dalmatian hinterland**  
(listed in 2011)  
(Photograph: Vidoslav Bagur)



**Sinjska Alka, a knights' tournament in Sinj**  
(listed in 2010)  
(Photograph: Ivan Alebić)

There is one intangible heritage element inscribed on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding:



**Ojkanje singing**  
(listed in 2010)  
(Photograph: Vidoslav Bagur)

### **St. Barbara, Dubravka environs**

Within the site environs, i.e. within a 40-km radius, there is one **World Heritage site**:



**Old City of Dubrovnik**, listed in 1979,  
about 40 km away from the nominated property  
(Photograph: Marta Perkić)

Within the site environs, i.e. within a 60-km radius, there are two intangible heritage phenomena inscribed on the **Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**:



**Festivity of Saint Blaise, the patron of Dubrovnik**  
(listed in 2009)  
(Photograph: Željko Tutnjević)



**Klapa multipart singing**  
(listed in 2012)  
(Photograph: Ante Poljak)

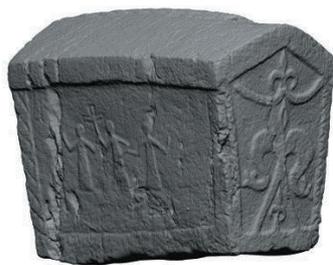
#### Recommendations:

The number of the World Heritage sites as well as listed intangible heritage elements represents a significant potential for the development of cultural tourism and they complement tourist offer in summer (one-day tours).

It is also necessary to develop a tourism product that would include World Heritage sites in the neighbouring countries: Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor (Montenegro).

III.11 SWOT analysis

Themes	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Research and conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– small scale archaeological excavations were conducted on both sites</li> <li>– survey plans of both sites are prepared</li> <li>– most of the <i>stećci</i> are well preserved</li> <li>– Dubravka (St. Barbara) is encircled with a drystone wall</li> <li>– local conservation departments take care of the sites</li> <li>– site maintenance is already partly present</li> <li>– historic and artistic values of the sites</li> <li>– value of the cultural landscape</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– no large scale excavations</li> <li>– several <i>stećci</i> were damaged or fell down</li> <li>– a <i>stećak</i> from the site in Cista Velika was moved to a museum in Split</li> <li>– The site in Cista Velika is located along the main road and not fenced off</li> <li>– the <i>stećci</i> have sustained certain damage due to exposure to weathering</li> <li>– community awareness on the importance of the <i>stećci</i> has been decreasing</li> <li>– some land plots within the boundaries of the properties are privately owned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– it is possible to construct physical protection of the sites</li> <li>– highly qualified home experts, able to prepare documentation on both sites</li> <li>– local population can be sensitized on the importance and sustainable use of the sites</li> <li>– it is possible to ensure occasional surveillance for both sites</li> <li>– exchange of experiences with the neighbouring countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– risk of monument damage due to traffic on the main road in Cista Velika</li> <li>– risk of fire (especially in summer)</li> <li>– risk of looting</li> <li>– risk of vandalism</li> </ul>
Site presentation and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– no pressure on the part of development programmes</li> <li>– economic activities can be based on visits to the sites (development of cultural tourism)</li> <li>– social value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– lack of tourist reception facilities</li> <li>– existing publications are not popular enough for the wider public</li> <li>– no site management plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– it is possible to provide training for site guides</li> <li>– local population can be sensitized on the importance and sustainable use of the sites</li> <li>– possibility of developing cultural tourism</li> <li>– it is possible to establish the same management approach for both sites</li> <li>– cooperation and sharing with the neighbouring countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– risk of excessive commercialism (especially during the summer months)</li> </ul>



## IV. MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES AND ACTION PLAN

This chapter states general and specific objectives of the Management Plan, as well as activity action plan. All statements are based on the situation analysis.

