

# Management Plan for the ROMAN TOWN OF SISCIA, CROATIA



## **VISION STATEMENT**

Siscia, once a significant Roman city,  
today is a bridge between the past and the future,  
between legends and scientific findings, and  
between inspiration for local community and visitors satisfaction.

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## 1. THE BASIS AND THE AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Management Plan of the Archeological Site Siscia was developed between June and October 2014. The document was made as one of seven management plans for heritage sites in seven countries of Southeast Europe, as support to the implementation of activities within “Ljubljana Process II: Rehabilitating our Common Heritage”, coordinated by the Regional Cooperation Council Task Force on Culture and Society, supported by the European Commission and Council of Europe.

For the development of the seven management plans a regional consortium was formed including following organizations – Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB), as a consortium lead, Europa Nostra Serbia; EXPEDITIO - Centre for Sustainable Spatial Development, Montenegro; and Co-Plan Institute for Habitat Development, Albania. The development of management plans arose from the need to ensure the future long-term functioning of selected heritage sites – their management, sustainability, as well as programming, necessary for implementing the positive changes for their further development.

As a starting-point of the process the consortium developed joint methodology for management plans development, while respectfully considering all the differences in nature, characteristics and conditions of individual heritage sites. Further, the differences of the local and national societal-political, cultural and economic context, the individual sites are located in, were always taken into a consideration.

Ljubljana Process II, as the general framework for the development of management plans, impacted the selection and application of principles and methods. The managerial and methodological tools for heritage rehabilitation resulting from Ljubljana Process were used as the starting-point for the development of the management plans.

Management plans were developed following the two main ideas of economic and societal development through heritage rehabilitation:

- The notion of cultural property, as a part of the solution for the challenges of economic development, rather than its obstacle, and the notion of cultural property as a contributor to the sustainable development. Therefore assuming that, the projects of heritage rehabilitation can instigate the development of tourism and entrepreneurship, and impact the increase of revenue.
- The notion of rehabilitated monuments and sites, as able to provide new possibilities, knowledge and skills for the local communities, as well as to contribute to the higher quality of life and to the creating of satisfying living environment.

The main aim of the Management Plan for the Archaeological Site Siscia is to ensure the sustainable development of this cultural property, through valorization, protection and value-promotion of the cultural and natural heritage of Siscia, as a site offering a unique experience to all visitors, while actively participating in the development of the local community.

Specific goals of the Management Plan of the Archaeological Site Siscia are:

1. To create a vision and strategic framework (strategies, methods, tools, actions and projects, funds and time-frameworks) for the sustainable development of the site for the coming 5 years, within the framework of the international principles and conventions and with the respect to the specific local context,

2. to establish a balance between the protection and the use of heritage (including conservation, urban planning, sustainable development of tourism, environmental protection, etc.),
3. to develop an interdisciplinary approach and cooperation based on the dialog, cooperation and clear division of roles and responsibilities of all involved parties,
4. to ensure a holistic protection of cultural and natural heritage through continuous directing and monitoring of the local urban development,
5. to stimulate entrepreneurship, efficiency, economic development and increase of revenue by using the use of heritage,
6. to encourage life-long learning through communication and cooperation of diverse actors,
7. to ensure the efficient implementation of the laws, regulations and similar planning documents, securing the rehabilitation of the heritage site.

The stated goals are establishing a balance between the societal and economic development, between cultural and natural heritage, between the local communities and experts, as well as between conservation and the use of heritage. They allow the Management Plan to act as an umbrella document, which will be used as the basis for further development of short-term operational plans for individual sectors and aspects of Siscia.

## 2. THE MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The basis for the development of the Management Plan for the Archaeological Site Siscia is the concept of rehabilitation – the central concept of the Ljubljana Process II, reconciling two major requests: conservation of historical sites, which have to be maintained to the greatest extent, and interpretation, which leads to the enlargement of the role of heritage in local economic and societal development.

Rehabilitation presents a sensitive adaptation of cultural property with a suitable contemporary use, protection and development of its values. It implies processes wider than conservation and restoration, and it encompasses regeneration of the environment. Additionally, it implies the revitalization of the local community and its capacity to enhance the economic, societal and human development through the use of heritage.

Therefore, the concept of rehabilitation assists all decision makers, such as the employees of the Ministries in charge for culture, urban planning, tourism, education and economic development, the employees of the local municipalities and of the regional agencies, to comprehend that the benefits and regeneration of heritage can be achieved only if the significance and fragility of the heritage site are considered; and if the generally accepted development models are adjusted, in such a manner so as to enable sustainable future of both the site and the local community.

Thitherto, the Ljubljana Process II insists on the concept of integrative rehabilitation, implying inclusion of historical environments, and recommends inclusion of heritage in development policies and plans. The latter should ensure respect and consideration of the historical environment and cultural landscape in the processes of making strategies for not only cultural, but of touristic, educational and economic development.

All the steps and methodological tools used for the development and structuring of the Management Plan for the Archaeological Site Siscia are interdisciplinary and they include a whole spectrum of public, societal, political and professional parties in order to achieve heritage rehabilitation through a consensus. Producing of this document relays directly on the comprehensive methodology of rehabilitation, developed within the Ljubljana process II which consist from 4 following tools:

1. Prioritization of cultural property (Priority Intervention List – PTL)
2. Evaluation of cultural heritage (Preliminary Technical Assessment – PTA)
3. Identification of the sustainable method for site use (Feasibility Study– FS)
4. Planning, securing and managing of funds for implementing rehabilitation projects (Business Plan – BP)

Through introducing the management plans the existent methodology was expanded, and it became the fifth tool. The main specificity and the advantage of developing a management plan within the framework of Ljubljana Process II, is the predefinition of its numerous key aspects. Therefore, while producing the management plans all the previously produced steps and documents have been taken into account and included.

Besides inclusion of the documents made within the Ljubljana Process II, the Management Plan considers and integrates the already existent and relevant documents, i.e. strategic and planning documents, from local urban, excavation and conservation planning, to the local and national education, culture, science, local development and tourism strategies, as well as the experiences and needs of the stakeholders.

While any plan is ineffectual if not implemented, the key principle of the conducted work was establishing of an opportunity to learn from one another -institutions, organizations and individuals, who are caring and are active in the safeguarding of Siscia, on a daily basis / as well as conducting trainings, aiming at increasing the managerial capacities of those responsible for managing the heritage site in the future. Therefore, it was decided not to develop a management plan for users and afterwards conduct trainings for its implementation. But rather, it was decided for the Plan to be a result of collaborative work, taking in consideration the diversity of stands, perspectives and visions of the future.

The methodology, planned in the stated manner, contributed to the better understanding and to a broad inclusion in the process of development of the Management Plan. Furthermore, it contributed to the formulation of the best and the most feasible document, fashioned equally after the professional standards and after the local needs, capacities and wishes.

## 2.1 MAIN PRINCIPLES OF THE PLAN PRODUCTION

The methodological and ethical basis for the production of the Management Plan for the Archeological Site Siscia consists of five principles, formulated on the grounds of museological and heritological practice, management theories and practice, as well as on international conventions, recommendations and successful practices. These principles were the starting point for the overview of the potentials and the current state of the site, for the questions in the analysis of the current practice, documents, plans and wishes, and for defining the stakeholders and the modes of their inclusion in the process of Management Plan production. Furthermore, they were the basis for determination of the future governance and management model for the site, as well as for determining the vision, goals and activities for the site's development.

The first principle refers to the **heterogeneity and polyvalence** of heritage, i.e. of heritage as a sum of diverse values and meanings. While value is culturally determined and dependent on time, space and context, heritage can have diverse meanings and values in different historical periods, and for different actors. Some of the values already exist and can be further developed, while some are potentials whose realization and visibility are to be planned through future management. Alongside undeniable traditional professional value estimations, such as historical, esthetic or archeological value of Siscia, the heritage of Siscia consists of symbolical and cultural value, as well as of the values for the local community. Conjointly with Roman remains, it encompasses legends, stories and personal memories created in relations between people and Siscia in the course of time.

The second principle comprises **inclusion, participation and accessibility**, i.e. it emphasizes that heritage belongs to all those interested in its preservation and use. Participation of different actors in the selection, planning and managing heritage is based on the notion that creation and the use of heritage is a basic human right. The participatory approach takes in consideration and integrates the opinions and stands of different actors in the processes of planning, decision making and implementation of the Management Plan. Furthermore, the participatory approach ensures that different actors will learn from one another, that partnerships will be formed, and that the managerial capacities will be increased during the development and later implementation of the Management Plan. Through managing heritage and through exchange of perspectives and ideas a specific heritage community is created. Hence, the management structure and activities, prescribed by the Management Plan, are fashioned so they enable the widest possible level of participation of stakeholders, and the highest level of physical and intellectual accessibility of heritage.

**Education, awareness raising and understanding**, are selected for the third principle, since without societal protection, the technical and legal protection cannot ensure long-term preservation and contemporary life for heritage. The laws, conventions, procedures and policies, as well as conservation projects are necessary elements of a holistic heritage protection. However, technical and legal protection cannot replace societal protection, achieved through raising awareness of the importance of preserving and using heritage among the members of the local community, among visitors, decision makers and all other stakeholders.

Only through continuous awareness rising, education, understanding and actualization of heritage within the society, the individual feelings of ownership and responsibility for heritage, its long-term development and preservation can be created.

The notion of heritage as a contributor to sustainable socio-economic development is the explanation of the fourth principle of the Plan, defined as **rehabilitation and revitalization**. Rehabilitation implies a sensible adaptation of a historic building, or a site, through an appropriate contemporary use accompanied by protection and development of its values. As a

process, it assumes broader activities than conservation and restoration, and encompasses regeneration of the environment, revitalization of the local community and its capacities, with the aim of ensuring sustainable development. Rehabilitation encompasses the perspective of conservation, the perspective of economic use and the perspective of human development—meaning that historical sites have to be maintained to the highest possible extent and promoted with a goal of contributing to the local economy and to the development of the human and societal capacities. Human and societal development is based on the development of equal opportunities, and new knowledge and skills, by employing heritage and economic developments instigated by it. The development of tourism, creation of the new jobs, support for entrepreneurship and generation of profit, are important elements of sustainable development and of improving the quality of life. Therefore, the concept of integrative rehabilitation anticipates inclusion of heritage into the general development policies and planning.

The efforts to preserve and use heritage will produce higher quality results, if different sectors and departments cooperate, than if they conduct their tasks in a self-isolated manner. Former statement emphasizes the importance of including **synergy and partnership** in the set of basic principles of the Plan for the future development of Siscia. Through the association and assembly of the diverse sectors and disciplines revolved around Siscia, diverse knowledge and experiences necessary for the holistic development of the archeological site are collected. The latter allows coordinated, focused and informed management of the heritage site in question. Different perspectives, responsibilities and knowledge are vital for the mapping of the current state, for the planning and for the implementation of the Management Plan. Through partnerships and coordination, gained results of one of the partners become the starting point for the project development of the others involved— new scientific research becomes the basis for the new popular interpretations, educational programs and conservation projects; the conservation projects become the starting point for the development of touristic products, etc. Furthermore, synergy and partnership allow experimentation and innovation in those fields of the site development, which have not been the responsibility of the partnering institutions; such as the development of touristic education, branding, establishing research and conservation camps, etc. The comprehensive interdisciplinary approach to management is endorsed by the management structure and by the planned activities. It implies sharing of the responsibilities between national and local government and the experts, as well as inclusion of the civil and private sector.

## 2.2 IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

Within the Management Plan for the Archeological Site Siscia, in the coming table, stakeholders are mapped, following the principle of interdepartmental, intersectional and interdisciplinary partnerships and synergy. Therefore the table does not contain only responsible institution, but organizations of the civil society and the private sector.

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### 2.3 INCLUSION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS IN THE MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

All the mapped stakeholders were involved in the making of this document through three organized workshops, pertaining to the three main phases of the Management Plan production. It was crucial to ensure the understanding of the plan development process, to develop capacities and to allow active participation of the all stakeholders. Therefore, in the preparation phase, a Toolkit for the development of heritage management plans was written, and the selection of the additional literature prepared for the participants (which have been handed-out during and after the first workshop).

The first workshop referred to the mapping of values, as well as the SWOT analyses – mapping of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the archaeological site Siscia. The second phase referred to the strategic framework for the heritage management – the vision, goals, activities and governance structure. The third workshop was envisioned as a panel discussion, during which the interested stakeholders gave their comments and suggestions to the key segments of the management plan’s draft. Accompanying the workshops, individual consultancy meetings were held with the stakeholders in the key stakeholders of Ljubljana Process II – Ministry of Culture of RH and the National Coordinator of Ljubljana Process.

The stated approach allowed the possibility of collecting views, experiences and needs of different actors in the process. Furthermore, through the workshops and the Toolkit, the development of the Management Plan created a room for a dialog on the future of Siscia. Above all, it was used as an incentive for learning and understanding of the management plan production methodology.

## MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SISCIA

### 2.4 SITE HISTORY

On the territory of the city of Sisak a continuity of urban life can be detected for more than two thousand years. The archaeological site Siscia is located in the foundations of the contemporary city of Sisak, and it is mirrored in its contemporary urban-layout. The basis of the planned development of Sisak is best visible in its historical core. The stated continuity can be followed in the changes of the city names: Segesta and Segestica, in the pre-roman times, Siscia in the time of Roman Empire, Siscium in the early middle Ages, Sissek, Sziszek, Sciteck, Zysek, Sziscium, Scytzyc, Zitech, Scyteck, Sziszak, until the Croatian name of Sisak.

The remains of the pile dwelling's settlement on the right bank of the river Kupa, from the older Iron Age, testify to the past of the contemporary Sisak. In the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC this territory was penetrated by the Celtic. They assimilated with Illyrian natives and named the shared settlement Segestica. This town on the right river bank of Kupa was the largest settlement in the west area of Pannonia Plain. The future Roman Emperor Octavius Augustus conquered Segestica in the year 35<sup>th</sup> BC, after one-month-long army siege.

The new Roman town of Siscia was located in the province of Pannonia and was established on the left river bank of Kupa. Initially it was a military camp, which transgressed into a civil settlement. The territory of the roman Siscia reached the antic Andautonia (today's Šćitarjevo near Zagreb) in the west and Dubice in the east. Roman Siscia was Tiberius's stronghold in the period of the Great Illyrian Revolt or Pannonia Revolt. Emperor Vespasian colonized the ancient Siscia in the year 71 (deduction of the Ravenian fleet *Classis praetoriae*). At that time Tribus Qvirina was introduced, and after the gentilicium of the Flavian Dynasty the city was named *Colonia Flavia Siscia*. In times of Domitian's war conquests against the Dalmatae and Dacians, Siscia was a trading crossroad, while it was connected with Aquileia, with a road through Aemona, in the west, with Sirmium in the east and with Salona via Savaria in the south. During the rule of Septimius Severus it was named *Colonia Septimia Siscia Augusta*. Siscia except within its walls on the left bank of the Kupa, developed on the right bank of the Kupa which have been recorded so far the remains of the bridge, aqueducts, roads, and necropolis.

Siscia had a pier on Kupa, and from the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, during the rule of the Emperor Gallienus, a mint. The mint was managed by *procurator monetae Sisciane*. The Roman settlement was the capital of the prefect then the imperial director ate for tax collection and the seat of the principle of Delmati-Pannonian silver mines. On the banks of Kupa baths were located. In the time of the Emperor Diocletian, in the year 297<sup>th</sup>, roman province Pannonia was divided in four parts, and Siscia became the capital of the province Pannonia Savia.

During the 3<sup>rd</sup> Century an early Christian community existed in Siscia, and soon a diocese was established. In the great exodus of Christians in the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> Century, Bishop of Sisak was killed. According to the legend, he was incarcerated in Siscia by the regent Maksim. After the hearing he was taken to the Savaria (today's Szombathely in Hungary), where he was sentenced to death by the regent Amantius. A watermill stone was placed around his neck and he was thrown to the river Rab (Arrabo). Before the eyes of the gathered Christians, bishop floated on the surface for a while giving blessings. His relics are kept in Rome, and today St. Quirinus is the patron saint of the city of Sisak.

