

UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS

Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology

Breuer Marcell Doctoral School

DISSERTATION BOOKLET

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL HERITAGE TOWNS

Architectural revitalization of small heritage centers in South-East Europe

A dissertation submitted to the Department of Breuer Marcell Doctoral School of Architecture in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of PhD in Architectural Engineering Programme of UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS / Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology

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Preface:

This dissertation has been realized during four-year studies in Pécs, Hungary, Marcel Breuer doctoral school of Architecture. *During the studies I have conducted wide research of bibliographical, internet, library, statistical, social, cultural, historic, architectural, spatial, environmental, and economic data.* Data is collected from various sources, primarily the work of researchers and professionals, studies consulted from institutions liaised with EU and Interreg projects in South-east Europe. *There is a significant amount of data that has been publicly made available during COVID-19 pandemic period, that I had a privilege to have access to, to what I'm especially grateful.* Vast majority of individuals, researchers and professionals was prepared to share their works and data in order to help creation of this work. *I would like to thank inhabitants of Lukomir, Mostar and Višegrad for their contribution to the studies with guides, interviews, and practices that they shared with me.* My gratitude goes to all the staff and professors from the Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology, Marcel Breuer doctoral school of Architecture for their commitment to share knowledge and to support. *A special thanks is reserved for my mentor Dr. Tamás Molnár for his guidance and assistance, and consultations that helped me shape this work.* I would like also to thank my family for support, because without them this work could not be finished.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Small towns are important, a significant part of the population of Europe lives in them, they face considerable challenges in developing. Small heritage towns have enormous potentials, not necessarily and solely as a tourist attraction, but as a network of settlements and an important element of service to hinterland and the development of the region.

Small towns play a significant role in providing social services to surrounding rural areas and are a very important part of developmental stability and the progress of the wider environment, they also contribute significantly to the development of local identities, resilience, and sense of belonging. Almost all of them are located in cultural historic and natural context and are consistent of protected cultural historic properties and natural areas. Protection of historic properties and built heritage in small heritage towns is a specific challenge for development and potential for improvement and reuse of buildings.

Thesis context

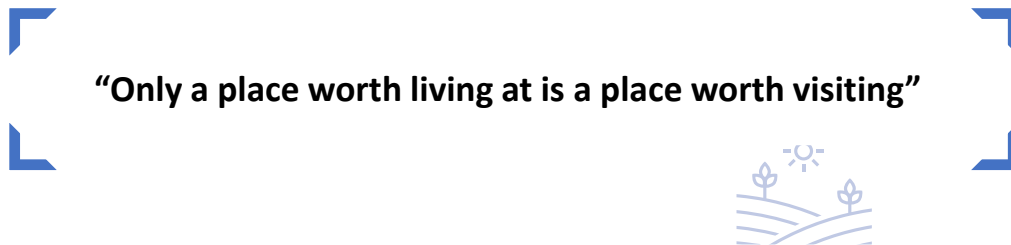
European small heritage towns play a leading role in respect to local identity; almost all the towns have strong cultural - historic and natural connection and are full of protected listed heritage properties and areas. Protection of historic properties and built heritage in heritage towns is a specific challenge for development. This is also a potential for improvement and adaptation and reuse of buildings. Heritage and architecture-based development like the attraction of tourists and improvement of the cultural tourism industry is a specific goal. Orange economies¹ are a big part of this development.

Small heritage towns need to create strong policies and strategies with regeneration action that can provide equilibrium of protection of cultural historic and natural heritage with appropriate social and economic development. This must be realized in the way to improve the attractiveness and competence of small heritage towns within the same time supporting the authentic and resilient local community. Strategy of small heritage towns repair needs to respect the very core of specific conditions that are making (spirit of the place) genius loci of this specific place. The purpose of adaptive reuse is not to remake forms and historic elements, but to respect historic fabric and its values.

¹ encompasses the immense wealth of talent, intellectual property, interconnectedness, and cultural heritage

Strategic objective

The aim and subject of the research is the analysis, elaboration, and production of guidelines (a methodology) of the effective (and sustainable) Development of small Heritage towns. The Basis of the work is decided upon objective and impartial selection of small towns or rural areas with heritage potential (true and authentic heritage site, object, property or etc.) The development in this research will be analyzed in principle (Graph 1.)