### General and specific objectives of management plan

#### Objective 1 Large scale excavations

##### Specific objectives:

- Prepare detailed records for each site
- Conduct archaeological research of the sites
- Encourage anthropological research
- Study monument production techniques
- Enable cooperation and sharing amongst all stakeholders coming from the states parties which nominated the *stećci*

#### Objective 2 Preservation and protection of the sites

##### Specific objectives:

- Introduce and implement a systematic protection plan of the *stećci*
- Conservation and restoration works on damaged/fallen *stećci*
- Improve staffing level taking care of the sites
- Raise community awareness on the importance of the preservation of the sites
- Enable cooperation and sharing amongst all stakeholders coming from the states parties which nominated the *stećci*

#### Objective 3 Improve presentation and promotion of the sites

##### Specific objectives:

- Improve access to the sites
- Introduce/develop site interpretation and develop tourist infrastructure
- Raise general awareness of the values and importance of the sites (from local to international level)
- Enable cooperation and sharing amongst all stakeholders coming from the states parties which nominated the *stećci*

#### Objective 4 Improve management of the sites

##### Specific objectives:

- Involve the local communities in the management of the sites
- Make the sites beneficial to their respective communities
- Enable cooperation and sharing amongst all stakeholders coming from the states parties which nominated the *stećci*

### Action plan

#### Objective 1 Large scale research

- 1.1 Prepare detailed records for each site
  - Prepare site inventories and basic records, and continue with geodetic survey
  - 3D scanning of *stećci*
  - Geophysical surveys of the sites
- 1.2 Archaeological research of the sites
  - Conduct systematic archaeological excavations of graves
  - Publication of the results of archaeological excavations
- 1.3 Encourage anthropological research
  - Conduct anthropological analyses
  - Publication of the results of the anthropological analyses

1.4 Study the monument production techniques

- Identify experts on historic techniques of stone working and *stećci* production
- Experimental use of historic techniques of *stećci* production
- Publication of the results of the experimental use of historic techniques of *stećci* production

1.5 Enable cooperation and sharing amongst all stakeholders coming from the state parties which nominated *stećci*

- Organize annual meetings of representatives of all nominated sites in order to exchange experience and plan further activities

**Objective 2 Preservation and protection of the sites**

2.1 Introduce and implement systematic protection plan of the *stećci*

- Stipulate rules for the use of the sites
- Enhance property ownership structure within the core zones
- Introduce cleaning and maintenance rules
- Set a fence between the site in Cista Velika and the road

2.2 Conservation and restoration works on damaged/fallen *stećci*

- Prepare damage inventory, set priorities for conservation and restoration works for *stećci*
- Conservation and restoration works

2.3 Improve staffing level taking care of the sites

- Train site caretakers
- Appoint and train a conservator for each site

2.4 Raise community awareness on the importance of the preservation the sites

- Systematic education of the local population on the values of the sites
- Identify suitable media for the promotion of the values of the sites (TV, radio, the press)

2.5 Enable cooperation and sharing amongst all stakeholders coming from the states parties which nominated the *stećci*

- Organize annual meetings of representatives of all nominated sites in order to exchange experiences and plan further activities

**Objective 3 Improve presentation of the sites and their promotion**

3.1 Improve access to the sites

- Develop signage leading to the sites
- Prepare leaflets with a marked road map leading to the sites

3.2 Introduce/develop site interpretation and develop tourist infrastructure

- Prepare an itinerary of all cultural sites in the wider area
- Prepare brochures about the sites (in Croatian, English and other languages)
- Appoint and train local guides for each of the sites
- Develop an interpretation centre on each location
- Develop tourist infrastructure (parking lot, toilets)

3.3 Raise general awareness on the values and importance of the sites (from local to international level)

- Develop websites, and link to existing websites
- Prepare promotional materials for the media (TV, radio, the press), schools and tourist staff
- Prepare promotional materials for the national and international circulation (brochures, postcards, posters, CD, etc.)

3.4 Enable cooperation and sharing amongst all stakeholders coming from the states parties which nominated *stećci*

- Organize annual meetings of representatives of all nominated sites in order to exchange experiences and plan further activities

**Objective 4 Improve management of the sites**

## 4.1 Involve the community in the management of the sites

- Set up management committees
- Organize stakeholders' meetings twice a year
- Revise the action plan regularly

## 4.2 Make the sites beneficial to the community

- Assist the community in implementing fund-generating activities (by selling local home made products)
- Develop programmes based on cultural tourism

4.3 Enable cooperation and sharing amongst all stakeholders coming from the states parties which nominated the *stećci*

- Set up a transnational coordination committee
- Organize annual meetings of representatives of all nominated sites in order to exchange experiences and plan further activities
- Encourage all activities related to conservation and restoration works, and site management

