Danube Transnational Programme ARCHEODANUBE

Archaeological Parks in Urban Areas as a Tool for Local Sustainable Development



ARCHEODANUBE Facts

Start date: 01.07.2020

End date: 31.12.2022

Budget in Euro: 2,157,540

Partners: cooperation of 15 partners

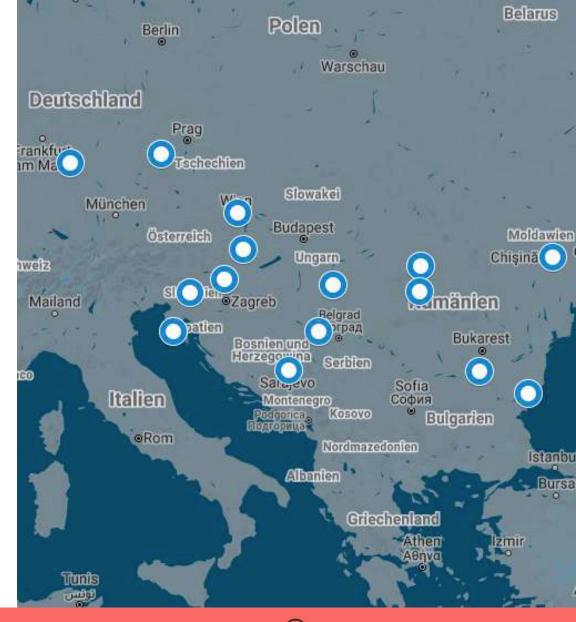
from 11 countries (+7 ASP partners)

Lead partner: City Municipality Ptuj, SI

Specific objective: Foster sustainable

use of natural and cultural heritage and

resources







International Conventions

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

Executive authority: UNESCO, signed and ratified by all partner countries European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1995)

Executive authority: Council of Europe, signed and ratified by all partner countries

Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2005)

Executive authority: Council of Europe, signed but not ratified by all partner countries



Charters and other Doctrinal Documents

ICOMOS Charter on the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (2008)

Executive authority: ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management

Draft
Recommendations of
the First International
Conference of
ICOMOS on
Archaeological Parks

Executive authority: ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management

and Sites (2015)

Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites (2017)

Executive authority:
ICOMOS International
Scientific Committee on
Archaeological Heritage
Management



Relevant Aspects for ARCHEODANUBE



Evaluation & assessment



Identification of archaeological sites



Management planning



Guidance to conservation & presentation



Non-destructive methods



In situ conservation



Maintenance of archaeological sites



Integration of heritage in urban planning



Accessibility & cultural tourism

Integration of Heritage in Urban Planning

Main objectives

Protection & conservation of archaeological heritage*

Valorisation & enhancement of archaeological sites within development and urban planning tools

Consolidation of archaeological heritage & urban mobility



^{*} Based on the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1995), signed by all partner countries





Key Terms for Archaeological Parks



Archaeology

of ancient Greek origin, arkhaios (ancient) – lógos (study) – arkhaiologia (the study of the past).

Today's definition: the study of the human past through its material remains.

Archaeological sites: places where past human activities took place and its material remains are preserved.

Park

of Germanic origin, *Pferrih* (paddock) – Medieval Latin *parricus* (enclosure) – Old French *parc* (enclosed wood) – Middle English *park* (enclosed tract of land).

Today's definition: a public garden or area of land used for recreation and devoted to a specified purpose.

ARCHEODANUBE Criteria for Archaeological Parks

researched, protected and public accessible archaeological sites



displayed archaeological remains

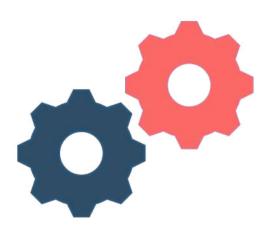


informative and didactic components of presentation and interpretation



carefully designed landscape





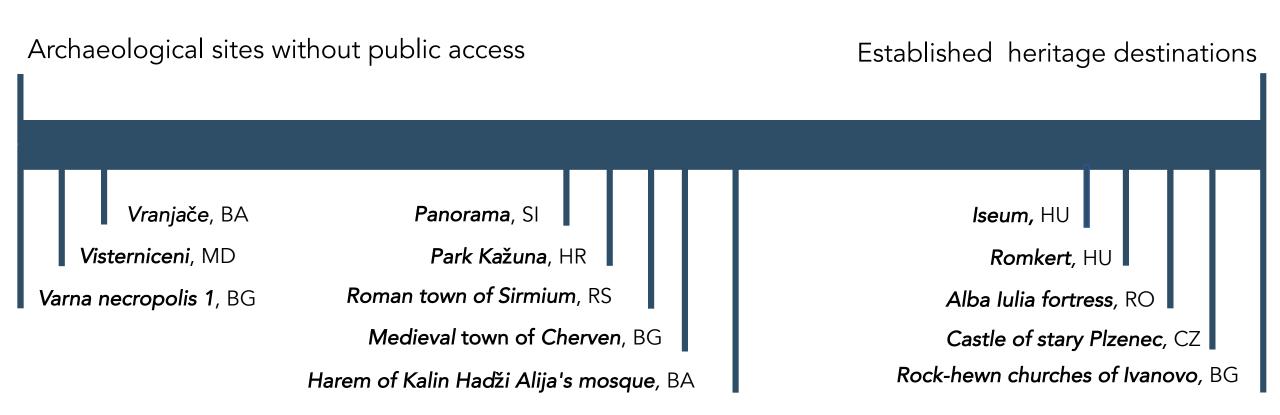
Definition of 'Archaeological Park'

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

* Based on the Croatian legislation (Article 6 of the Zakon o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske)



Classifying *ARCHEODANUBE* Heritage Sites: Current Tourism Performance





Archaeological Heritage in Austria

UNESCO World Heritage Sites: 10

Archaeological sites: ~ 130

Within town or cities: 4

Archeological Parks: Römerstadt Carnuntum and

Archäologischer Park Magdalensberg

National legislation: Federal Act on the Protection of Monuments Due to Their Historic, Artistic or Other Cultural Significance or Monument Protection Act (1923)



Römerstadt Carnuntum, Petronell-Carnuntum



Type of Heritage: Archaeological Park

Established: 2012

Total budget: of 26 million EUR (45%

museum revenue, 55% subsidised)

In a nutshell: Reversible and selfexplanatory reconstructions of a Roman city quarter on the original location of archaeological remains.

Archaeological Heritage in ...

UNESCO World Heritage Sites: Number

Archaeological sites: Number

Within town or cities: Number

Archeological Parks: Name

National legislation: ...



Name of Heritage Site, Location

Place Picture incl. copyright

Type of Heritage: ...

Established: ...

Total budget: ...

In a nutshell: ...

Relevant legislation: ...



















Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia











Verein für Wissenschaftskommunikation und Nachhaltigkeit