In the aftermath of the division of the Roman Empire, Pannonia was invaded by Barbarians, and the town of Siscia lost its strategic importance. In 441 the Huns, under the lead of Attila the Hun, penetrated this territory, what lead to its devastation. Due to the tradition and the infrastructure at the disposal, Emperor Theodoric ruled Pannonia, with a seat in Sisak, from 507 until 511. Archeological findings from Sisak, especially those designated as late-antic and those

dated in the time of the Migration Period, point to the continuity of inhabiting of this territory until the arrival of Avars and Slovenes, to the region between the rivers Sava and Drava. The last mention of Siscia, as a late-antic settlement, in the written sources dates in the year 533, when another severe devastation of the town is recorded in the time of Justinian's war with the Goths. After arrival of Lombards to Italy, the Avars, who in their conquest devastated Siscia around the year 600, became the absolute rulers of Pannonia. The exact date of this event is not confirmed. However, on the grounds of the known direction of the Avars conquest, it is considered that it took place after the fall of Sirmium (in the year 582) and before the fall of Salona (in the year 614). Until its final antic fall Siscia was a settlement with all characteristics of the late-antic urban whole, with multi-diverse population. The latter is confirmed by numismatic remains (coins of Theodoric, Alarich and Justinian). Siscia continued its existence regardless its material devastation. However, it lost its position of an urban center and it became a point of gathering for the population seeking infrastructure and belonging for the sake of prevailing the difficult times. The in-coming population has adopted rural life manners, and no aspiration towards fast urban renewal can be traced.

The preservation of the continuity of the city's name proves as well the continuity of its inhabitancy. Thus, it is not surprising that it was the epicenter of the Upraise of Ljudevit Posavski. Testimony of its urban-character, if viewed from the entire historic context, is given by the fact that *gradeški* Patriarch Fortunat, as a sign of support, sent builders to make his fortification (kaštel) and to renew the city. Nevertheless, it is still unclear to which extent the latter can be referred to as a city, and on which grounds Ljudevit's „kaštel“ was built on. The stagnation in the city's progress was followed by the development in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when Sisak became an important trade center.

An interest in antic archaeology in the Croatian part of Pannonia province appeared early on. Many movable and immovable relics of the Roman Sisak were visible when the count Marsigli documented the ground layout of the fortification, on the left river bank of Kupa, in 1726. Kaptol of Zagreb issued a treaty declaring Sisak to be a free trade market, with its own statute, seal and coat of arms, on the October 28, 1838. Already from 1828 Sisak has its own urban systematization, based on the regulatory plan made by surveyor Ivan Fistrović. Fistrović's plan anticipated four longitudinal streets (North-South) which should follow the river Kupa – First, Second, Third and Fourth street (counting from Kupa river). Due to this urban planning the remains of the old Siscia are buried under the new city, only to be discovered during later construction work. Alongside the historical sources, old plans and measurements of the city, as well as documents noting the remains discovered in the new construction works, most of the data regarding the structure of the Roman Siscia originates from numerous archeological excavations of the site, from the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century until today. Particularly important are excavations in its far- north and south segments. The position of the city gates, a segment of the city baths, the monumental granary, the square (dated between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century), the complex of patrician *villae urbanae* and the family palace from the Flavian period, were discovered. Furthermore, segments of the pier were excavated in the riverbed of Kupa. Outside of the city walls five necropolises were placed, at each city entry. Certain segments of the city's infrastructure were discovered in several places: streets, drainage system, segments of the aqueduct, sewerage system. The archeological significance of the Roman Siscia is mirrored in the specific situation of the city underneath a city, where the remains of the Roman settlement kept a fully preserved structure in the archeological layer.

## 2.5 SITE DESCRIPTION

Urban agglomeration of Siscia is located on the left bank of the river Kupa. The surface of the city within the city walls is 50 ha. Outside of the city walls, city necropolises were located on the accessing roads. The urban structure of the city is adjusted to the terrain with the main street thus deviating from the common direction North- South.

During the research, conducted in the last fifty years, representative buildings of public character were excavated: granary – horreum, baths, pier, North forum, city walls. The residential architecture is characterized by modest building – insulae, and segments of the city's infrastructure were discovered as well-streets and sewerage system.

In the places where new construction of buildings or infrastructure of Sisak are planned archeological research undertaken from the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century until today is of a preservation character. The excavated immovable archeological remains were covered by the new constructions after the research was done, and there is no possibility of displaying them in open space.

Under the management of the City Museum in Sisak preservative excavations were conducted at several locations, since 2004. Neither of the locations offered a possibility of displaying the excavated remains. The level of preservation and the estimated value of the site conditioned introduction of the decision regarding protection of locations with backfill, and the construction of the planned objects, i.e. infrastructure. The remains of Roman residential objects, villas for the renowned families, segments of the streets and city walls with a tower were discovered (Protective archeological research of the City Museum of Sisak 2000–2010, Sisak 2011).

*Siscia in situ* today is a presented archeological site, located on along the south perimeter of Siscia. Archeological research was conducted in 1997 in close proximity of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross. At this time a segment of the city walls and the southeastern tower were researched, and the discovered remains were conserved and presented in the period between 1997 and 2001.

In 2003, the archeological research of the north border of the roman settlement Siscia was started, due to the planning of new kindergarten construction. During the excavations the remains of the forum, the north city gate and a segment of *cardo maximus* were discovered. Due to the value and preservation of the discovered archeological remains a decision has been made, in an agreement with the City Municipality of Sisak, to turn this area into an archeological park. This has terminated the planned construction of a kindergarten. The researched spaces are situated in a green-surface area, where research is continuously being conducted. Most of the discovered remains is backfilled and temporarily protected from the climate exposure, while certain smaller-sized building structures are conserved and protected with an eave. Architectural remains of the St. Quirinus chapel are located here. They have collapsed over the time, and the remains of the deceased from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, were researched and relocated. The archeological site is not accessible for the public, with an exception of pre-announced visitors in the period of excavation. Even though it is still not functioning as an archeological park, the site St. Quirinus is intended for presentation and interpretation of Siscia, within the planning documents of the Municipality of Sisak.

South from the St. Quirinus Park, for one building bloc, archeological research of well-preserved forum and a street are currently active. A segment of the stated Roman city's public space was damaged 150 years ago, in construction of the train station. The discovered building remains are not possible to conserve *in situ*, due to the railway functioning. However, there is a possibility of relocating and presenting them on different locations.

## 2.6 BOUNDARIES AND ENVIRONMENT

The archeological site Siscia has a specific location, having in mind the fact that the city core of the contemporary city of Sisak is coincided with the position of the Roman Siscia. In this respect boundaries and the environment cannot be precisely determined, and they are understood as the surface of the historical city core of Sisak, incorporating the four main streets from I to IV (I – Roman Street, II – Antuna and Stjepana Radić Street; III – Ante Starčević Street and IV – Franje Lovrić Street).

The archaeological park is located at the southern border of the Roman settlement and of the historical core of Sisak, in the close proximity of the Cathedral of the Holly Cross. It is designated as a green-surface area, in which the researched remains of the city walls and the southeastern corner tower are conserved and presented. It is located along the pedestrian path in the proximity of the river bank of Kupa.

The archaeological site St. Quirinus is located at the north -side of the historical core of Sisak. It is a rectangular surface, edged with four city streets. In its proximity the underdeveloped and peripheral city district is located. Further, on the north side of the green-surface area the industrial-zone of the “Segestika 1919. d.o.o.” factory, partially out-off function, is located. On the west side of the green-surface area the prefabricated kindergarten building, mantled during the '60s, is located, while the larger portion of the area is used as a playground.

The elevation of the archaeological site is 100 m and its co-ordinates are

45 30 N and 16 30 E.

### 3. VALUES OF THE SITE

During the process of producing the Management Plan for the Archaeological Site Siscia, with a respect towards diverse opinions of the interested stakeholders, the key values of the site were defined and its importance, as a sum of different values, was recognized.

In accordance with the stated principle of heterogeneity and polyvalence, values of Siscia are viewed as socially and culturally determined, and not as givens. They do not exist as such, but are constantly created, complemented and developed by experts and other actors, through their activities and practices. Therefore the values of the site mirror the potentials of heritage, and their gained and wanted function in the society. According to all stated above, the traditional models of value assessment (historical, aesthetic, archeological), which are relying on mono-disciplinary estimations and terms, are endowed with new ones, aligned with contemporary approaches to conservation and heritage management. In this manner values are viewed in wider framework, so that they include understanding of context, i.e. relevant socio-cultural, political and economic aspects, as well.

In order to present them in the clearest possible manner, which allows planning and decision making, as well as their relevance for all involved disciplines and stakeholders, the values are structured in a tabular format, to be presented in the this plan. The given table presents a sort of Siscia's identity card, and it answers the following questions: "Why is the heritage of Siscia important for us today?" and "Which are the values of Siscia we want to keep, pass on and develop further?" Some of the stated values are entirely visible, communicated and used, while others are potentials, which should be created and developed through the site management. Values, determined in this manner, are the basic guideline of the management plan. The future goals and activities are planned, so they manage, keep and develop these values.

Scientific/Research	Siscia, one of the most important settlements of Roman province of Pannonia, due to its well preserved structure in the foundations of the contemporary Sisak, represents a unique space for researching the Roman period, for conducting conservation and restoration, and for education regarding the latter.
Aesthetic	Aesthetic value is recognized in the beauty and diversity of the settlements remains in situ, specifically of archaeological material, i.e. stone plastic, jewelry and objects of day-to-day use. The named material can be found in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, the City Museum of Sisak, as well as in the most peculiar places in the town.
Cultural	Today's city of Sisak embraced the cultural matrix of Siscia, and was developed on the intersection of three rivers. On the location of existent continuity of intercultural cooperation, urban planning and trade exchange. The name of contemporary Sisak thereunto inherits its name from the Siscia times.
Landscape	Siscia is an extraordinary example of urban landscape, placed between three rivers, in the proximity of the Nature Park Lonjsko polje.
Uniqueness	Uniqueness of this site lays in the fact that the Siscia is entirely mirrored in the urban planning of city of Sisak.
Educational	Possibility of history education on intertwining and changing of cultures with an example in situ, presents the greatest educational value of this site.
Value for the local community	Values of Siscia are recognized in the name of the contemporary city, as well as in the names of the most important economic structures, manifestations and artistic expressions.
Economic	Siscia is an additional value for the contemporary catering, touristic and commercial products, where it is used for creating unique ambience, souvenirs and experiences.

## 4. EVALUATION OF THE PRESENT STATE

### 4.1 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The archeological remains of Siscia are protected within the archeological zone Segestica–Siscia, which encompasses archeological findings in the wider area of the city of Sisak, and includes prehistoric settlement on the location Pogorelec on the right river bank of Kupa, Roman settlement Siscia, on the left river bank of Kupa, as well as the Roman necropolises along the main accessing roads. The remains of the city units are to a great extent preserved underneath historical core of the contemporary Sisak.

The basic elements of the legal framework are stated in the following table.

Marking of cultural property	Z-2767, archaeological zone
Legal status	protected cultural property
Type	immovable cultural property-culture-historical ensemble
Classification	archaeological heritage
Municipality/city	Sisak
County	Sisak Moslavina
Plot ownership	state, municipality, church, private property
Findings ownership	State

### 4.2 SITE MANAGEMENT

Several levels of management exist in the case of the archaeological site Siscia.

Ministry of Culture of Republic of Croatia is responsible for the protection of the archaeological site Segestica–Siscia through the Conservation Department in Sisak for the area of the Sisak-Moslavina County. The Conservation Department in Sisak for the area of the Sisak-Moslavina County implements legal provisions of the Law on Protection and Preservation of Cultural Property. On the location of the protected zone two systematic archaeological researches are being conducted. First research is being conducted by the City Museum in Sisak and the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb, Department for Archaeology, on the location of St. Quirinus. Archeological Museum in Zagreb is conducting research on the location Pogorelec. During all private and public constructions, including excavations, protective archeological research is conducted by legal entity, or an individual, chosen by the investors and which satisfies conditions as set by the Code of Conduct for Archeological Research. The stated activities are conducted on a yearly level, always in phases, and they include: archeologists, architects, geologists, restaurateurs, geodes, geometers, hydrologists and museologists.

The second level of management is realized by the Municipality of Sisak, through proscribing of urbanism acts and other activities, which ensure the presentation of the immovable and

movable findings. Due to the significance and scope of this archeological heritage a high level of consciousness regarding its protection is present among the citizens. The citizens of Sisak, as well as other legal entities, which own property, located in the historical core of Sisak and other locations where archeological remains, dated from prehistory to medieval times, can be found, are obliged to follow defined regulations in case of starting construction works. On the occasion of planned construction work on their plots they are obliged to apply for a permit at the city municipality. Based on these permits professional protective archeological researches are being conducted ahead the construction.

In this regard part of the management is entrusted to the City Museum of Sisak, as an institution where excavated objects are housed, presented and researched, and where educational programs connected to the heritage of Siscia are conducted. Furthermore, museum's experts are managing most of the protective archeological researches.

The main issue of the stated managerial practice is the lack of consideration of integrality of heritage, entirety of issues and planning connected to the site, and outermost of its wide use. Each institution approaches the site from the position of its own interests, mission and competencies. The latter creates significant room for neglecting certain aspects of the heritage site, while they are not integrated in the specific jurisdiction area of the institution in question. Additionally, the responsible institutions base their practice on the concepts of protection, research and partially presentation of heritage.

Furthermore, the lack of inter-institutional and inter-sectorial cooperation is apparent, and the weak communication, between responsible institutions and other stakeholders, results in an overall lack of coordination of the joint general planning on the local and national level. Secured and continuous protective researches, systematic researches and, to a certain extent, presentation are positive aspects of the current managerial practices. Further, the vocational capability of the individuals heading the named institutions, and their interest to improve the general condition of this site, as well as the awareness of the necessity of not only keeping the current good practice, but of introducing new ones, focused on public and tourism, is more than beneficial.

#### **4.3 PLANNING DOCUMENTS**

The archaeological site Siscia is a subject of planning of Sisak-Moslavina County and the Municipality of Sisak, with an aim of promoting and developing of its historical, cultural and touristic potentials.

Corpus of urban-planning documentation of the wider area consists from:

- Strategy of the Physical Planning of Republic of Croatia; author: Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and Housing, Institute for Physical Planning Zagreb, July 1997.
- Program for Physical Planning of Republic of Croatia (NN 50/99); author: Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and Housing, Institute for Physical Planning Zagreb, May 1999.
- Croatian Transport Development Strategy (NN 139/99); author: Institute for Transport and Communications, Zagreb, October 1998.
- Physical Plan of Sisak Moslavina County (SG 04/01); author: County Institute for Physical Planning, Sisak.
- Physical Plan of Municipality of Sisak (SV 13/76, 48/82 and 78/91); author: Institute for Urban-planning and Architecture of Croatia, Zagreb.

- General urban plan of the city of Sisak (SV 48/82, 15/87, 78/91 and 14/92); author: Institute for Urban-planning of Croatia, Zagreb.
- Principles of using and protection of the former Sisak Municipality area; author: Institute for Planning and Development, Zagreb, March 1993.

Documents of physical planning of Sisak consist from:

- Urban Plan of Sisak (SG 11/02, 12/06, 3/13 and 6/13);
- General urban-plan of Sisak (SG 11/02, 5/06, 3/11 and 4/11);
- Urban- plan of the City-core of Sisak (Official Gazette SMŽ No. 12/04)

The main document for the physical and urban planning on the territory of Sisak is the *Urban-plan of the City-core of Sisak* (Official Gazette SMŽ No. 12/04).