**Action plan for the period 2014-2023**

<b>Objective 1 Large scale research</b>				
<b>Specific objective 1.1 Prepare detailed records for each site</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Prepare the site inventories and basic records, and continue with geodetic survey	Records prepared	Ministry of Culture	geodesists	2014–2015
3D scanning of the <i>stećci</i>	Number of the scanned <i>stećci</i>	Ministry of Culture	Experts on 3D monument scanning	2014–2016
Geophysical surveys of the sites	Survey results report	Ministry of Culture	Experts on archaeological geophysics	2015–2016
<b>Specific objective 1.2 Archaeological research of the sites</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Conduct systematic archaeological excavations of graves	Excavations conducted	Ministry of Culture	Museums and institutes	2015–2020
Publication of the results of archaeological excavations	Scientific papers published	Ministry of Culture	Museums and institutes	2015–2022

<b>Specific objective 1.3 Encourage anthropological research</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Conduct anthropological analyses	Analyses conducted	Ministry of Culture	Institutes	2015–2020
Publication of the results of anthropological analyses	Scientific papers published	Ministry of Culture	Institutes	2015–2022
<b>Specific objective 1.4 Study the monument production techniques</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Identify experts on historic techniques of stone working and <i>stećci</i> production	Experts identified	Ministry of Culture	Museums and institutes	2015– 2016
Experimental use of historic techniques of <i>stećci</i> production	Process recorded	Ministry of Culture + experts	Museums and institutes	2015– 2020
Publication of the results of the experimental use of historic techniques of <i>stećci</i> production	Scientific papers published	Ministry of Culture + experts	Museums and institutes	2015– 2022
<b>Specific objective 1.5 Enable cooperation and sharing amongst all stakeholders coming from the state parties which nominated <i>stećci</i></b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Organize annual meetings of representatives of all nominated sites in order to exchange experiences and plan further activities	Meetings and workshops held; common strategies, principles and standards established	Transnational	Stakeholders from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Croatia	Continuously

<b>Objective 2 Preservation and protection of the sites</b>				
<b>Specific objective 2.1 Introduce and implement systematic protection plan of the stećci</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Stipulate rules for the use of the sites	Rules adopted and published	Ministry of Culture	Conservators	2015–2016
Enhance property ownership structure within the core zones	Fewer privately –owned land plots	Ministry of Culture	Local self-government	Continuously
Introduce cleaning and maintenance rules	Area cleared of bush	Ministry of Culture	Local self-government	Continuously
Set a fence between the site in Cista Velika and the road	Physical protection of the stećci from potential traffic risks	Ministry of Culture	Croatian road management service	2015–2018
<b>Specific objective 2.2 Conservation and restoration works on damaged/fallen stećci</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Prepare a damage inventory, set priorities for conservation and restoration works for the stećci	Conservation study (analysis of the present state and prescribed measures)	Ministry of Culture	Conservators and restorers	2014 – 2015
Conservation and restoration works	Monuments conserved and restored, and set to original positions	Ministry of Culture	Stone restorers	Continuously
<b>Specific objective 2.3 Improve staffing level taking care of the sites</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Train site caretakers	Caretakers trained on site maintenance	Ministry of Culture	Local self-government	Continuously
Appoint and train a conservator for each site	Conservators trained on basic maintenance techniques	Ministry of Culture	Restorers	Continuously

<b>Specific objective 2.4 Raise community awareness on the importance of the preservation the sites</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Systematic education of the local population on the values of the sites	Number of workshops held, brochures printed	Ministry of Culture	Local self-government, local schools	Continuously
Identify suitable media for the promotion of the values of the sites (TV, radio, the press)	Partners identified	Ministry of Culture	Electronic media and the press	Continuously
<b>Specific objective 2.5 Enable cooperation and sharing amongst all stakeholders coming from the state parties which nominated <i>stećci</i></b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Organize annual meetings of representatives of all nominated sites in order to exchange experiences and plan further activities	Meetings and workshops held; common strategies, principles and standards established	Transnational	Stakeholders from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Croatia	Continuously