In the section 7.2 *Measurements of preservation and protection of culture-historical units and building constructions*, of the named document, under the Article 81 it is defined, that in the area of UPU City-core of Sisak (Official Gazette SMŽ No. 12/04), following cultural monuments are under special conservational protection:

I. Historical ensemble and segments of the historical ensemble of urban character:

- Culture-historical ensemble Sisak, registered (z-3410)

II. The building, its structure and a segment of the building with its surroundings:

II.1. SACRAL OBJECTS- CHURCHES:

- Parish Cathedral of Holly Cross, Ban Jelačić Square, registered (z-817)
- St. Quirinus's Chapel–area of the former cemetery

II.2. RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (16 objects stated)

II.3. BUILDINGS OF PUBLIC UTILIZATION (4 objects stated)

II.4. ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY BUILDINGS (1 object stated)

III. Elements of historical spatial equipment, engineering and technical objects, with appliances:

- Bridge over Kupa, built in 1925–1936. (P UP/I-612-08/90-01/359)

IV. Archeological sites and zones:

- Archeological zone Segestica–Siscia

Conservation guidelines and conditions for individually protected immovable cultural property are:

- Preservation, restoration and construction-static sanitation
- conservation and restoration research
- restitution, reconstruction and restoration
- limited adaptations
- use conversion ensuring the better presentation of the monument
- exceptional facilities upgrades ensuring better conditions for protection, using and presenting of cultural property.

Under Article 82 the organizational conditions and protection measurements for the zones, defined in the Article 1 of the section, are regulated. Zone I-1.–archeological zones– are an immediate protection zone, which encompasses established and potential areas of possible archeological findings. The immediate protection zone consists from the area of the antic settlement and its immediate surroundings. For any construction work within the designated area it is necessary to conduct protective archeological research beforehand. Results of the conducted research are an integral part of the project documentation, and therefore they impact the construction and urban planning within the designated area. According to the law, all the construction work including excavations, in the zone I-1.are subjected to the stated legislation (conservation conditions, expert opinions, approvals).

Section 7.2 *Archaeological protection*, under the Article 96, states that for all the construction/ground work within the UPU City-core of Sisak (Official Gazette SMŽ No. 12/04)

(immediate archeological protection zone– zone I.1) it is necessary to previously conduct protective archeological research.

Results of the prior protective archeological research, defined in the Article 1 of this Section, are an integral part of the project documentation, and therefore are conditioning all the planning within the area in question.

UPU of the city of Sisak (SG 11/02) anticipates presentation of archeological findings within in the following areas:

- Ban J. Jelačić in front of the Cathedral of Holly Cross
- Area of the archeological park in the bloc XV. – site St. Quirinus
- Area of bloc IV. Between the A. Starčević and F. Lovrić street
- Pedestrian zone along the bank of river Kupa.

All the spatial actions will be dealt with on an individual level with obtaining of specified conditions of urban-planning.

Section 10.1 *Mandatory development of detailed urban-planning projects*, under Article 125 regulates that for some segments of areas under UPU City-core of Sisak (Official Gazette SMŽ No. 12/04), which possess exceptional historic-urban, spatial and landscape potential, it is necessary to produce an entire urban-architectonical solution, which will encompass all its relevant spatial, formal and content elements.

UPU City-core of Sisak (Official Gazette SMŽ No. 12/04) recommends making of detailed documentation, from the Article 1 of this section, for the following city areas:

- Pedestrian zone along the river bank of Kupa
- Archeological park – St. Quirinus (area of the former cemetery) – area edged by V. Jagić Street, F. Hefele Street, A. Cuvaj Street and bishop Kirvin Street
- Archeological site (east Roman fortification wall and trench) behind collective-housing building in. F. Lovrić Street.
- Area of the today's factory Segestica, etc.

The area of city of Sisak holds 17 individually protected cultural properties and 2 protected ensembles: Archeological Zone Segestica–Siscia and Culture-historical ensemble of city-core of Sisak. (<http://www.min-kulture.hr/default.aspx?id=6212>).

#### 4.4 SITE USERS

Even though the roman settlement of Siscia is entirely preserved underneath contemporary Sisak, this unique potential of the site is not used. Citizens of Sisak and legal entities are users of this site in areas where housing objects, as well as objects of diverse use, are located. Further, the numerous protective research, mandatorily conducted ahead of any construction work, commonly do not result in interpretation and communication of results, therefore constructing the perception of these archeological remains only as a financial and temporal burden for the citizens. Only a segment of the site *Siscia in situ*, near the Cathedral of Holly Cross, is an archeological park area. It is the only area of public use, where the remains of the Roman settlement are presented and accessible to the citizens and visitors.

Archeological site St. Quirinus is partially structured city area, where archeological researches are conducted without exhibiting and presenting of findings. This area is currently used only by researchers and conservators. In one segment of the St. Quirinus Park still operating kindergarten building is located. However there is no communication between the researchers and the kindergarten's staff, in regards of potential children education on the topic of

archeological research. Instead of using the situation of the shared space for nurturing understanding of archeology and heritage, the relation of children towards heritage, researched at the site St. Quirinus, is depicted in the sentence „ the black witch is digging in the whole“, used by the educators to prevent children from accessing unsecured parts of the site.

#### 4.5 SITE CONDITION

Archeological site Siscia exists mainly in the level of remains underneath foundations of the historical core of city of Sisak. These are remains preserved in the height of 1–1,5m. The insight into the current condition of the archeological structure is gained through archeological research. The preserved structure is in a sound technical state, with an exception of cases where destabilization caused by recent grounding of other objects (infrastructural objects and tombs XVII–XIX century), is detected. If the scope and the frequency of the construction works and the urban character of the territory are considered, it can be said that 50% of archeological remains of roman Siscia are destabilized by the new construction works.

In the course of research within the protected area, referring to the infrastructural projects and construction inside of the city, further construction is commonly allowed.

Site *Siscia in situ* is conserved and presented, and is maintained in a fair condition. It is fenced and there is an observation platform. Information table, which was placed on several occasions, is missing, due to acts of vandalism and weather conditions. The document, *System of protection measures*, was drafted for the site, and it regulates methods of conservation and maintenance of the archeological remains, as well as of the urban structure of the site.

According to the Municipality decision preservation of the archeological remains is conducted by the City Museum of Sisak, while the urban management of the site is entrusted to the Managing Department for the Communal Affairs of city of Sisak.

Archeological area on the plateau of St. Quirinus Park is a green-surface area, where research is conducted in continuity since 2003. Majority of the remains was backfilled and therefore protected from climate exposure, while some smaller portions of the buildings are conserved and covered by eaves. Within this area, remains of the St. Quirinus's Chapel are located. They collapsed in time, and the remains of the deceased from the 19<sup>th</sup> century have been researched and relocated.

The area of archeological excavations is fenced by a string fence, and it is not accessible to the public without the presence of site's archeologist or curators from the City Museum of Sisak, with an exemption of ahead announced visits. In its proximity the underdeveloped and peripheral city district is located. Further, on the south side of the green-surface area the industrial-zone of the "Segestika 1919." factory, partially out-off function, is located. On the east side of the green-surface area the prefabricated kindergarten building, mantled during the '60s, is located, while the larger portion of the area is used as a playground

The project of Archeological Park St. Quirinus and Interpretation Centre for Research of Siscia has been started and the Business plan, Feasibility Study and Preliminary technical assessment are made.

In the course of numerous researches on the territory of the city of Sisak a large number of movable archeological objects were found. These objects demand the restoration, conservation and appropriate presentation, and the City Museum of Sisak does not have suitable capacities for housing and presenting of these objects.

An integral presentation of all the segments of Siscia, following conducted excavations and backfilling, with application of contemporary technologies is still missing.

#### **4.6 SITE CONSERVATION**

Site *Siscia in situ* is conserved and presented. Archeological research has been conducted in 1997 in the close proximity of the Cathedral of the Holly Cross. Segments of the fortification walls and the southeastern corner-tower have been investigated. The discovered remains were conserved and presented in the period between 1997 and 2001.

At the archeological site St. Quirinus Park, on the north edge of the Roman Siscia, research has been conducted since 2003. Majority of the discovered remains is backfilled and therefore protected from the climate exposure, while smaller extents of the building structures are conserved and covered by an eave.

All other locations are protected by applying backfilling and in accordance with the estimates of the Conservation Department for Preventive Conservation Measures.

A specific exemption is the built tomb, dated between I–II century, which was discovered on the west entry-direction of the city of Siscia (Gundulićeva Street 28). Due to the exceptionally well preserved structure of the tomb and the value of the findings, as well as due to the inability of presenting the finding *in situ* (main warm-water line of the city of Sisak) a decision has been made to relocate the finding. Today it is presented in the City Museum of Sisak.

#### **4.7 SECURITY**

Site *Siscia in situ* is conserved and presented. The access to the conserved remains of the Roman fortification is well secured and designed as pedestrian path, and for the purpose of better overview, a viewing platform is constructed.

Archeological site in the St. Quirinus Park is fenced and inaccessible for visitors. The access is forbidden, except in the excavation season, when ahead-announced visits are possible. The archaeological remains are conserved, i.e. covered with geo-textile protection and the area is covered with grass. The excavation area is temporarily protected with an eave and the structures are preventively conserved.

At all other areas where protective archeological research is conducted there is no security risk for people, while contemporary construction work is being conducted. However, there are risks in the domain of movable archeological material protection, due to the activities of illegal excavation and illegal antiquity trade. On a national scale, Sisak is known as the epicenter of illegal trade of antic heritage, and there is a substantial underdevelopment of consciousness and awareness of police, customs and citizens in domain of preventing these activities.

#### **4.8 PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE SITE**

Presentation of the archeological site Siscia is conducted on a limited scale, only within the area near the Cathedral of Holly Cross, named *Siscia in situ*. Interpretation is applied in the form of information table. However in the acts of vandalism this table, placed several times, was forcefully demolished. Additionally, on the plateau from which the remains can be viewed, a mantled construction testifies to importance of Siscia in Roman Empire. The stated construction

is unavailable due to technical insufficiencies. While there is an apparent lack of information regarding the presented remains, understanding of these antic remains is only possible through a conversation with knowledgeable experts. Therefore the citizens of Sisak, as well as other visitors, are not in a position to gain information regarding period, utility and significance of the presented heritage, within *Siscia in situ*.

Presentation of the movable findings (numismatics, stone plastic, metal findings, ceramics, wood, leather) is realized within the permanent exhibitions of Archeological Museum in Zagreb and of the City Museum of Sisak, as well as in the numerous temporary exhibitions in the City Museum of Sisak.

The archeological collection of the Roman period is in number of objects the largest collection of the City Museum, counting more than twenty thousand objects. The objects originate mainly from the territory of the city of Sisak, and their narrative covers diverse segments of life of the Roman Siscia. Majority of objects was accessioned through excavation work, while a certain amount was accessioned through purchase and gifts.

The permanent exhibition of the City Museum is chronologically conceived, from prehistoric settlement to contemporary history, and it offers an overview of city's development through its most significant development periods. In a rather small-sized space, of one floor of the Museum's building, the history of Roman Siscia is presented within two rooms, as an important segment of heritage and identity of Sisak. Majority of presented objects are ceramic vessels and their fragments. Glass and metal vessels can be found in smaller number, while a large number of ceramic lamps, is situated within the exhibition. The Museum holds sarcophagi, urns, altars, hand millstones, stone weights, as well as architectural elements (capitals, pillars, bases, blocs, etc.), round mensa and limited number of sculptures, as specimens of stone monuments. The collection houses other architectural elements such are construction, wall and floor plaques, of diverse shapes, as well. The decorative elements, such are fragments of fresco and stone and glass pieces of mosaic, can be found in a lesser number.

In regards to jewelry, fibulas, bracelets and rings are most commonly found in the collection. Additionally, the collection holds a number of beads, earrings, gems, chains, buckles and diverse application, which are presented within the permanent exhibition. Furthermore, the jewelry collection was presented within a thematic temporary exhibition in the first half of 2014. The Museum's collection holds examples of both attack and defense weapons; spears, javelins and pilum, axes, knives and daggers, swords, darts, helmets, parts of armor, etc. As well a small number of objects made from ivory and bone, such are combs, decorative and sawing needles, tokens. Alongside the stated objects of applied arts, the collection holds several objects of art plastics; bronze and amber figurines, and sculptures made form stone and ceramics.

A significantly high number, of similar objects, is located in the Archeological Museum in Zagreb, where they were brought after excavation, or as coincidental findings, before establishing of the City Museum of Sisak. Additionally, the Archeological Museum holds representative objects, architectural elements and decorative plastics from Siscia. These objects present a significant element of the museum's permanent exhibition, as well as of the interpretation of Roman period on the territory of Croatia.

#### **4.9 EDUCATION**

Education of professionals is conducted during the excavation on the location of the Siscia and the sites from other periods. Through the professional praxis in preventive protection young professionals are gaining precious experience, and are significant for the collection of the data on the exceptional remains which will not be visible or presented after the excavations. In this

regard, the education on and application of documenting methodologies and contemporary geophysical methods of underground recording of information is of outermost importance. The education is provided by experts managing the excavation works.

The second model of education is provided by the Pedagogical Department of the City Museum in Sisak, within the spaces of the permanent and temporary exhibitions. Museum has a successful cooperation with preschool and school visitors, and recently diverse workshops for adults were instigated, such is jewelry making workshop, etc.

#### 4.10 RESEARCH

The archeological research has been conducted in continuity since the end of 19th century. The most important archeological researches conducted on the territory of Sisak and on the remains of Roman Siscia are:

- The first research of the site was conducted by the Archeological Society of Siscia, since the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century;
- 1889 the first archeological research on the right river bank of Kupa;
- 1954 Roman city baths discovered on the left river bank of Kupa;
- 1985 segments of a pier discovered in the riverbed of Kupa, on the location Mint;
- 1990 large housing complex (*insulae*) discovered in the A. and S. Radić Street;
- 1991 a segment of the east fortification wall discovered in F. Lovrić Street;
- 1997 a segment of the city-walls and the south corner-tower discovered on the location of the Cathedral of the Holly Cross;
- 1999 remains of the wooden buildings dated to the period of establishing Siscia, in the A. Starčević Street;
- 2003 North city's Forum discovered on the site St. Quirinus;
- 2004–2007 remains of the city's fortification and the north city's gate researched on the location St. Quirinus;
- 2006 a segment of the city district discovered on the location of Primary school ("22<sup>nd</sup> of June"). A large part of the east city-wall with a tower discovered in I. K. Sakcinskog Street;
- 2008. A segment of city district and infrastructure discovered in Starčevićeva Street. A segment of Roman necropolis with sarcophagi and tombs is researched. Segment of roman bath discovered in Roman Street. 7
- 2009. – 2014. A necropolis in Gundulićeva street, necropolis and suburb in Zagrebačka street beneath the New Bridge have been researched. On the place of Railway station and railway a roman forum of Siscia has been researched as well as the remains of *cardo* and monumental public buildings. The remains of *cardo* on the spot of River authorities have been researched as well as parts of the city centre.
- 2013. A sistematic research and excavations on the right side of the Kupa river have started. There the remains of roman necropolis, as well as Bronze and Iron Age settlements have been found.

Geo-physical research was conducted on the following locations:

- 1999. East segment of the city fortification detected in V. Nazor Park;
- 2003. A segment of the main street *cardo maximus* detected on the location St. Quirinus.
- 2013. Geofisical research is taking place on the spot of Pogorelac which have shown the denced architecture on the right side Kupa all the way to the New Bridge. Archaeological research have shown that this is prehistoric architecture while on some parts of this area a roman necropolis was found.

In the second half of the 19th century excavations in Sisak were started on an amateur level by the Archaeological Society Siscia. The first professional archeologist leading the excavations in Sisak was Josip Brunšmid, in the period between the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. The excavation documents from activities, dated in the 19th century, are housed in the archival documentation of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, under the name *Dossier Siscia 1851-1935*. The perimeter of Siscia, the north and the southeast necropolis, as well as of the prehistoric settlement of Segestica, are all known from this period onward.