<b>Objective 3 Improve presentation of the sites and their promotion</b>				
<b>Specific objective 3.1 Improve access to the sites</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Develop road signage leading to the sites	Designed and installed road signage	Ministry of Culture	Croatian road management service	2015–2018
Prepare leaflets with a marked road map leading to the sites	Leaflets designed and published	Ministry of Culture	Local self-government unit	2014–2018
<b>Specific objective 3.2 Introduce/develop site interpretation and develop tourist infrastructure</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Prepare an itinerary of all cultural sites in the wider area	Tourist routes of cultural sites worked out	Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Tourism, Croatian National Tourist Board	2015–2018
Prepare brochures about the sites (in Croatian, English and other languages)	Brochures designed, translated and printed	Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Tourism, Croatian National Tourist Board	2015–2018

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Appoint and train local guides for each of the sites	Guides identified and trained	Ministry of Culture	Croatian National Tourist Board, local self-government	Continuously
Develop an interpretation centre on each location	Centres built and equipped	Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Tourism	2014–2018
Develop tourist infrastructure to accept tourists and cars	Infrastructure developed (parking lot, toilets, souvenir shops, etc.)	Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Tourism, local self-government	2015–2018
<b>Special objective 3.3 Raise general awareness on the values and importance of the sites (from local to international level)</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Develop websites and link to existing websites	Websites developed	Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Tourism, local self-government	2015–2018
Prepare promotional materials for the media (TV, radio, the press), schools and tourist staff	Promotional materials designed and prepared	Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Tourism, local self-government	2015–2018
Prepare promotional materials for national and international circulation (brochures, postcards, posters, CD, etc.)	Promotional materials designed and prepared	Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Tourism, local self-government	2015–2018
<b>Specific objective 3.4 Enable cooperation and sharing amongst all stakeholders coming from the state parties which nominated stećci</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Organize annual meetings of representatives of all nominated sites in order to exchange experiences and plan further activities	Meetings and workshops held; common strategies, principles and standards established	Transnational	Stakeholders from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Croatia	Continuously

<b>Objective 4 Improve management of the sites</b>				
<b>Specific objective 4.1 Involve the community in the management of the sites</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Set up a management body	Management body functioning, annual meetings	Ministry of Culture	Local self-government, Croatian National Tourist Board, museums	Continuously
Organize stakeholders' meetings twice a year	Meetings held	Ministry of Culture	Local self-government, Croatian National Tourist Board, museums	Continuously
Revise action plan regularly	Action plan revised every two years	Ministry of Culture	Local self-government, Croatian National Tourist Board, museums	Continuously
<b>Specific objective 4.2 Make the sites beneficial to the community</b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Assist the community in implementing fund generating activities (by selling local home made products)	Identification of local beneficiaries, local population gains profit	Ministry of Culture	Croatian National Tourist Board, local self-government	Continuously
Develop programmes based on cultural tourism	Number of developed programmes, employment increased	Ministry of Culture	Local self-government	Continuously
<b>Specific objective 4.3 Enable cooperation and sharing amongst all stakeholders coming from the state parties which nominated <i>stećci</i></b>				
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key indicator</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Period</i>
Set up a Transnational Coordination Committee	Transnational Coordination Committee founded	Transnational	Stakeholders from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Croatia	2015–2017
Organize annual meetings of representatives of all nominated sites in order to exchange experiences and plan further activities	Meetings and workshops held	Transnational	Stakeholders from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Croatia	Continuously
Encourage all activities related to conservation and restoration works, and site management	Meetings and workshops held	Transnational	Stakeholders from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Croatia	Continuously

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### For the territory of Croatia (selection):

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**Milošević 2005** A. Milošević: "Kovač Jurina", *Godišnjak*, knjiga 32, Sarajevo, 2005:

**Žeravica & Kovačić 2002** Z. Žeravica & Lj. Kovačić: *Konavle-srednjovjekovna groblja*, Dubrovnik, 2002.

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Pravilnik o arheološkim istraživanjima (*Rulebook on Archaeological Research*) (NN 102/10)

The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris 1972, UNESCO), Croatia ratified 1993

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Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Paris 2003, UNESCO), Croatia ratified 2005

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Pravilnik o javnoj turističkoj infrastrukturi (NN 131/09)

Pravilnik o turističkoj i ostaloj signalizaciji na cestama (NN 87/2002)

Strategija razvoja turizma Republike Hrvatske do 2020. godine (NN 55/13)

## APPENDIX 1

**Contact details**

Ministarstvo kulture, Runjaninova 2, 10000 Zagreb

- Ministarstvo kulture, Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine, Služba za UNESCO, Runjaninova 2, 10000 Zagreb, e-mail: unesco@min-kulture.hr