After the WWII, the excavations in Sisak are entrusted to the City Museum of Sisak, and the main corpus of the findings and documentation, related to the time period between 1945 and 1979, is today housed in the museum. Mainly in format of field dairies and drawings of Stjepan Vrbanović. In this period the location of city's fortification was determined on several positions, as well as segments of City's baths on the Kupa bank, possible forum or a temple. Furthermore segments of street infrastructure and housing architecture, were excavated in the same time period.

Since 1985 until today, 50 archeological excavations were conducted within Siscia's city parameter and within the territory of the necropolises. The stated research allow a possibility of reconstructing the development of the city of Siscia in chronological layers. The movable archaeological material is correctly connected to stratigraphic layers, and in nearly all conducted research it underwent through the basic processing, The findings and the sites were published in archeological publications *Opuscula archaeologica* and *Croatian archeological Annual*. Additionally they were a subject of numerous graduate and post-graduate works of the excavations' participants.

#### **4.11 INVOLVEMENT OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY**

Even though there is a significant level of pride within the local community, due to the inheritance of the Roman past, involvement of the local community in protection, promotion and use of this heritage site is kept exclusively on the level of the legal minimum. In regards to the previous statement, the local community is best informed, and respects to the fullest extent, the rights and responsibilities of heritage protection, i.e. registering of any construction work. The level of awareness is not that high in regards to presenting and use of heritage with a goal of city branding, individual objects, and services. Some isolated examples of high level of this awareness, such as exhibiting of a gems in a café on the Kupa bank, or adequate conservation of a spoil in the foundation of the restaurant Bela lađa, do exist.

#### **4.12 TOURIST PRODUCTS**

Tourist offer of the city of Sisak is underdeveloped, even though it has an exceptional potential, having in mind the rich heritage form different historic periods and the proximity of the state's capital and other touristic sites. In recent years the Tourism Organization of Sisak and the Tourism Organization of the Sisak-Moslavina County have been intensively working on increasing the capacity of hoteliers, catering, tourist agencies and other actors in the chain of values. They are anticipating necessary projects and activities for insuring the needed development within the strategy and development documents.

The numbers of the tourist visits in Sisak are low, and tourist products based on heritage are not adequately developed. Nevertheless the Tourism Organization of Sisak recognizes the following elements of heritage, as a potential for further development of the tourist visits and products:

- Little Kaptol – one of the oldest built houses, constructed at end of the 18th century; today it houses the Tourism Organization of Sisak. Little Kaptol is located cca 500 m from the Old Bridge.
- Town Hall – was built in the style of Art Nouveau, today it houses the city municipality and the Mayor’s office.
- Cathedral of the Holly Cross – the Church of Diocese of Sisak, is located on the Ban Josip Jelačić Square, next to the archaeological park *Siscia in situ*. Today’s church building was constructed in the first half of 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- Great Kaptol – one of the most valuable examples of classicistic architecture in Sisak; it was constructed in 1830 and is located on the Ban Josip Jelačić Square in the proximity of the Old bridge. Since 2009 it houses the Diocese of Sisak. The saint patron of Sisak is bishop and mortar St. Quirinus.
- Basilica of St. Quirinus – dedicated to the martyr from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, the patron of the city.
- Old Bridge – the first wooden bridge on the river Kupa. It was built in 1862, and it connected the Civil and the Military Sisak (left and right bank of the river Kupa). In 1934 the stone bridge was built and became one of the city’s symbols. Citizens of Sisak refer to it as the Old Bridge.
- Old Town – the fortification built in the 16th century. Beneath its walls the Battle of Sisak took place on June 22, 1593. The fortification is a monument of the null category. The Old Town is cca 2 km away from the city center of Sisak by the road, and cca 1,5 km by the pedestrian path.
- Historical ring of Sisak – located next to the building of the Small Kaptol. In seven display cases, placed underneath the floor level, seven historical periods of Sisak’s centuries-long history have been presented.
- City Museum of Sisak – the keeper of the three-millennial history of the city.
- Gymnasium- built in the summer of 1934. The plot where the school was built was a gift from the citizen Nikola Šipuš, intended only for this exact purpose.
- Granikje – the first steam-based crane for unloading boats, placed in 1903.
- Archaeological Park *Siscia in situ* –remains of Roman architecture: southwestern fortification’s wall with a tower, dated between the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Inside of the city walls remains horreum – granary, built in the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, are located.
- Train station- built in 1861, and one year later the railway connecting Zidani Most, Zagreb and Sisak was in function.
- Granary – one of the first warehouses built in Sisak. It is assumed that the building was finished and fully functioning at the end of 1765, beginning of the 1766. The Granary was of great importance, not only for the development of trade by for the development of the whole city.
- Barraks – Austro-Hungarian building, constructed at the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century, which until today kept its original function.

Tourist offers around the mapped places are not developed, and heritage of Siscia can be experienced only through the archaeological remains of Siscia. Even though the city has a significant antic past, the latter is not used for attracting visitors in any of the pamphlets of the tourism organization, or in designing of souvenirs. The City Museums of Sisak in its reception

area sells specifically designed jewelry inspired by Roman jewelry and coins discovered in the excavations of Siscia. The jewelry is made by P.T.O. "KIT" from Sisak.

*Tourism Organization of Sisak-Moslavina County* applies an integral approach in using heritage for tourism needs, and connects it thematically in following routes:

- In the arms of Lonjsko polje and Trsno gorje – as a reminder of the life as lived before, the thematic route is designed to connect the north side of Lonjsko polje and Moslavina's hills and river Sava.
- Vine route of Moslavina – Moslavina is a well-known vine country, where cultivation of grapes started as early as in Roman period. The tradition of cultivation was kept until today.
- Healing water of Topusko – 100 km from south from Zagreb around the middle stream of the River Glina, under the picturesque hills, attractive and Europe-wide known thermal bath- Topusko is located.
- Čigoč – the village of storks. In 1994 European Trust – Euronatur proclaimed this village for the first stork village in Europe. Due to the extremely beneficial climate conditions almost each house is the place of stork nesting; therefore there are more storks than humans in this village. Čigoč is a protected rural cultural and historical entity.
- Cycling routes through the Natural Park Lonjsko Polje are a special challenge for the cycling lovers.
- Our souvenirs – direct connection with the cultural identity of the country you visited and with its tourist offer.
- Authentic dishes – a guide through traditional dishes, with a goal of sparking interest of potential tourists, for tasting authentic food and autochthonous sorts of vine.
- Routes of Ban Josip Jelačić – on the slopes of Zrinsko gorje in scenic Bannate the rout of Ban Josip Jelačića, which leads through lowlands of Turpolje towards Zagreb and further, has been paved.
- Krapje-within the area of Jasenovac Municipality, a unique rural ensemble of international importance is located. It contains numerous examples of traditional folk building, which are enlisted in the Register of Cultural Monuments.

The production of souvenirs in the Sisak-Moslavina County makes its tourist offer richer and more interesting. For the purpose of easier promotion, commerce and co-financing of the production the Tourism Organization of Sisak-Moslavina County created a souvenir catalogue, and instigated founding of "Obrtničke zadruga Suvenir – Sisak" ("Craft Association Souvenir – Sisak"), which gathers a significant number of the souvenir manufacturers from the municipality area. It is noticeable that the offered tourist products on the level of municipality do not integrate archeological antic heritage. Nevertheless, they represent a potential for development of the heritage site in question, leading to its incorporation in the already existing tourist routs.

## 5. SWOT ANALYSIS<sup>1</sup>

With a goal of making a structured overview of the current condition of the Archeological Site Siscia, above analyzed elements, such as archeological research, conservation, tourism, education and promotion, as well as human resources, organizational policy of the responsible institutions, infrastructure, financial resources, etc., are structured by applying the method of SWOT analysis.

Presented SWOT analysis is a result of a consensus between more than 20 representatives of diverse stakeholders in this development process; from researchers, conservators, curators, to representatives of the Municipality, urban-planners, employees in the tourist industry, representatives of civil society, etc.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exceptionally preserved structure of ancient city in the foundations of the historical core of Sisak</li> <li>• diversity of the remains and their presentation in peculiar places in the city</li> <li>• unique urban landscape located between three river streams</li> <li>• archeological park St. Quirinus is integrated in the urban-planning documentation</li> <li>• archeological and protective research are prescribed by the law and within the planning documentation as a mandatory element of urban development</li> <li>• richness of diverse types and natures of heritage</li> <li>• high quality of documentation and structure of the research conducted in the past 100 years at numerous locations in the city</li> <li>• existing City Museum, responsible for research, documenting, protection and presentation of the movable materials</li> <li>• highly qualified and motivated interdisciplinary staff</li> <li>• developed cooperation between researchers and the universities</li> <li>• developed cooperation between Aemona–Siscia–Sirmium</li> <li>• Ministry for Culture has, through Ljubljana Process II, recognized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• insufficient integration of Siscia in the every-day life of Sisak</li> <li>• insufficient presentation of the archeological site at different locations in the city</li> <li>• insufficient space for processing and storing of the archeological material</li> <li>• insufficient interest of touristic structures to promote and co-create tourist products inspired by Siscia</li> <li>• insufficient promotion and inexistent brand</li> <li>• insufficient inclusion of antic heritage in school curricula and extra-curricular activities</li> <li>• insufficient cooperation and communication between responsible institutions of different levels and departments</li> <li>• inexistent managerial structure and site manager</li> <li>• security and insurance are not on a satisfactory level</li> <li>• kindergarten on the location of archaeological site St. Quirinus</li> <li>• insufficient number of elaborated project documentation necessary for applying for EU funds</li> <li>• un-registered infrastructural constructions in the area of Sisak</li> <li>• insufficient inclusion of NGO sector</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup>SWOT is a shortening for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. SWOT analysis is a basis for development of any development strategy, by fashioning the strategic goals, i.e. strategies, are on grounds of strengths and opportunities, in order to overcome or to reduce weaknesses and treats, within an optimal time-frame.

<p>potentials of Sisak for the process of rehabilitation of heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high level of consciousness of the local community regarding significance of heritage</li> <li>• good geo-strategic location of Sisak</li> <li>• proximity of the capital of Republic of Croatia</li> <li>• proximity of the airport</li> <li>• Sisak is the administrative center of the Municipality</li> <li>• Natural Park Lonjsko polje is in a close proximity</li> <li>• 60 km of cycling paths connected to touristic destinations in BiH</li> <li>• business initiatives, that recognize heritage as a development resource, such are KUL IN – gastronomic academy, engaged with autochthonous cuisine</li> </ul>	<p>in processes of promotion and use of heritage</p>
<p><b>OPPORTUNITIES</b></p>	<p><b>THREATS</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• popular interpretations based on the rich results of the archaeological research</li> <li>• connecting of the archaeological, architectural and industrial heritage</li> <li>• Innovative development of the brand</li> <li>• development of a complex tourist product (thematic routs, manifestations, souvenirs, gastronomy)</li> <li>• securing of additional funding through EU funds</li> <li>• development of an international research center</li> <li>• structuring of a higher number of antic locations around the city</li> <li>• using of industrial and architectural heritage for research, keeping and presenting of archaeological heritage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• urban-planning of the city</li> <li>• natural threats- rain, snow, frost and wind cause changes in the remains of the architecture remaining in open space</li> <li>• climate changes</li> <li>• low living-standards of the city's population</li> <li>• lack of funds on the level of the Municipality</li> <li>• devastation of the sites due to the illegal trading</li> <li>• centralization of Croatia</li> </ul>

Through the analysis it was concluded that the strengths of this site lay in already described values such are: exceptionally preserved structure of the antic settlement in the foundations of the historical core of Sisak, diversity of the found remains, the exceptional urban environment, etc. Further, the strength of Siscia is embedded in the so-far made planning, respecting of the legislations and exquisitely well conducted documenting of the archaeological excavations. Sisak has a unique geographical position, located in proximity of the capital, the high-way and the airport, and the Natural Park Lonjsko polje. A significant strength of this site is in the existence of business initiatives that recognize heritage as a resource for development such is KUL IN- gastronomic academy, engaged with autochthonous cuisine. One of the greatest recognized strengths is the local community's pride of the remains of Siscia.

The latter is simultaneously one of the main weaknesses of the site, while besides pride there is almost no integration of Siscia in the every-day life of Sisak. Remains of Siscia are insufficiently interpreted; there is no developed tourist product and the brand. One of the main weaknesses is the non-existent inter-sectorial and inter-departmental cooperation, and the lack of adequate managerial structure, a site manager and broader education.

The key opportunity of the archaeological site Siscia is creating of its popular interpretation, based on the rich results of archaeological research. Additionally, in a period of five years it is possible to develop a complex tourist product, which will integrate numerous touristic routes, creative manifestations, innovative souvenirs, and fusion of antic and local gastronomy. Destination branding, as well as branding of local products and services, which in this way would gain an additional value, is one more opportunity significant for the coming period.

Threats for the future development of Siscia can be understood as traditionally recognized threats such are urban development and natural threats - rain, snow, frost and wind cause changes in the remains of the architecture remaining in open space. Other recognized threats are not uniquely connected to Siscia either, but are identical to the threats each archaeological site faces. They are: low living-standard of the local population, lack of funds on the level of municipality and devastation of the site due to the illegal trade.

Utterly transparent and honest analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats was made as a consequence of the highly developed conciseness of the participants in the development process. Due to the awareness, that only with realistically viewed and recognized current state of the site, it is possible to continue with the development of the good practice, on one side, and to reduce issues and insufficiencies, on the other.

## 6. VISION

Definition of a vision presents one of the basic steps in participative process of developing a Management Plan, while it encompasses ideas and aims of diverse stakeholders of the process, always projected on to the future findings. In relation to medium-term framework of five years a joint vision is created and it states:

***Siscia, once a significant Roman city,  
today is a bridge between the past and the future,  
between legends and scientific findings, and between  
the inspiration for the local community and visitors satisfaction.***

This vision recognizes heritage not as a passive object, but rather as an active entity with which we create relations; which impacts our understandings of the world and which helps us to bridge and encounter different times, cultures and people. Siscia connects what in the past was a Roman settlement with the contemporary Sisak, a city which inherits not only the name of Siscia but the urban structure, mirrored in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century and still visible today. The antic city can be visible through innovative, diffuse interpretation methods, like an open-air museum- which is spread on the whole city, and which reminds of the antic layers, connecting the past and present. This interpretation can bridge the characteristic themes of the life on the territory of contemporary Sisak, from antic times until today- border, periphery, life on three rivers, iron and iron-craft, multiculturalism, military excellence and defense, trade. Therefore, Siscia is not a far isolated past, but rather it is the basis of numerous later identities on the territory of the contemporary Sisak. In this vision Siscia is an integrator of heritage content of other historical periods.

The future vision of Siscia connects and equally values scientific research, as a way for a systematically grounded knowledge of the history of Siscia, and the local legends and stories, as a reflection of the relation of non-professionals towards heritage; as well as an expression of inspiration and art, instigated by the life on the remains of the antic city. Scientific research and the local legends, memories and stories have an important role in the future interpretation of Siscia's heritage. Scientific findings are an important element of the vision. They imply the necessity of research continuity and the vision of establishing regional and international scientific and educational center for the research of antic heritage, and for the training of volunteers, students and experts in the fields of archeology, interpretation and protection of heritage.

Legends, stories, memories and heritage as an inspiration for the local community are an important element of the vision, since they anticipate that citizens of Sisak to have a high level of consciousness, sense of ownership, pride and responsibility for the heritage of Siscia; and that they use the latter for education, economic prosperity, urban regeneration and improvement of the over-all quality of life. This is why the vision anticipates Siscia to be a bridge and to create a balance between the benefits for the local communities and for the visitors and tourists. Interpretations, branding and tourist products created from the Siscia heritage need to be of a high quality and based on the uniqueness of Siscia as a city beneath a city, with a goal of offering an unforgettable experience for the tourists.

Museum exhibitions, open depots and info desks are the central points of learning on Siscia, and the future interpretative center and archaeological park St. Quirinus with additional programming, will be a popular touristic destination and a favorite leisure space for the citizens of Sisak. This unique complex is the space of revival of Siscia, of learning, entertainment and the contemporary promotion. It presents an important cultural and touristic product which attracts foreign visitors, excursions and families with children. Furthermore, it is an important segment of the city's branding and an instigator of creative entrepreneurship.

## ORGANIZATION AND MANAGAMENT STRUCTURE

Management of the site has so far been conducted only through the responsible institutions, with a strictly defined hierarchically from institutions on the state, to the county and municipality level. In this way each specific department of action (culture, tourism, and local government) was independent, and the communication existed only between the actors of the same official level. The main deficiency of this type of organization is the insufficient horizontal connection between different departments, and especially between different sectors (public, private and non-governmental).

The new organizational structure is designed to eliminate the key insufficiency of the previous one. It is envisioned as a tool, which assists the decentralization of the managerial system, with reducing administration and encouraging continuous communication. Additionally, it should instigate wider inclusion of all stakeholders, and promote Siscia as heritage of all the citizens of Sisak, and of all Croats.

The main organizational structure consist of three levels, from which the first level is the Board of the Site, the second is the Coordination Team in correlation with partnering organizations and Friends of Siscia, and the third level is the Operative Body.



The Board of the Site is envisioned to consist from representatives of all the key stakeholders, regardless of their level being national, county or local; from different departments and different sectors. In this way, alongside the institutions for research and museological presentation, a place in the Board will be found by the representatives of organizations in charge of tourist development, education, media, as well as the representatives of the youth, NGOs and interested private sector.

The forming of the Board will be instigated by the Municipality, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Culture. By signing a Memorandum on Cooperation in Managing the Archaeological Site Siscia, operations of the site will be formalized. Based on the formulated and signed Working procedures, the Board would meet at least once per year, when a yearly Action Plan the Annual Report from the previous year will be adopted. The task of the Board would be to select the Coordination Team, consisting from most-operational representatives of the organizations, key for the site's development (such are National Museum in Sisak, Conservation Department, Tourist Organization, Sisak Project and SIMORA).

The main task of the Coordination Team, as its name indicates, is to coordinate diverse stakeholders, to encourage partnerships and to include new organizations and individuals in the development process of the Archaeological Site Siscia. Furthermore its task is to formulate, write and coordinate inter-sectorial projects connected to the site. Based on the decision or resolution of the director, the Coordination team would use at least 30% of its working time on activities connected to the site, it would meet at least once per month and would draft proposals for the Annual Action Plan, and coordinate write periodical and annual reports. In the coming two years, following the first results in the domain of improving the interpretation and visibility of Siscia, a new work position in the City Museum of Sisak will be formulated- site manager. The site manager would be a full-time position, and would imply dedication to coordination of larger-scale activities of site's development.

The Operative Body will consist from members of the projects teams, working on the implementation of the development projects of Siscia. The carriers of these projects can be the responsible institutions, NGOs and private initiatives.

The described structure can outgrow into a company in the coming five years, if the need for it arises, or into an agency, which will be established by the Municipality. The company will take over the responsibilities of the Coordination team, and the Board of the site will be transformed into the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board.

## 7. GOALS

General goals of the Management Plan for the Archaeological Site Siscia are defined for each of the eleven specific fields which encompass the management, protection and use of the site and are represented in the following table.

Management	To ensure effective heritage management, through inter-connecting of relevant organizations, encouraging of inter-sectorial and inter-departmental cooperation, transparent and whole rounded planning and continual communication of all stakeholders.
Conservation	To ensure adequate conditions for housing, documenting, conserving and presenting of the movable and immovable archaeological material, in accordance with the contemporary standards of heritage protection.
Research	To ensure continuity of scientific research and education, through instigating of international interdisciplinary cooperation, based on a minimal application of destructive methods.
Urban-planning	To create legal and administrative pre-conditions for balancing the urban development of Sisak and protection, research and presentation of Siscia.
Site security	To lower the risks of vandalism, illicit construction, theft and illegal trade of cultural goods.
Interpretation	To make heritage of Siscia accessible and visible by using principles of eco-museums and by developing a broad range of interpretative media
Education	To increase understanding of an interest in Siscia, and to develop an active relation towards heritage through a wide spectrum of educative programs for children, youth and students.
Engagement of the local community	To encourage the local community to use heritage from antiquity in socio-economic development and revival of contemporary Sisak.
Branding	To increase visibility of Siscia through an innovative brand development.
Tourism	To develop infrastructure, supra-structure and a complex cultural-tourist product, based on connecting Siscia with other heritage contents, and therefore allowing tourist accessibility, safety, enjoyment and increased number of tourists.
People's safety	To increase safety and accessibility of the site for the researchers, citizens and visitors.

## 8. SPECIFIC FIELDS OF INTERVENTION AND ACTION RELATED TO GOALS

Each of the eleven goals governs a specific field of intervention – management, protection, research, urban planning and legislation, security of the site, presentation and interpretation, education, community engagement, branding, tourism development and people’s safety. The following section explains each of eleven specific goals and defines projects and actions needed for achieving them.

### Management

**Goal 1: To ensure effective heritage management, through inter-connecting of relevant organizations, encouraging of inter-sectorial and inter-departmental cooperation, transparent and whole rounded planning and continual communication of all stakeholders.**

In regards to previously determined management structure and the principles of transparency, inter-sectorial and inter-departmental networking, cooperation, coordination and communication, the necessary future steps and actions are defined as following:

- Signing of a memorandum of cooperation between relevant institutions involved with management of archaeological site Siscia
- Appointing the Board members, Coordination Body and the site manager
- Developing of the joint annual and medium-term Action Plan
- Monthly meetings of the Coordination Body
- Appointing the site manager and provisioning funds for his/her wages
- Continuous communication and information exchange
- Project of capacity building and training related to project management and coordination
- Making of the priority projects list in order to raise additional funding- branding, education, interpretation, conservation and presentation
- Developing of priority projects and applying for funds by the Coordination Body
- Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the Annual Plans and the Management Plan

### Conservation

**Goal 2: To ensure adequate conditions for housing, documenting, conserving and presenting of the movable and immovable archaeological material, in accordance with the contemporary standards of heritage protection.**

The protection area of Siscia involves preventive and curative protection of movable and immovable archaeological material. The institutions responsible for the protection are: City Museum of the Sisak, Conservation Department of Sisak-Moslavia County and legal entities hired for the excavations outside Archaeological Park of St. Quirinus. The complexity of the site, which extends below the present Sisak makes many archaeological remains not available and visible in the long-term. The latter instigates three different levels of protection: protective research, due to new constructions, protection of immovable archaeological material, which allows presentations at on St. Quirinus Park Quirinus, and protection of the archaeological material collected during the excavations.

The first level is related to immovable archaeological material, available only for protective research in the case of new construction and infrastructure projects. This level of protection is functional and defined by legal framework, on the level of the Republic of Croatia and the Municipality of Sisak. It is respected by investors, although it is seen as an additional burden and cost. This level of protection should be continued, with mandatory inclusion of presentation and interpretation of research findings to the public, and with encouraging of investors to present some of the findings within the new facilities. This recommendation is mainly related to the media of interpretation that are an alternative to traditional presentation of immovable archaeological remains (which once studied, remain buried under the new construction), which would enable an understanding of the city and allow access to the information, for citizens and visitors. Additionally, the latter would provide an added cultural-value to the site in which the means were invested. Presentations which use heritage resources and the brand of Siscia as an attractive value for broadening their client-base, such as in the restaurant Bela lađa, City pharmacy, OTP bank and cafe Gema, should be encouraged. With these steps the perception of archeology as a burden and additional financial cost would slowly turn to the perception of archaeological remains as cultural and economic resources.

The second level of protection is related to the two sites, designated as archaeological parks – Archaeological Park Holly Cross (*Siscia in situ*) and St. Quirinus. In the case of Holly Cross Park-*Siscia in situ*, it is necessary to continue with regular maintenance of the site, as a measure of preventive care. The latter is already implemented and regularly conducted by the city of Sisak. In the case of St. Quirinus Park conservation works have to be carried out in parallel to the research, with a goal of presenting the discovered remains, and to protect them from climate exposure. Long-term, systematic excavations and conservation would lead to creation of a large-scale archaeological park.

The third level of protection refers to the movable archaeological material. For its documentation, preservation, restoration and presentation City Museum of Sisak is responsible. While the museum does not have sufficient space, nor it can provide the adequate conditions for the preservation and presentation of archaeological material, which increases in number from year-to-year, the priority project in regards to the protection of movable materials would be providing space for their preservation, documentation, conservation and presentation. The simplest and most cost-effective solution would be the provision of additional space depots by the city of Sisak. Given the nature of the archaeological material, much of the depot could be planned as an Open-depot, simultaneously fulfilling the interpretive, presentational and educational role, as well. Thus, the Open-depot could become one of the main interpretive points of Siscia, alongside the museum, *Siscia in situ* and St. Quirinus Park.

The project, which connects all three levels of protection of Siscia is the digitization of all current and future research and conservation materials related to Segestica–Siscia. This project would not only protect the documentary materials, merging them into a single database, but would make the material accessible, and used as a basis for future research, interpretation and presentation.

Activities and projects to be undertaken in the domain of protection of Siscia site are defined as following:

- Continuing of preventive research practice and simultaneous conservation of remains at each new construction in the area of Sisak
- Maintaining of the archaeological park of St. Cross (*Siscia in Situ*)
- Digitalizing of the current and future research and conservation materials related to Segestica-Siscia, with a goal of their protection and accessibility.

- Developing of standards and plan for conservation and presentation of archaeological remains at St. Quirinus Park
- Developing of human resources and skills for conservation and restoration of the St. Quirinus Park
- Conservation and preventive care of remains discovered at St. Quirinus Park, which will allow their long-term presentation
- Protecting the discovered remains from climate exposures
- Providing space for housing, documenting, conserving and presenting archaeological materials – a design solution for the Open-depot

## Research

**Goal 3: To ensure continuity of the scientific research and education, through the development of international interdisciplinary cooperation, based on a minimal application of destructive methods.**

Siscia as one of the most important cities of the Roman province of Pannonia, due to the extremely well-preserved structures in the foundations of contemporary city of Sisak, is a unique space for the research of the Roman period. Continuous scientific research is of the basis for using and developing the scientific value of Siscia heritage. When compared to the previously conducted research, the main change would be the use of the research results for the development, interpretation and tourism purposes. It is necessary that the new scientific knowledge gets translated into publicly accessible contents, used for education and raising awareness of the local community and visitors. In addition, the exceptional scientific value and preservation of Siscia, makes it a suitable international research and educational center for training of professionals, students and others, interested in the ancient heritage, its conservation and interpretation.

It is important to note, that the cooperation between the Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb and the Faculty of Philosophy in Ljubljana on the excavations at the area of St. Quirinus and engagement of students is a good practice. This practice should be further developed, and result in university excavation and research partnerships in the region of Southeast Europe, and beyond. Training of students in research should have the form of archaeological and conservation camps, where attendance is awarded with ETCS points. Hence, funding for research could be attracted through funds granted for organizing camps and training of future professionals, who volunteer to work on the excavations. Detailed activities for the establishment of research and education center would be considered within the specific interventions related to education..

The research plans in next 5 years include the systematic research of St. Quirinus Park as a priority, and the research of the positions Segestica, Pogorelac and Zibel in New Sisak in order to establish in-depth scientific link between the heritage of Segestica and Siscia. Further, they include the protective archaeological excavations at numerous sites throughout the city. In addition, the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts is planning a major research project through which the three great ancient Roman sites in Croatia- Salona, Siscia and Mursa, will be researched and connected with a joint-database. The priority in systematic scientific research has the site of St. Quirinus, because of the importance of previous archaeological findings. Additionally, it is the priority due to the intended exclusive future use as an archaeological park, planned within all documents of Ljubljana Process and the Urbanistic Plan of the city of Sisak.

In these regards, activities and research projects are formulated as:

- Performing protective archaeological research around the city

- Performing systematic archaeological research of the site St. Quirinus
- Research project of three Roman cities of Salona, Siscia and Mursu, with an aim of collecting archaeological and archival information about the appearance, nature and age of these cities, and entering the data into a digital-spatial database (G.I.S)
- Research of sites Pogorelac and Zibel in New Sisak and making of a digital terrain model as the basic spatial-database of Roman archaeological heritage within these segments of the site. With a goal of establishing precise extension of the imperial road Aemona–Sirmium, the position of cemeteries and buildings, the exact route of Roman aqueduct and the position of Roman port
- A systematic review of the terrain on several positions within Pogorelec / Zibel, Department of Archaeology (HAZU) in a co-operation with the Austrian Archaeological Institute in Vienna and the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, 2015–2018. The systematic field inspection, the analysis and publication of the collected material are an integral part of the project "Roman finds in archaeological context"
- The archaeological research and interpretation of the site Segestica
- Continuous publishing and presenting of scientific results
- Continuous adaptation of the research results for the purposes of presentation, interpretation and public education

## **Urban development, spatial planning and legal framework**

### **Goal 4: To create legal and administrative pre-conditions for balancing the urban development of Sisak and protection, research and presentation of Siscia.**

In the case of Siscia and the city of Sisak, the basic legal framework which proscribes the protection zones, the zones of archaeological parks Holly Cross and St. Quirinus, as well as the obligatory protective archaeological research is established and functional. Therefore, the steps for the next 5 years at the city level are related to the preparation of specific urban arrangements and purposes plans for specific city areas.

When it comes to socio-economic framework for the development, on both municipal and regional level, the goal is to incorporate the protection and use of archaeological site Siscia in all the planning and strategic documents for development of culture, tourism, education, economics, agriculture, fisheries and waterways, transport, etc. With these steps a long-term integration of heritage resources in the wider socio-economic development will be achieved, leading to adequate rehabilitation of Siscia heritage, as well as of other heritage resources of Sisak and Sisak-Moslavina County. Furthermore, this approach to policy making and planning would enable planned inter-sectorial and inter-departmental cooperation, and holistic territorial development.

In this regard, formulated activities and projects within the legislation framework are:

- Developing of the urban – architectural solution for Archaeological Park St. Quirinus aiming to urban-regeneration of this city area, instigated by archaeological park – Pursuant to Art. 125 provisions for the implementation of Urban Planning (Official Gazette of Sisak-Moslavina County, No. 12/04)
- Developing of specialized studies of a broader character – conceptual designs for specific locations, if a need arises until 2020. Pursuant to Art. 125 provisions for the implementation of Urban Planning (Official Gazette of Sisak-Moslavina County, No. 12/04)
- Including of research and presentation of Siscia in other planning and policy documents (strategy development city, county, etc.).

## Securing the site and visitors safety

### **Goal 5: To lower the risks of vandalism, illicit construction, theft and illegal trade of cultural goods**

So far, the low level of awareness of the archaeological heritage as a public good led to situations of demolition and destruction of information panels in the park *Siscia in situ*; as well as to removal of protective eave over St. Quirinus Park. As in the case of most other archaeological sites in the world, the accessibility of archaeological heritage is accompanied by illegal excavations by private individuals, as well as by illicit trade. In order to reduce vandalism, theft, and illicit trade, it is necessary to undertake a series of educational activities for citizens and key institutions, as well as to define measures of physical protection. Firstly, the position of video surveillance at *Siscia in situ* has to be adjusted. In the future research and spatial ordering of the site St. Quirinus physical protection and well-placed video surveillance needs to be provided. The issue of information panels should be resolved by changing the used materials from plexiglass and easily breakable materials, to the solutions with materials more resistant to bad weather and vandalism. In Sisak it is necessary to ensure cooperation with the police, which would patrol at least once every couple of days and visit the sites, thereby reducing the risk of theft. In addition, it is necessary to conduct the trainings for the police, customs services and other stakeholders on illicit trade and theft of archaeological heritage. This type of education is not only needed in the city of Sisak, but rather on a national level and the level of Southeastern Europe. Sisak could take the lead in initiating trainings on these topics, and parallel with it contribute to raising awareness on municipality level.