- Ministarstvo kulture, Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine, Odjel za arheološku baštinu, Runjaninova 2, 10000 Zagreb, e-mail: zoran.wiewegh@min-kulture.hr

Ministarstvo turizma, Prisavlje 14, 10000 Zagreb

Hrvatska uprava za ceste, Vončinina 2, 10000 Zagreb

**Velika and Mala Crljivica, Cista Velika site**

Ministarstvo kulture, Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine, Konzervatorski odjel u Imotskom, Ante Starčevića 7, 21260 Imotski, ivan.alduk@min-kulture.hr

Općina Cista Provo, Trg dr. Ante Starčevića 1, 21256 Cista Provo

Hrvatska turistička zajednica: Turistička zajednica Imotski, Jezeranska bb, 21260 Imotski

Zavičajni muzej Imotski, Bruna Bušića 41, 21260 Imotski

Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Stjepana Gunjače bb, 21000 Split

Udruga za zaštitu prirodne i povijesne baštine "Crljivica", Cista Velika bb, 21244 Cista Velika

**St. Barbara, Dubravka site**

Ministarstvo kulture, Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine, Konzervatorski odjel u Dubrovniku, Cvijete Zuzorić 6, 20000 Dubrovnik, marta.perkic@min-kulture.hr

Općina Konavle, Trumbićev put 25, 20210 Cavtat

Hrvatska turistička zajednica, Turistička zajednica općine Konavle, Zidine 6, 20210 Cavtat

Muzeji i galerije Konavala (Čilipi), Trumbićev put 25, 20210 Cavtat

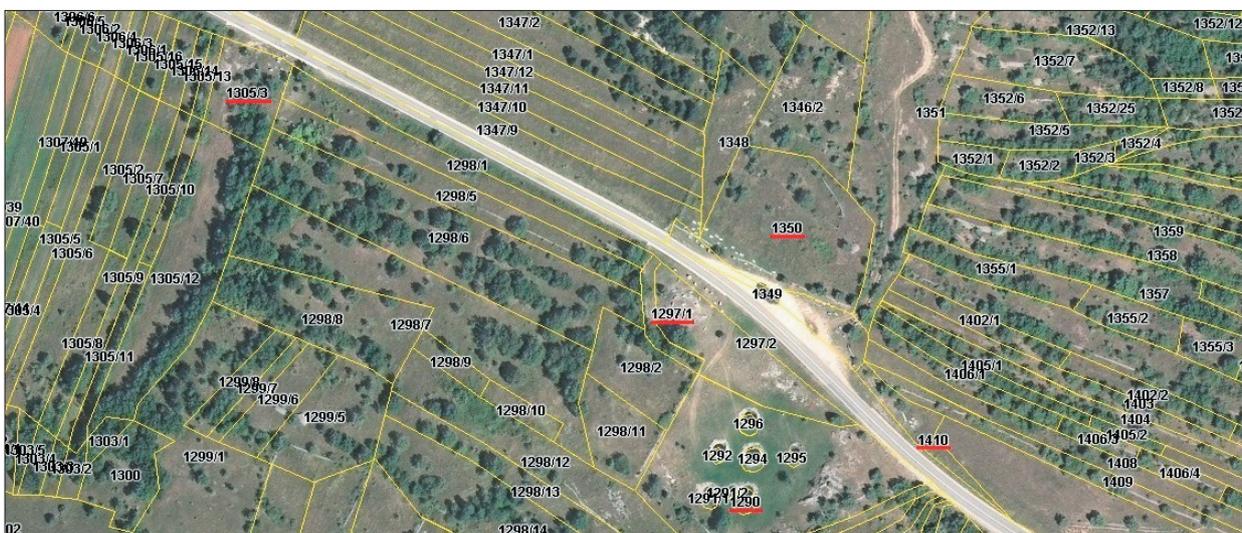
Dubrovački muzeji – Arheološki muzej (Dubrovnik), Paska Miličevića 1, 20000 Dubrovnik

Društvo za očuvanje kulturne i prirodne baštine Konavala "Domovina", Ljuta, 20217 Ljuta