The necessary activities are:

- Improving of security at the site (physical protection and video surveillance).
- Establishing of better cooperation with and training of the police, regarding the monitoring of the sites and panels that are part of *Siscia's* interpretation
- Providing training of the police and all relevant entities on regional and national level
- Providing education on prevention of illicit trade and theft
- Providing education on prevention of vandalism and destruction of heritage information panels

## Presentation and interpretation

### **Goal 6: To make heritage of Siscia accessible and visible by using principles of eco-museums and by developing a broad range of interpretative media**

The essential potential of the archaeological sites *Siscia* is a creation of popular interpretation based on the rich results of archaeological excavations. Presentation and interpretation of *Siscia's heritage* should be guided by the fact that the today's Sisak is located on the Roman settlement of *Siscia* and that it mirrors its urban layout. This should create a symbolic notion that today's citizens of Sisak are walking the streets of *Siscia*. The presentation of *Siscia* does not imply only presenting of the archeological findings in situ, but it incorporates scientific research, local memories and stories from the excavations, movable materials, etc. The ahead stated is to be conducted by using wide scope of interpretative media, both analogue and digital.

The interpretation should not be limited to the City Museum and separated Archaeological Park St. Quirinus. Rather the two locations should be incorporated in the broader interpretation plan

for branding and communicating Siscia as a wholen – as a city beneath a city. Therefore, heritage of Siscia should be interpreted in diffused form of an open-air museum, which occupies several locations throughout the city, with more interpretive points. It is extremely important that the interpretation of Segestica–Siscia does not compete with other heritage layers of Sisak, from New Age and modern periods. It should connect with them, through the common themes underlying the identities of Sisak, and it should form links to other content and tourism products.

The priority in interpretation and presentation would be to produce projects of use, presentation and interpretation of heritage Segestica–Siscia in public spaces throughout the city, with a special emphasis on the presentation and interpretation of the remains within the archaeological park St. Quirinus. In addition, the creation of specialized websites, virtual museums and social network accounts would increase the accessibility, visibility and understanding of the heritage of Siscia, especially to visitors outside of Sisak and to the younger generation. In the process of formulating the presentation and interpretation of Siscia the physical and intellectual access to heritage for different target groups should be taken into an account. Therefore, the use of technical terms with which citizens cannot identify themselves should be avoided (*Siscia in situ* is one of those examples). In regards to the thematic interpretation and promotion of Siscia outside of Sisak, organization of thematic, partnering and traveling exhibitions on Segestica–Siscia is recommended. The exhibition project *35 BC* is an example of good thematic cooperation, between Archaeological Museum in Zagreb and City Museum of Sisak. Parallel with these activities, it is necessary to create conditions for creation of the interpretive and educational center; to consider options of its the location and scope; resolving legal property relations; and development of the projects for establishing the interpretational and educational center. Interpretive Center should be connected to the existing City Museum, as well as with the planned House of Holland, where artistic and industrial heritage of Sisak will be interpreted.

City of Sisak an Sisak Project d.o.o. are developing a project „*Siscia Civitas Mundi – putting archaeological sites in tourist function*“ with the hep of the Ministry of regional development RH and the UNDP. The project is planning the works on building, sanation, reconstruction and addaptation of existing cutural-historic buildings and sites with the status of cutural monument on three locations in the city. It is planned to implement all the necessary works as well as contemporary multimedia technologies in order to addapt these locations to contemporary museological use and improve the tourist offer of the city of Sisak. This project is consists of three smaller size projects: Archaeological park Segestika – Siscia with interpretive centre“, „Addaptation of the Old City fortress (Museum of Sisak Battle)“, archaeological sites „Šetnica“ and „Lapidarium“.

In regards to all stated above, formulated activities and projects are listed according to their priority:

- Conducting workshops and trainings directed for stakeholder groups, involved in the interpretation of heritage
- Developing projects for use, presentation and interpretation of heritage Segestica–Siscia in public spaces
- Presenting the remains within the archaeological park St. Quirinus, with a wide approach to the interpretation
- Creating a specialized Web site and virtual museum Segestica–Siscia
- Developing and actively using social networks profiles Segestica–Siscia
- Organizing thematic and traveling exhibitions related to heritage Segestica–Siscia

- Making exhibitions and a series of educational activities, as a form of commemorating the 2050 anniversary of the fall of Segestica "35th BC", City Museum of Sisak and Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, in 2015
- Implementation of the project „Siscia Civitas Mundi – transforming archaeological sites into the tourist offer“
- Developing an alternative solutions for interpretive center / open-depot
- Preparing of the project of establishing the interpretive center resolved.
- Reconstructing and renovating the selected area and space for the Interpretive center

## Education and trainings

**Goal 7: To increase the understanding of an interest in Siscia, and to develop an active relation towards heritage through a wide spectrum of educative programs for children, youth and students.**

Education is a pre-condition for raising awareness and understanding of heritage, as well as for a positive and active attitude of the citizens towards it. Therefore it is a foundation of societal protection and use of heritage. It is the education, which presents a unifying and essential element for a successful and long-term community engagement, tourism development and protection. Siscia has great educational potential, due to exceptionally well-preserved structures in the foundations of modern Sisak. It represents a unique space for learning about the Roman period, archeology and protection of the archaeological heritage. Additionally, by linking it to other, subsequent heritage layers of Sisak, Siscia can become a basis for learning about history, intertwining and shifting of cultures, supported by examples in situ. Education should be conducted through a range of programs - lectures, debates, symposiums, workshops, trainings, art workshops, screenings, and educational exhibitions. Furthermore, the development of educational tourism is a great potential for targeting school excursions, camps for children, youth and families with children. These groups could be attracted to visiting Sisak with an aim of learning more about the ancient heritage and archeology, as well as about later historical periods.

Educational value of Siscia is intertwined with its scientific value and objectives. The latter indicates its potential for establishing a scientific and educational regional and international center. The center would be dedicated to research of ancient heritage and to training of volunteers, students, and professionals from the fields of archeology, interpretation and heritage protection. Simultaneously, the center would offer training to the citizens of Sisak on preservation of archaeological heritage, through which a network of local volunteers, guides and friends of Siscia would be created.

- Inclusion of primary and secondary schools and universities in the processes of education and research
- Organizing of video screenings, conferences and workshops
- Establishing of a scientific and educational center for recruitment and training of archeology students and other interested stakeholders. The goal is to include them in the processes of researching, documenting and protecting Siscia, with a focus on the area of St. Quirinus Park
- Conducting workshops and trainings in conservation and restoration of archaeological heritage, for professionals, craftsmen, businesses, and local residents
- Educating professionals, students and local residents in heritage interpretation
- Organizing volunteer camps of research, educational and tourist character
- Organizing regional art colonies

- Organizing and equipping of housing facilities for employees and volunteers with a minimum expenditure – the hostel accommodation and accommodation in host families
- Establishing of tourism education programs for children and youth

## **Engagement and encouragement of the local community**

### **Goal 8: To encourage the local community to use heritage from antiquity in socio-economic development and revival of contemporary Sisak.**

Involvement of local communities in the conservation and use of Siscia builds on the educational objectives, and creates a foundation for sustainable tourism and small business development. One of the most recognized strengths of Siscia site is the community pride for the remains of Siscia it inherits. The weakness in this is almost inexistent integration of Siscia in the every-day life of contemporary Sisak. Partly, the values of Siscia for the local community are recognized in the present name of the city, as well as in the names of the most important economic structures, events and artistic expressions. In the coming five years the main activities should have a goal of even wider recognition of Siscia heritage, but as well on its better and more informed use by citizens and private entities. The latter will be achieved through a series of projects and activities, planned to strengthen the local community and to raise the capacity and knowledge on management, presentation and use of heritage, for the development of local business products, souvenirs and services. In addition to using the antic heritage, local communities play a great role in complementing its interpretations, by telling stories about the relationship with the ancient heritage, through their memories and legends. By including the local communities awareness will be raised, sense of ownership, pride and responsibility for heritage of Siscia will be created, and they will be encouraged to use heritage for the development purposes.

- Ensuring of long-term and effective participation of citizens' and civil society's representatives in the planning and implementation of development plans for Siscia, through representation on the Board, regulated by Management Regulations.
- Creating and developing the association of friends of Siscia
- Educating institutions and citizens about the opportunities, methods and evaluation of public participation in the preservation of Siscia
- Raising awareness and local communities' capacities for conservation, interpretation and use of heritage, through a series of educational activities and workshops
- Organizing information days for local residents and schools, conducted by archaeologists at new research sites
- Documenting, presenting and interpreting of the local communities' heritage related to Siscia (memories from archaeological excavations, legends, local knowledge)
- Encouraging the creation of events and programs related to Siscia by the local community
- Educating interpreters of heritage, tourist guides and animators
- Encouraging presentations, small exhibitions and use of brand Siscia in private households and firms
- Educating local residents in providing accommodation and meals for non-residential visitors in private households
- Education of local communities for making souvenirs
- Supporting establishment of small enterprises related to Siscia

## **Branding, communication and visual identity**

### **Goal 9: To increase visibility of Siscia through an innovative brand development.**

The development of the Segestica–Siscia brand is defined as a priority in the next two years by all involved stakeholders. The brand development would include destination branding, as well as branding of local products and services. The basis for development of the brand is today's Sisak inheritance of Siscia's name, as well as the fact that Sisak has taken its cultural matrix and was built at a point where the three rivers meet, a space where continuity of cross-cultural cooperation, urban planning and commercial exchange are long-existing. By developing a brand, the balanced marketing values and messages will be defined, as well as a uniform visual identity of Segestica–Siscia site. The visual identity would incorporate logo design and an entire book of graphic standards and spatial design. Such development of a brand would accompany the interpretation of the archaeological heritage, but at the same time it would present an added value to many restaurants, tourist and commercial products, to be used in fashioning of unique environments, souvenirs and experiences. As necessary steps of brand development the terms of use by legal entities and private persons have to be defined. Additionally, support measures to small and medium-sized businesses initiatives, to sell their products and services based on the use of the brand and its visual identity have to be proscribed, as well.

In this regard, the activities planned for the brand-developing are defined as following:

- Making of the project for development of Segestica–Siscia brand
- Designing a uniform visual identity of Segestica–Siscica site, based on an open competition for a visual identity design, that includes: logo design, basic graphic standards of logo design, design of associated visual identity, drafting of solutions for print and digital media use
- Copyrighting of visual identity and slogan
- Making regulations of using the brand and visual identity of Segestica–Siscia by legal and private entities

### **Tourist development**

**Goal 10: To develop the infrastructure, suprastructure and a complex cultural- tourist product, based on connecting Siscia with other heritage contents, and therefore allowing tourist accessibility, security, enjoyment and increased number of tourists.**

Alongside the exceptionally well-preserved structure of the antic city in the foundations of the historic town of Sisak, exceptional urban landscape and diversity of heritage in later historical periods, Sisak has an excellent geographical position, near the capital, highway and airport, as well the nature park Lonjsko polje. While heritage of Segestica–Siscia is not self-sufficient in attracting a wide range of tourists, the prospects of tourism development lay in territorial marketing strategy, and in linking resources and content within Sisak-Moslavina County. This would imply combining of possibilities of an active holiday in the countryside, with a visit to cultural events and with unique gastronomy. In this manner, in the a period of five years, it will be possible to develop a complex tourism product, that will incorporate a number of heritage and cultural facilities, tourist routes, creative events, souvenirs, fusion of ancient and local gastronomy and natural resources.

In the development of cultural-tourism content, related to Siscia, museum exhibitions, open depot and info desks would be the focal point of learning about Siscia, and the future interpretive center and Archaeological Park St. Quirinus with amenities, will be a popular tourist destination and a favorite resort of the citizens of Sisak. This unique complex of

archaeological park, around the city, is a place of Siscia's revival, of learning, entertainment and contemporary promotion, and it will be an important cultural-tourism product in Sisak, which will attract foreign visitors, excursion and families with children.

In addition to linking heritage Segestica–Siscia with attractions within Sisak-Moslavina County, prospects of tourism development are in linking the ancient heritage with similar facilities at national and international level. In this sense, the tourist connection of Siscia with other Roman cities of Pannonia, such are Aquileia, Aemona and Sirmium, and the Roman towns in Croatia, Mursa and Salona, are a potential for making specified offers for experts visitors, and for lovers of antiquity and archeology. It also represents a potential for development of educational tourism, which would be made to attract children, young people and professionals at the national, regional and international level.

Additionally, in the next five years, it is extremely important to simultaneously improve the infrastructure and superstructure necessary for the tourism development, as well as to widely promote cultural tourism products of the county and Sisak on the national and international level. In order to approach tourism development in a responsible and informed way, it is important to continuously conduct research, monitoring and evaluation of the number, profile and experiences of visitors, based on which the quality of the tourist offer and services would be improved.

Development of tourism superstructure:

- Converting all available points of interpretation and presentation of ancient Siscia to tourist attractions for visitors
- Creating thematic, technical and travel routes on theme of Segestica–Siscia
- Creating of information leaflets and maps related to points of interest, regarding Siscia heritage and other heritage resources of Sisak
- Organizing study visits for tourism and culture employees to the destinations, that have successfully developed tourism products of similar profile
- Increasing the capacity and knowledge of institutions, agencies and citizens regarding tourist products and services
- Organizing of the permanent group of guides, needed for cultural tourism, with the involvement of citizens

Development of tourism infrastructure:

- Continuously setting and updating tourist and traffic signals and signs
- Developing accommodations, with special emphasis on capacity building for accommodation in private households
- Development of pedestrian and bike paths that connect natural and cultural heritage of Sisak-Moslavina County

Networking with other heritage facilities of similar and different profiles:

- Linking heritage Segestica–Siscia with the medieval, early modern and modern heritage layers of Sisak
- Connecting with the destinations within Sisak-Moslavina County.
- Inclusion of Siscia to the route of Roman cities of Pannonia (Aquileia–Aemona–Siscia–Sirmium)
- Inclusion of Siscia to the route Roads of most important Roman cities in Croatia (Salona, Siscia, Mursa – the project of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts)

Increasing the visibility and promotion of Siscia on a national level:

- Increasing the visibility on a national and regional level by creating flyers, info desks, and through presence on social networks and fairs
- Cooperating with the travel agencies in the city, county, state and the region

Monitoring, evaluation and improvement of tourist offers:

- Monitoring, analysis and evaluation of tourism services, of the number, profile and satisfaction of visitors, and addressing the insufficiencies
- Making of a project for planning and monitoring of tourist offer and potentials
- Making of a project of development of tourism infrastructure and superstructure

## **Security and visitors' safety**

**Goal 11: To increase safety and accessibility of the site for the researchers, citizens and visitors.**

Immovable heritage of Siscia is currently available to visitors and citizens only within the park *Siscia in situ*, while in the next five years St. Quirinus Park, and on it excavated and preserved objects, should be presented to the public. In the process of the presentation and placement of immovable archaeological heritage to the public use, it is necessary to take into the account the safety of visitors, as well as the widely defined availability of heritage, referring to both physical and intellectual access for different target groups. Security and physical access to the site will be ensured through regular maintenance, as well as through infrastructure planning, that would allow access for visitors with disabilities. During the research, it necessary to continue with the fencing and placing of security warning sat the sites where excavation is in progress. The availability of archaeological heritage will be affected indirectly by certain aspects, treated in the previous goal related to tourism, such as signaling to the point of interest for visitors, infrastructures in the format of transportation, parking, toilets, cafés, inns, etc. Additionally, it will be affected by the superstructure in the form of clearly presented and customized information for different target groups.

In this regard, activities within the goal of security and physical access are defined as following:

- Continuing with installation of security fences and warning signs at each site
- Regular maintaining of St. Quirinus site and other research positions
- Regular maintaining of the park *Siscia in situ*
- Increasing the availability of St. Quirinus Park to visitors and citizens, with planning access for people with disabilities

## 9. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Implementation of the Management Plan Siscia is planned for the period January 2015 – December 2020. The managing structure and the table of needed projects and activities in order to reach the achievement goals for each area, are determining who, what and how is to be implemented in the next five years.

Given that the legal system of Republic of Croatia does not recognize management plans as binding legal documents and does not stipulate their formal adoption, it is recommended that the Management Plan is adopted by city of Sisak. In the event that there are no formal or legal conditions for adoption of the Management Plan, it will be considered as adopted when the Ministry of Culture issues a recommendation for its implementation and when Municipality of Sisak makes an open call and the Memorandum of understanding between the institutions and organizations that will form the Board and the Coordination team. The task of the Committee is to select and appoint the Coordination Team, which would consist of most-equipped representatives of organizations, key for the development of the sites - National Museum of Sisak, Conservation Department, Tourist Organization, Sisak project and SIMORA.

Coordination team will coordinate between the various stakeholders, it will encourage cooperative partnership and the involvement of new organizations or individuals in the development process of Archaeological site Siscia. Furthermore, it will be responsible for drafting detailed proposals of Annual Action Plans, based on the Management Plan, as well as for making of periodic and annual reports. Coordination team will write and coordinate interdepartmental projects related to the site. Additionally, a task of Coordination Team is to monitor the implementation of the plans, actions and projects in accordance with analyzed changes in the surroundings. Based on these changes it is to propose to the Board the audited version, i.e. with changes and amendments, of the yearly management plan. Based on the resolution or an executive decision Coordination team will dedicate at least 30% of their working hours on activities related to the site, and it will meet at least once per a month. In the period of next two years, following the first results obtained in the form of improved interpretation and visibility of Siscia; development of international projects, for the provision of additional funds, the city of Sisak will provide a new position at the City Museum of Sisak – *site manager*. It will be a full-time position, dedicated to the coordination of increased volume activities in relation to the development site.

The Board would meet at least once a year and would mainly deal with the adoption of the Annual Action Plan, annual reports of the previous year, evaluation and supervision of the implementation of Management Plan for the previous period, and the adoption of the revisions of Management Plan.

In addition to the Coordination Team, members of project teams of responsible institutions and organizations would work on the implementation of projects related to development of the Siscia site. Many of the actors and relevant projects, are through a table of activities, while those who are not enlisted, can revise their participation within the annual action plans. Project carriers can be also non-governmental organizations and private initiatives, and not only official state institutions. Detailed description of activities, roles, responsibilities, time-lines for implementation, prioritization and possible sources of funding are presented in the action-table for the period 2015–2020, provided in the following chapter.

In the period of next five years, depending on the audits of the plan and the analysis of new needs and circumstances, existing flexible organizational structures may evolve into a public company, agency or a foundation, which will be established by the city of Sisak. The newly established legal entity will take the place and obligations of the Coordination Team, the

manager will take over the responsibilities of the site manager, while the Board will be divided into the Managing Board and Supervisory Board.

### **Monitoring of the Plan implementation**

Monitoring of the implementation of the Management Plan implies the processes of measurement, analysis and evaluation of activities, projects and managements structures as defined by the Plan, as well its revision and correction. Evaluation and monitoring of the implementation of Management Plan are provided on an annual basis, while the detailed analysis and supervision is necessarily performed at the end of the first half of the planning period, after two years. Continuous summing of individual reports of projects and activities, and collecting of data for evaluation and monitoring, will be carried out by Coordination Team. All individual teams within the Operative Body would be required to submit regularly data and reports to Coordination Team. On the basis of the collected data Coordination Team will compiled comprehensive interim and annual reports and proposals for revision of the Action Plan.

The first two years were planned as a transitional solution, in which the responsible institutions and stakeholders connected to the organizational structure will primarily work on writing of projects, interpretation, awareness raising, education and branding. After this period, it is necessary to summarize the overall results (number of received and initiated projects; results of education projects, branding, interpretation; performance and effectiveness of existing management structure; excavations and presentation of findings as the St. Quirinus Park; the possibility of establishing the interpretative and educational Centre) and analyze the emerging circumstances (political and civic circumstances, and awareness of the need for investing in heritage, financial circumstances). Based on all stated above, the Board, upon the proposal of the Coordination Team, will make the decisions regarding the hiring of the site manager, the changes in management structure and the possibly of establishing a new legal entity, as well as on the formation of interpretation Center, with possible revision of the priority projects and activities. Detailed revision of the Management Plan, a detailed analysis of the new situation and the appointment of a new strategic framework are planned for the 2019, in order to timely prepare a Management Plan for the time-frame 2020–2025.

## 10.

## ACTION PLAN

Goal	Activity	Responsible institutions and partners	Time-frame	Funds	Indicators
Goal 1	<b>To ensure effective heritage management, through inter-connecting of relevant organizations, encouraging of inter-sectorial and inter-departmental cooperation, transparent and whole rounded planning and continual communication of all interested parties.</b>				
	Sending of the final version of MP Siscia to the Ministry of Culture of RC, by RCC Task Force	RCC TF	December 2014	Own funds	Sending of the MP Siscia in Croatian and English language
	Issuing of a recommendation for realization of the MP Siscia, by the Ministry of Culture of RC to the Municipality of Sisak	Ministry of Culture RC	December 2014	Own funds	Recommendation was sent
	Notifying other resource Ministries, to be involved, on the developed MP Siscia, by the Ministry of Culture of RC	Ministry of Culture RC	December 2014	Own funds	Notifications were sent
	Structuring and writing of a memorandum of cooperation (letters of intent)	Municipality of Sisak- City Museum	December – January 2014	Own funds	Memorandum was written
	Signing of a memorandum of cooperation between relevant institutions involved with management of archaeological site Siscia	Coordinator- City Museum Sisak  Participating: Ministry of Culture RC (Department for Cultural Heritage Protection, Conservation Department in Zagreb for the Zagreb	2015	Own funds	Memorandum of understanding was signed

		<p>County Conservation Department in Sisak for Sisak County) City Sisak (Department of Education, Culture, Sports, veterans and civil society of the city of Sisak, Department of Physical Planning and Environment town of Sisak, Department of Economy and municipal system of the city of Sisak) Sisak-Moslavina: (Department for Education, Culture and Sport, the Department for managing access funds and incentives) Tourist Organization of Sisak Tourism Organization of Sisak-Moslavina County Kindergarden Sisak Stari, Pčelica Sisak project d.o.o SIMORA Development Agency of Sisak- Moslavina County</p>			
	Appointing the Board members, Coordination Body and the site manager	Ministry of Culture RH (Department for Cultural Heritage Protection, Conservation Department in Zagreb for the Zagreb	2015	Own funds	Members of the board and coordinating body are appointed Protocol about working of body is

		<p>County Conservation Department in Sisak for Sisak County)  City Sisak  (Department of Education, Culture, Sports, veterans and civil society of the city of Sisak, Department of Physical Planning and Environment town of Sisak, Department of Economy and municipal system of the city of Sisak)  Sisak-Moslavina:  (Department for Education, Culture and Sport, the Department for managing access funds and incentives)  City Museum Sisak  Tourist Organization of Sisak  Tourism Organization of Sisak-Moslavina County  Kindergarden Sisak Stari, Pčelica  Sisak project d.o.o  SIMORA Development Agency of Sisak- Moslavina County  Tvornica Segestika 1919. d.o.o.  Coordinator of Youth Associations Sisak</p>			finished
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		Agency of Local Democracy Sisak Harbour Office Sisak Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb, City Museum of Sisak, Ministry of Culture of Republic of Croatia. Department of Archaeology of the Croatian Academy of Science and Arts Arheological Museum Zagreb			
	Developing of the joint annual and medium-term Action Plan	Board Coordination body	2015–2020	Own funds	The joint plan is adopted
	Monthly meetings of the Coordination Body	Coordination body	2015–2020	Own funds	Minimum 8 meeting per year Reports from the meetings
	Appointing the site manager and provisioning funds for his/her wages	City Sisak	2017–2020	Own funds	Manager of the site is appointed Work agreement
	Continuous communication and information exchange	Coordination body	2015–2020	Own funds	Reports Creating of an google group and/or mailing list of stakeholders Social networks
	Project of capacity building and training related to project management and coordination	Coordination body	2015–2020	EU funds National funds	2 workshops per year
	Making of a priority projects list in order to raise additional funding- branding, education, interpretation, conservation and	Board	2015	Own funds	List of priority projects

	presentation				
	Developing of priority projects and applying for funds by the Coordination Body	Coordination body Manager of site	2016–2020	Own funds	Minimum 3 projects
	Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the Annual Plans and the Management Plan	Competent Ministry City Sisak Coordination body Board	2015–2020	Own funds	Reports
Goal 2	<b>To ensure adequate conditions for housing, documenting, conserving and presenting of the movable and immovable archaeological material, in accordance with the contemporary standards of heritage protection.</b>				
	Continuing of preventive research practice and simultaneous conservation of remains at each new construction in the area of Sisak	Conservation Department in Sisak for the area of the Sisak-Moslavina County City Museum Sisak	2015–2020	Investitures fonds	Reports
	Maintaining of the archaeological park of St. Cross ( <i>Siscia in Situ</i> )	City Sisak	2015–2020	City Sisak	Maintaining at least once a weak Wide works of maintaining and servicing once per year
	Digitalizing of the current and future research and conservation materials related to Segestica–Siscia, with a goal of their protection and accessibility.	Conservation Department in Sisak for the area of the Sisak-Moslavina County City Museum Sisak Faculty of Philosophy Zagreb HAZU	2015	Ministry of Culture City Sisak	Database available online
	Developing of standards and plan for conservation and presentation of archaeological remains at St. Quirinus Park	Coordination body Consultant- if needed	2016	Ministry of Culture EU funds	Final document for standardization and planning of conservation and presentation

	Developing of human resources and skills for conservation and restoration of the St. Quirinus Park	Coordination body	2016–2017	Ministry of Culture EU funds	local experts and craftsmen are trained
	Conservation and preventive care of remains discovered at St. Quirinus Park, which will allow their long-term presentation	Conservation department in Sisak for the area of Sisak	2016	Ministry of Culture EU funds	Remains discovered at St. Quirinus Park are conserved and persevered
	Providing space for housing, documenting, conserving and presenting archaeological materials – a design solution for the Open – depot	Coordination body	2016	Ministry of Culture EU funds	Project is created
Goal 3	<b>To ensure continuity of scientific research and education, through instigating of international interdisciplinary cooperation, based on a minimal application of destructive methods</b>				
	Performing protective archaeological research around the city	Conservation department in Sisak for the area of Sisak Contractor at the option of the investor respecting the Regulations on archaeological research	2015–2020	Investitures funds	Reports and research
	Performing systematic archaeological research of the site St. Quirinus	Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb, City Museum of Sisak,	2015–2020	Ministry of culture	Reports and research
	Research project of three Roman cities of Salona, Siscia and Mursu, with an aim of collecting archaeological and archival information about the	Department of Archaeology of the Croatian Academy of Sience and Arts (HAZU).	2015–2020.	Ministry of science	Reports and research Published results Online database

	appearance, nature and age of these cities, and entering the data into a digital-spatial database (G.I.S)				
	Research of sites Pogorelac and Zibel in New Sisak and making of a digital terrain model as the basic spatial-database of Roman archaeological heritage within these segments of the site. With a goal of establishing precise extension of the imperial road Emona – Sirmium, the position of cemeteries and buildings, the exact route of Roman aqueduct and the position of Roman port	Department of Archaeology of the Croatian Academy of Science and Arts (HAZU).	2015–2018	Ministry of science	Reports and research Published results Online database
	A systematic survey of the field at several positions within Pogorelec / Ziba	Department of Archaeology of the Croatian Academy of Science and Arts (HAZU). Austrian archeological institute Wien Archaeological Museum, Zagreb		Ministry of science Ministry of science of Austria EU founds	Reports Published results
	A systematic field survey, analysis and publication of the collected material "Roman finds in the archaeological context"	Department of Archaeology of the Croatian Academy of Science and Arts (HAZU).		Ministry of science EU funds	Reports Published results
	The archaeological research and interpretation of the site Segestica, Archaeological	Archaeological Museum, Zagreb	2015–2018	Ministry of culture	Reports Published results Interpretation

	Museum in Zagreb (John Drnić)				
	Continuous publishing and presenting of scientific results	All organizations that are doing research	2015–2020	Ministry of culture Ministry of science and education	Published results Attending the conferences
	Continuous suiting of research results for the purposes of presentation, interpretation and public education	Coordination team	2015–2020	Ministry of culture EU funds	All researches are collected Reports
Goal 4	<b>To create legal and administrative pre-conditions for balancing the urban development of Sisak and protection, research and presentation of Siscia.</b>				
	Developing of the urban - architectural solution for Archaeological Park St. Quirinus aiming to urban-regeneration of this city area, instigated by archaeological park - Pursuant to Art. 125 provisions for the implementation of Urban Planning (Službeni glasnik of Sisak-Moslavina County, No. 12/04)	Department of Urban Planning and Environmental Protection, Municipality of Sisak Coordination team	2017–2018	City Sisak Ministry of culture	Finished project
	Developing of specialized studies of a broader character - conceptual designs for specific locations, if a need arises until 2020. Pursuant to Art. 125 provisions for the implementation of Urban Planning (Službeni glasnik of Sisak- Moslavina County, No.	Department of Urban Planning and Environmental Protection, Municipality of Sisak Coordination team	2015–20290	City Sisak Ministry of culture	Finished projects

	12/04)				
	Inclusion of research and presentation Siscia with other planning and policy documents (strategy development of the city, county, etc.).	Coordination team	2015–2020		Final document Reports from the meeting Annual reports
Goal 5	<b>To lower the risks of vandalism, illicit construction, theft and illegal trade of cultural goods</b>				
	Improving of security at the site (physical protection and video surveillance).	City Sisak	2018	National funds	Video monitoring is installed Physical security included
	Establishing of better cooperation with and training of the police, regarding the monitoring of the sites and panels that are part of Siscia's interpretation	Coordination team	2015–2016	Own funds	
	Providing training of the police and all relevant entities on regional and national level	Coordination team Manager of site	2017	National funds Regional funds EU funds	Education is
	Providing education on prevention of illicit trade and theft	Coordination team	2016/2018/2020	Own funds	Reports of workshops and actions
	Providing education on prevention of vandalism and destruction of heritage information panels	Coordination team	2016/2018/2020	Own funds	Reports of workshops and actions

Goal 6	<b>To make heritage of Siscia accessible and visible by using principles of eco-museums and developed methods of interpretative networks</b>				
	Conducting workshops and trainings directed for stakeholder groups, involved with the interpretation of heritage	Coordination team	2015–2020	National funds EU funds	At least one workshop per year
	Developing projects for utilization, presentation and interpretation of heritage Segestica-Siscia in public spaces	Coordination team	2016	National funds EU funds	Finished project
	Presenting the preserved buildings within the archaeological park St. Quirinus, with a wide approach to the interpretation	Coordination team Manager of site Consultants	2018–2020	National funds EU funds	Creation of presentation
	Creating a specialized Web site and virtual museum Segestica–Siscia	Coordination team	2015–2017	National funds	Online presentation is done
	Developing and actively using social networks accounts Segestica–Siscia	Coordination team	2015–2017	Own funds	Profile on social networks is created Updating at least once a week
	Organizing thematic and traveling exhibitions related to heritage Segestica–Siscia	City Museum Sisak Archeological Museum Zagreb	2015–2020	Ministry of culture EU funds	At least 2 teen exhibition and 10 guest exhibition
	Making exhibitions and a series of educational activities, as a form of commemorating the 2050 anniversary of the fall of Segestica "35th BC ", City Museum of Sisak and Archeological Museum in Zagreb, in 2015	City Museum Sisak Archeological Museum Zagreb	2015	Ministry of culture	Reports Exhibition is finished