## APPENDIX 2

### Ownership within the boundaries of the nominated properties and their respective buffer zones

#### VELIKA AND MALA CRLJIVICA, CISTA VELIKA SITE



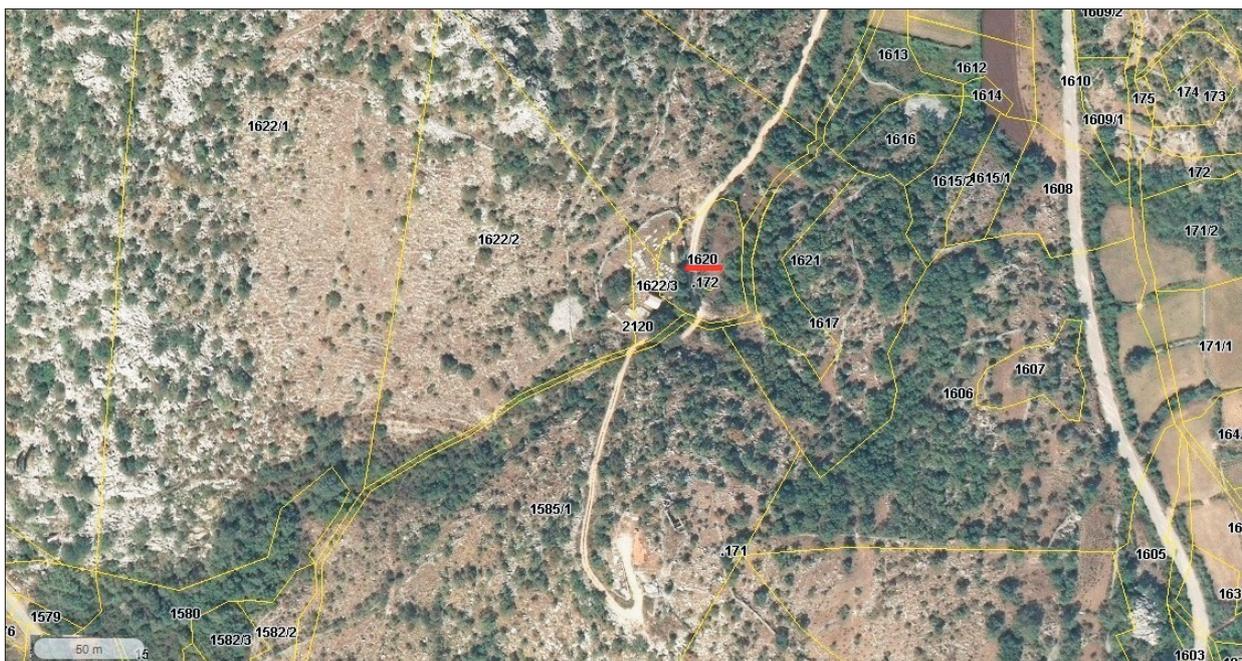
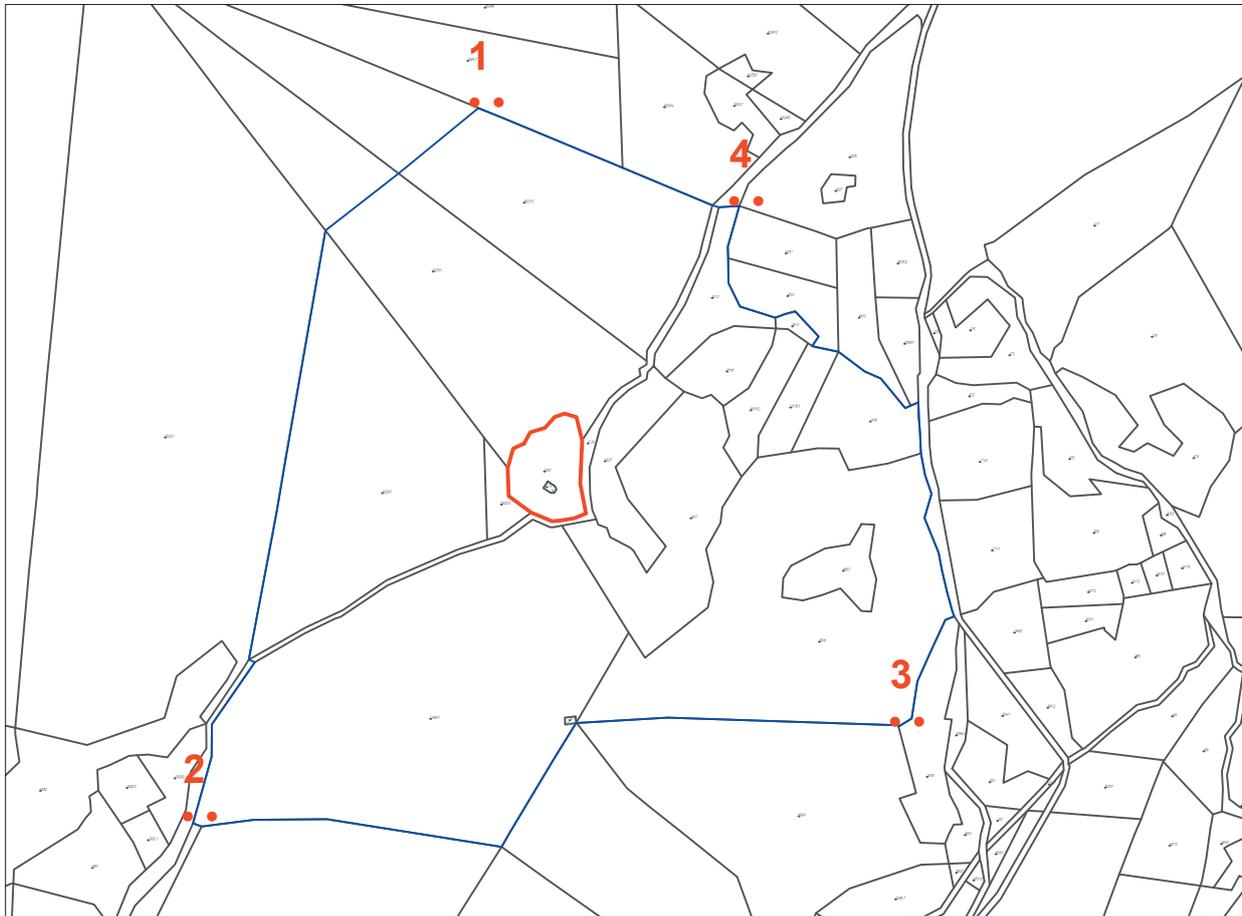
<b>NOMINATED PROPERTY (Land Register Office in Imotski)</b>				
<b>Cadastral plot no.</b>	<b>Cadastral municipality</b>	<b>Land register file no.</b>	<b>Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Title deed (according to land register)</b>
1297/2 (central cairn)	Cista	957		Republic of Croatia
1297/1	Cista	656		Republic of Croatia
1289, part of	Cista	657		Republic of Croatia
1290 (the well)	Cista	640		Republic of Croatia
1291/1 (the well)	Cista	640		Republic of Croatia
1291/2 (the well)	Cista	640		Republic of Croatia
1292 (the well)	Cista	640		Republic of Croatia
1294 (the well)	Cista	640		Republic of Croatia
1295 (the well)	Cista	640		Republic of Croatia
1296 (the well)	Cista	640		Republic of Croatia
1348, part of	Cista	351		25 private owners
1349	Cista	656		Republic of Croatia
1350	Cista	44		32 private owners
1410 (cairn – east)	Cista	656		Republic of Croatia
1409, part of	Cista	269		47 private owners
1408, part of	Cista	217		3 private owners
1406/1, part of	Cista	259		48 private owners
1305/3 (cairn – west)	Cista	104		Matija Pleić, Biorine
1298/1, part of	Cista	289		3 private owners
1298/5, part of	Cista	289		3 private owners
<b>BUFFER ZONE (Land Register Office in Imotski)</b>				
<b>Cadastral plot no.</b>	<b>Cadastral municipality</b>	<b>Land register file no.</b>	<b>Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Title deed (according to land register)</b>
4208, part of (main road)	Cista	674		Croatian Roads Ltd
1289, part of	Cista	657		Republic of Croatia

4210	Cista	305		Republic of Croatia
1288/1	Cista	274		Mate Madunić, Cista
1288/2	Cista	271		5 private owners
1288/3	Cista	274		Mate Madunić, Cista
1288/4	Cista	271		5 private owners
1287/1	Cista	228		12 private owners
1287/2, part of	Cista	231		7 private owners
1287/3, part of	Cista	230		16 private owners
1287/6	Cista	228		12 private owners
1286, part of	Cista	233		20 private owners
1285, part of	Cista	278		19 private owners
1284/2	Cista	210		18 private owners
1284/1	Cista	259		48 private owners
1293/4	Cista	88		47 private owners
1298/1, part of	Cista	289		3 private owners
1298/2	Cista	118		25 private owners
1298/4	Cista	88		47 private owners
1298/5, part of	Cista	289		3 private owners
1298/6	Cista	104		Matija Pleić, Biorine
1298/7	Cista	99		19 private owners
1298/8	Cista	88		47 private owners
1298/9	Cista	532		25 private owners
1298/10	Cista	124		37 private owners
1298/11	Cista	88		47 private owners
1298/12	Cista	124		37 private owners
1298/13	Cista	123		26 private owners
1298/14	Cista	104		Matija Pleić, Biorine
1298/15	Cista	124		37 private owners
1298/16	Cista	118		25 private owners
1298/17	Cista	99		19 private owners
1298/18	Cista	88		47 private owners
1298/19	Cista	99		19 private owners
1298/20	Cista	118		25 private owners
1298/21	Cista	124		37 private owners