	Implementation of project <i>Siscia Civis Mundi</i>	City Sisak Sisak projekt d.o.o		Ministry for regional development RH UNDP	Reports of the final project
	Developing an alternative solutions for interpretive center / open-depot	Coordination team	2015–2016	Own funds	Reports
	Preparing of the project of establishing the interpretive center, with property relations resolving.	Coordination team Manager of site	2017–2018	National funds EU funds	Final project
	Reconstructing and renovating of the selected area and space	Coordination team Manager of site	2018–2020	National funds EU funds	Renovated space of interpretation centre
Goal 7	<b>To increase understanding of and interest in Siscia, and to develop an active relation towards heritage through a wide spectrum of educative programs for children, youth and students.</b>				
	Inclusion of primary and secondary schools and universities in the processes of education and research	Coordination team Manager of site	2015–2020	National funds City Sisak	Realized workshops Lectures Program for schools
	Organizing of video screenings, expert meetings and workshops	Coordination team	2015–2020	Ministry of culture Ministry of science	At least 5 events during the year
	Establishing of a scientific and educational center for recruitment and training of archeology students and other interested stakeholders. The goal is to include them in the processes of researching, documenting and protecting Siscia, with a focus on the area of St. Quirinus Park	Faculty of Philosophy Zagreb Coordination team	2015-2017	EU funds	Finalized project Partnership with regional universities is made Program of education is created
	Conducting workshops and trainings in conservation and restoration of archaeological	Coordination team	2015–2020	EU funds National funds	At least 3 workshops per year

	heritage, for professionals, craftsmen, businesses, and local residents				
	Educating professionals, students and local residents for interpretation of heritage	Coordination team National and international experts	2015–2020	EU funds National funds	At least one workshop-training per year
	Organizing volunteer camps of research, educational and tourist character	Coordination team	2016–2020	EU funds National funds UNESCO SEE	At least one camp per year
	Organizing regional art colonies	Coordination team Cultural center Art gallery Academy of fine Arts	2016–2020	National funds	At least one colony per year
	Organizing and equipping of housing facilities for employees and volunteers with a minimum expenditure – the hostel accommodation and accommodation in host families	Tourism Organization of Sisak-Moslavina County Tourist Organization of Sisak City Sisak The association of friends of Siscia	2015–2017	National funds City funds Private investitures	Housing facilities for 30 persons are ready
	Establishing of tourism education programs for children and youth	Coordination team TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ International experts	2016	UNESCO National funds	Formulation and promotion of program
Goal 8	<b>To encourage the local community to use heritage from antiquity in socio-economic development and revival of contemporary Sisak. Own</b>				
	Ensuring of long-term and effective participation of citizens' and civil society's representatives in the planning and implementation of development plans for Siscia, through seats on the Board,	Board The association of friends of Siscia Coordination team	2016–2020	Own funds	At least 3 participants from civil sector and interested citizens in Board

	regulated by Management Regulations.				
	Instigating the association of friends of Siscia	Coordination team	2015	Own funds	Society formally registered At least 10 members
	Educating institutions and citizens about the opportunities, methods and evaluation of public participation in the preservation of Siscia	Coordination team International experts	2016	Own funds	Seminar is organized
	Raising awareness and local communities' capacities for conservation, interpretation and utilization of heritage, through a series of educational activities and workshops	Coordination team International experts	2015–2020	National funds EU funds	At least 3 workshops per year
	Organizing information days for local residents and schools, conducted by archaeologists at new research sites	Coordination team	2015–2020	Own funds	At least one lecture per year
	Documenting, presenting and interpreting of the local communities' heritage related to Siscia (memories from archaeological excavations, legends, local knowledge)	Coordination team The association of friends of Siscia	2016–2017	National funds EU funds City Sisak	Database is made

	Encouraging the creation of events and programs related to Siscia by the local community	Coordination team The association of friends of Siscia TZ SMŽ	2016–2020	National funds EU funds City Sisak	At least 1 manifestation and 2 action per year
	Educating interpreters of heritage, tourist guides and animators	TZ SMŽ TZ Sisak Coordination team	2015–2020	National funds	At least 10 guides are trained
	Encouraging presentations, small exhibitions and use of brand Siscia in private households and firms	Coordination team The association of friends of Siscia City Sisak	2016–2017	National funds Private funds	At least 5 private location are presented
	Educating local residents in providing accommodation and meals for non-residential visitors in private households	TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2015–2020	National funds EU funds	At least 1 training is organized
	Education of local communities for making souvenirs	TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2015–2020	National funds EU funds	At least 1 training is organized
	Supporting establishment of small enterprises related to Siscia	Relevant Ministry City Sisak	2016–2020	National funds EU funds	At least 1 training is organized
Goal 9	<b>To increase visibility of Siscia through an innovative brand development.</b>				
	Making of the project for development of Segestica–Siscia brand	Coordination team International experts	2015–2016	National funds City Sisak	Branding strategy is created

	Designing a uniform visual identity of Segestica–Siscica site, based on an open competition for a visual identity design, that includes: logo design, basic graphic standards of logo design, design of associated visual identity, drafting of solutions for print and digital media use	Coordination team International experts	2015–2016	National funds City Sisak	Visual identity is adapted
	Copyrighting of visual identity and slogan	Coordination team City Sisak	2016–2017	Own funds	Copyrights are protected
	Making regulations of using the brand and visual identity of Segestica–Siscia by legal and private entities	Coordination team City Sisak	2016–2017	Own funds	Regulations are adapted
Goal 10	<b>To develop infrastructure, supra-structure and a complex cultural- tourist product, based on connecting Siscia with other heritage contents, and therefore allowing tourist accessibility, security, enjoyment and increased number of tourists.</b>				
	Converting all available points of interpretation and presentation of ancient Siscia to tourist attractions for visitors	Coordination team Manager of site TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2015–2020	National funds City Sisak International funds	At least 2 programs per year
	Creating thematic, technical and travel routes on theme of Segestica–Siscia	Coordination team Manager of site TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2015–2020	National funds City Sisak International funds	At least 1 route is created
	Creating of information leaflets and maps related to points of interest, regarding Siscia heritage and other heritage resources of Sisak	Coordination team TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2016–2017	National funds City Sisak International funds	Promo material is created

	Organizing study visits for tourism and culture employees to the destinations, that have successfully developed tourism products of similar profile	Coordination team TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2016	National funds International funds	At least 10 participates
	Increasing the capacity and knowledge of institutions, agencies and citizens regarding tourist products and services	Coordination team TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2016–2020	National funds International funds	At least 1 training is organized
	Organizing of the permanent group of guides, needed for cultural tourism, with the involvement of citizens	TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2015–2020	Own funds	Tourism department Permanently organized
	Continuously setting and updating tourist and traffic signals and signs	TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ City Sisak	2015–2020	Own funds	Regularly updated signs
	Developing accommodations, with special emphasis on capacity building for accommodation in private households	TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2015–2020	National funds EU funds	Increased accommodation capacity – 30 beds per year
	Development of pedestrian and bike paths that connect natural and cultural heritage of Sisak-Moslavina County	TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2015–2020	Own funds	At least one route is created
	Linking heritage Segestica–Siscia with the medieval, early modern and modern heritage layers of	Coordination team Project team „Dutch house“ TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2016–2020	National funds EU funds City Sisak	Promo material is created

	Sisak				
	Connecting with the destinations within Sisak-Moslavina County.	TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2017–2020	Own funds	Tourist offer of Sisak is included in the offer of the Region
	Inclusion of Siscia to the route of Roman cities of Pannonia (Aquileia–Aemona–Siscia–Sirmium)	TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2016–2017	National funds	Cultural tourism products are linked with products in the region
	Inclusion of Siscia to the route Roads of most important Roman cities in Croatia (Salona, Siscia, Mursa – the project of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts)	TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ TZ RH HAZU	2015–2018	National funds	Rome Emperors Route is created
	Increasing the visibility on a national and regional level by creating flyers, info desks, and through presence on social networks and fairs	TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2015–2020	Own funds National funds	Promo material Tourist fear
	Networking with travel agencies in the city, county, state and the region	TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2015–2020	Own funds	Tourist offer a unified
	Monitoring, analysis and evaluation of tourism services, of the number, profile and satisfaction of visitors, and addressing the insufficiencies	TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2015–2020	Own funds	Annual results of the analysis are available
	Making of a project for planning and monitoring of tourist offer and potentials	TZ Sisak TZ SMŽ	2015–2020	Own funds	Annual results of the analysis are available

Goal 11	<b>To increase safety and accessibility of the site for the researchers, citizens and visitors</b>				
	Continuing with installation of security fences and warning signs at each site	City Sisak	2015–2020	Own funds	Fences and tourist signs on the site are set
	Regular maintaining of St. Quirinus site and other research positions	City Sisak Coordination team	2015–2020	Own funds	
	Regular maintaining of the park <i>Siscia in situ</i>	City Sisak	2015–2020	Own funds	Weekly maintenance and cleaning
	Increasing the availability of St. Quirinus Park to visitors and citizens, with planning access for people with disabilities	Coordination team	2018–2020	National funds EU funds City Sisak	Park St. Quirinus is available for visitors The existence of ramps and infrastructure for people with disabilities

FIG. 1 The Republic of Croatia, the position of the city of Sisak

FIG. 2 The Republic of Croatia, Sisak-Moslavina County

FIG. 3 Place the town of Sisak between three rivers: Kupa, Sava, and Odra

FIG. 4 Archaeological Zone Segestika–Siscia

FIG. 5 Position of the Roman city Siscia in narrowest historic zone town Sisak

FIG. 6 Park St. Quirinus, the area where the archaeological excavations carried out and the factory "Segestika 1919" d.o.o.

FIG. 7 Results of geophysical studies of the archaeological site of St. Quirinus

FIG. 8 Results of archaeological excavations the remains of the city walls and Roman buildings on the site of St. Quirinus

FIG. 9 Results of archaeological excavations the remains of Roman buildings on the site of St. Quirinus

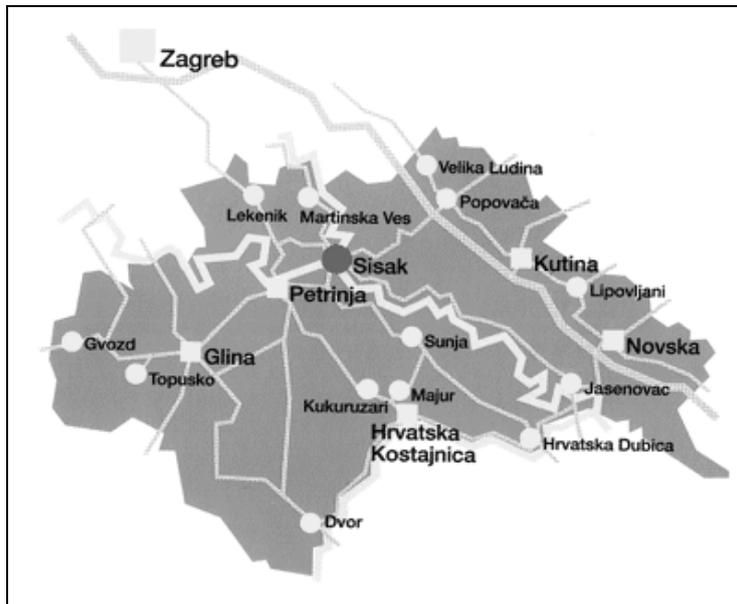
FIG. 10 *Siscia in situ* archaeological park near the Cathedral Holly Cross

FIG. 11 Thermae in the Rimska Street – remains of the roman bathing place

FIG. 12 The roman necropolis in Gundulićeva Street

FIG. 13 The finding of the Roman Forum in the construction of underpass at the Railway station in Sisak

FIG. 14 Sisak – a unique combination of archaeological and architectural heritage



*FIG. 1 The Republic of Croatia, the position of the city of Sisak*



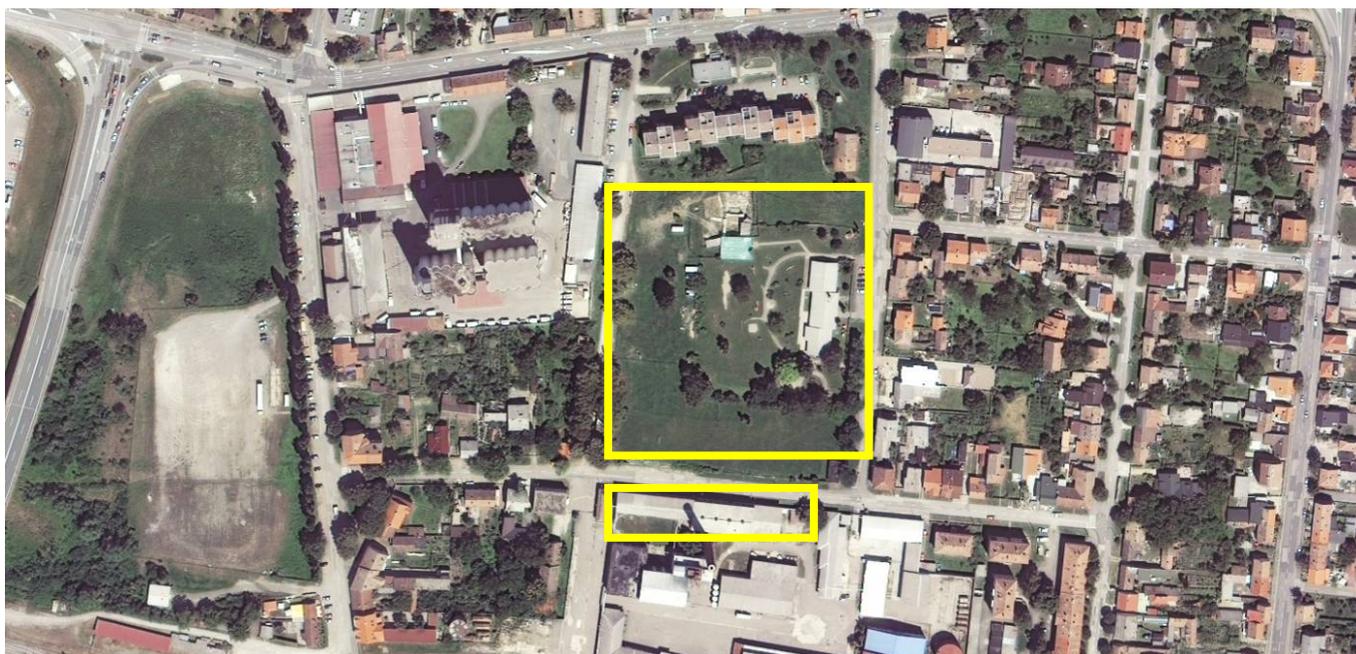
*FIG. 2 Place the town of Sisak between three rivers: Kupa, Sava, and Odra*



*FIG. 3 Archaeological Zone Segestika-Siscia*



*FIG. 4 Position of the Roman city Siscia in narrowest historic zone town Sisak*



*FIG. 5 Park St. Quirinus, the area where the archaeological excavations carried out  
and the factory "Segestika 1919" d.o.o*



*FIG. 6 Results of geophysical studies of the archaeological site of St. Quirinus*



*FIG. 7 Results of archaeological excavations the remains of the city walls and Roman buildings on the site of St. Quirinus*



*FIG. 8 Results of archaeological excavations the remains of Roman buildings on the site of St. Quirinus*



*FIG. 9 Siscia in situ archaeological park near the Cathedral of the Holly Cross*



*FIG. 10 The finding of the Roman Forum in the construction of underpass  
at the Railway station in Sisak*



*FIG 11 Thermae in the Rimska Street – remains of the roman bathing place*



*FIG 12 The roman necropolis in Gundulićeva Street*



*FIG. 13 Sisak – a unique combination of archaeological and architectural heritage*



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