1305/2	Cista	124		37 private owners
1305/7	Cista	88		47 private owners
1305/9, part of	Cista	118		25 private owners
1305/10	Cista	289		3 private owners
1305/12, part of	Cista	104		Matija Pleić, Biorine
1305/13	Cista	289		3 private owners
1305/14	Cista	118		25 private owners
1305/15	Cista	88		47 private owners
1305/16	Cista	124		37 private owners
1306/1	Cista	88		47 private owners
1306/3	Cista	118		25 private owners
1347/1	Cista	532		25 private owners
1347/7, part of	Cista	104		Matija Pleić, Biorine
1347/8, part of	Cista	99		19 private owners
1347/9	Cista	539		2 private owners
1347/10	Cista	123		26 private owners
1347/11	Cista	99		19 private owners
1347/12	Cista	124		37 private owners
1348, part of	Cista	351		26 private owners
1346/2	Cista	351		26 private owners
1351, part of	Cista	656		Republic of Croatia
1402/1	Cista	256		32 private owners
1403, part of	Cista	240		26 private owners
1404, part of	Cista	283		6 private owners
1405/1	Cista	271		5 private owners
1406/1, part of	Cista	259		48 private owners
1406/3	Cista	210		18 private owners
1408, part of	Cista	217		3 private owners
1409, part of	Cista	269		47 private owners
1412, part of	Cista	286		11 private owners
<b>Possible location for a parking lot (Land Register Office in Imotski)</b>				
<b>Cadastral plot no.</b>	<b>Cadastral municipality</b>	<b>Land register file no.</b>	<b>Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Title deed (according to land register)</b>
?	Cista			

APPENDIX 2

ST. BARBARA, DUBRAVKA SITE



Red line marks the property, and blue line marks the buffer zone

<b>NOMINATED PROPERTY (Land Register Office in Dubrovnik)</b>				
<b>Cadastral plot no.</b>	<b>Cadastral municipality</b>	<b>Land register file no.</b>	<b>Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Title deed (according to land register)</b>
<b>1620</b> (land)	Mrcine	73		St. Nikola Parish from Dubravka
<b>172</b> (church)	Mrcine	73		St. Nikola Parish from Dubravka
<b>BUFFER ZONE (Land Register Office in Dubrovnik)</b>				
<b>Cadastral plot no.</b>	<b>Cadastral municipality</b>	<b>Land register file no.</b>	<b>Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Title deed (according to land register)</b>
<b>2120, part</b> (gravel road)	Mrcine	43		Municipality of Konavle
<b>1622/2</b>	Mrcine	13		17 private owners
<b>1622/3</b>	Mrcine			
<b>1623/1</b>	Mrcine	45		7 private owners
<b>1623/2</b>	Mrcine	61		41 private owners
<b>1585/1</b> (lookout and barrack)	Mrcine	438		10 private owners
<b>1613</b>	Mrcine	258	1624	5 private owners
<b>1616</b>	Mrcine	258	1424	5 private owners
<b>1617</b>	Mrcine	45		7 private owners
<b>1621</b>	Mrcine	45		7 private owners

<b>Possible location for a parking lot (Land Register Office in Dubrovnik)</b>				
<b>Cadastral plot no.</b>	<b>Cadastral municipality</b>	<b>Land register file no.</b>	<b>Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Title deed (according to land register)</b>
<b>1624/2</b>	Mrcine	113		7 private owners