Graph 1. Principle "Only a place worth living at is a place worth visiting" by Author, app.office.live.com/start/word

One of the focuses will be "development by event" and authenticity showcase that is properly and adequately presented (positive image). Negatives of this authenticity will be discussed in the form of "recreational simulacra" and "replicas of landmarks" towns (also known as ethnic villages). In addition to the description of selected examples of heritage towns, the research topic presents the challenges of developing small heritage towns as enormous potentials. Generally, concurrent theme on the European² level is the development of small towns, not necessarily and solely as a tourist potential, but as a network of settlements and an important element of the development of the region (connecting small centers to bigger ones, joining the hinterland). Small towns play a significant role in providing social services to surrounding rural areas and are a very important part of developmental stability and the progress of the wider environment. Small towns with heritage contribute significantly to the development of local identities. In small towns, a significant part of the population of the region and the state lives, and therefore they are very important. The work will primarily consider the "build architectural heritage" aspect of the small towns and its development potential in the form of built heritage and architecture.

² Development of small heritage towns (heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina), Damir Hadžić, Heritage of the northeastern Bosnia number 10, Tuzla 2018, ISSN (online) 2232-7665, 25/11/2018 /published, <https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=757176> – visit 4/26/2022

Methodology

Principal objective of the research is to identify good practices and examples and promotions that can be used and applied from different stakeholders. In the research I have used Quadruple Helix approach³, mixed method and collection method⁴ using primary and secondary data. Research has been carried away mainly by online literature analysis of policies related to small and medium size towns from EU and SEE countries and identification of traditional, existing, and future measures to how can sustainable development be considered within the topic of heritage towns. Main aim is the collection of good practices on resilience and sustainable development of heritage towns. Focus is not only on collection of statistical data, but aim is also to collect qualitative information based on research within the cultural institutions and local community projects. Method of analysis of policy instruments related to heritage, strategies for development of SMSTO, and ECOVAST strategy for rural Europe, as well as ex-post evaluation⁵ of cultural heritage revitalization in historic centers. General aim is to evaluate heritage projects and their sustainable contribution to local cultural, environmental, social, and economic development. Data is collected through online bibliographical research, online research, scientific papers research, articles, reports, online magazines, books, and other relevant literature. Later in the study selected pilot projects are evaluated that are representing good and incorrect practices, challenges, threats, and lessons learned in heritage town development. Showcases used are mainly from EU and SEE countries but worldwide experiences (China, USA, and Canada) are also studied as representatives of different solutions to problems and challenges. Considerable data is collected on the site, mainly in small heritage towns, small heritage enters and rural areas.

DEVELOPMENT IN SMALL HERITAGE TOWNS

Small Heritage towns definition

What is a small town? Definition of small town⁶ include settlements with the population above 10.000 and below population of 30,000 qualify as *smaller* towns, town needs to provide a certain level of infrastructure/services/facilities in order to qualify as the town. Level of primary and secondary education, employment, administration, culture, and sports is necessary. Not all small towns will have these features, but they will have a large range of them in the town area. Towns must have and give service to rural hinterland and not have integration with other settlements. Historic town's population lower level is 10.000 and not all of them provide infrastructure/services/facilities that qualify them in conditions of today (outmigration). There is no upper limit between a "larger" town and a "smaller" town, but in general towns below a population of 30,000 qualify as smaller towns. (*Germany excluded*)

³ The Quadruple Helix Model of innovation recognizes four major actors in the innovation system: science, policy, industry, and society

⁴ A mixed methods study combines quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis in one study

⁵ A post evaluation report typically documents the failures and successes of a project

⁶ A Position Paper by the European Council for the Village and Small Town (ECOVAST) October 2013

Challenges and threats to small heritage town sustainability and development

The challenges that small towns face are numerous, several major problems are including:

- *outmigration*
- *loss of employment*
- *general unemployment / loss of work*
- *loss of facilities/services*
- *new development*
- *out of town shopping services*
- *growth of traffic*
- *demand for parking*

Topic specific:

- *loss of traditional/historic buildings*
- *weak/undeveloped infrastructure*
- *poor public transport*
- *pressures on land and planning*
- *poor housing policies*

Development strategy needs to be based on a wide definition of actual small towns assets⁷. Vision and values of places are images of their inhabitants⁸, these places want to increase their economy and status by means of tourism and development need to get to main topics about:

- *We want to be famous by what?*
- *We are best at?*
- *When they say name of our town, they think about?*
- *We have this and this, how can we use it?*

In majority of European small towns historic core town architecture and heritage properties infrastructure are obvious development assets. Some of the less obvious but equally important assets included the adaptability and determination of local town residents, the towns with interesting history, local organizations, and the nearby protected nature and landscape. The process of identifying a small towns asset should take a broad view of what a town has to offer and employ creative ways to leverage that assets toward cultural, social, environmental, and economic gains.

⁷ SMALL TOWN DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES - UN-Habitat <https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/download-manager-files/Small%20Town%20Development%20Approaches.pdf> – visit 4/26/2022

⁸ DEVELOPMENT BY EVENT (BRANDING FOR SMALL CITIES) Paper by Damir HADŽIĆ https://www.academia.edu/44666814/DEVELOPMENT_BY_EVENT – visit 4/26/2022

Heritage and towns development - *development of small cities with heritage potential*

Heritage development today is focused on “big cities and centers” that are full of people and full of monuments that we consider “more important”. In the culture of modern nomads, which we often call tourists, we see a source of income and profit for most culturally oriented cities. The revenue stream is created by tourism, the economy and other elements that we try to sell in a joint package with culture, heritage, vacation, visiting, attractions and shopping. Big cities today are centers of common plan in all these areas, management plans include all the elements that can generate attraction and, above all, overnight stays in a particular area. *Many of them have different offers for visitors, themed festivals, events, with different events and unique values that you simply must see and visit.* Various heritage centers, small heritage towns and areas, absent from road infrastructure and outside major tourist destinations are often overlooked. Such centers and small towns usually offer different and generally pure/original heritage in accordance with isolation and areas away from the main roads. Heritage sources that can be found in small heritage cities are diverse, from basic to specific/specific types of heritage.

GOOD PRACTICES IN SMALL HERITAGE TOWNS

Development in certain cities includes the following:

Central to the program is the development of a type of visitor center (*Info-center*). Such a center would provide a landmark (*focal point of interest*), and one place for gatherings and information center for the whole small town development project.

The government will invest in its program to support the similar activity in order to decentralize tourism, as and develop new methods and techniques for publishing/advertising the cultural industry using modern communication and information technology.



Table 1. Good practices in small heritage towns, by Author, app.office.live.com/start/word

Research questions:

- Are small heritage town valuable resources for scientific research?
- *Are authentic characteristics of the small heritage towns that are well preserved and unique, representing an asset?*
- Can we develop modalities for sustaining authentic values in small heritage towns?
- *Does the historical character of small heritage towns provide inhabitants and visitors with connection to the past and sense of continuity?*
- Small heritage towns are an important resource of safeguarding the “memory of the place” as well as human memory, and they are adding significant importance to human cultural identity and important educational role?
- *Are small heritage towns a contributor to local development, and driver for cultural, social, economic, and environmental development of the region?*
- Are small heritage towns contributing to entrepreneurship, services, and employment of local inhabitants?
- *Are small heritage towns enhancing the connection of the local people with their heritage, a sense of pride and belonging, resilience, and contributing to the promotion of a local community, strengthening social and territorial cohesion?*
- Are some of heritage towns features have a potential for registration of the heritage asset in national, international, world registry for their uniqueness?
- *Are small heritage towns important, being in close connection with the nature and environment, as they are directly linked with landscape and natural surroundings?*

HERITAGE TOWNS SUSTAINABILITY

Architectural Intervention Methodology (Table 2.) has “only” 5 main goals to achieve in order to improve development and sustainability of small heritage towns:

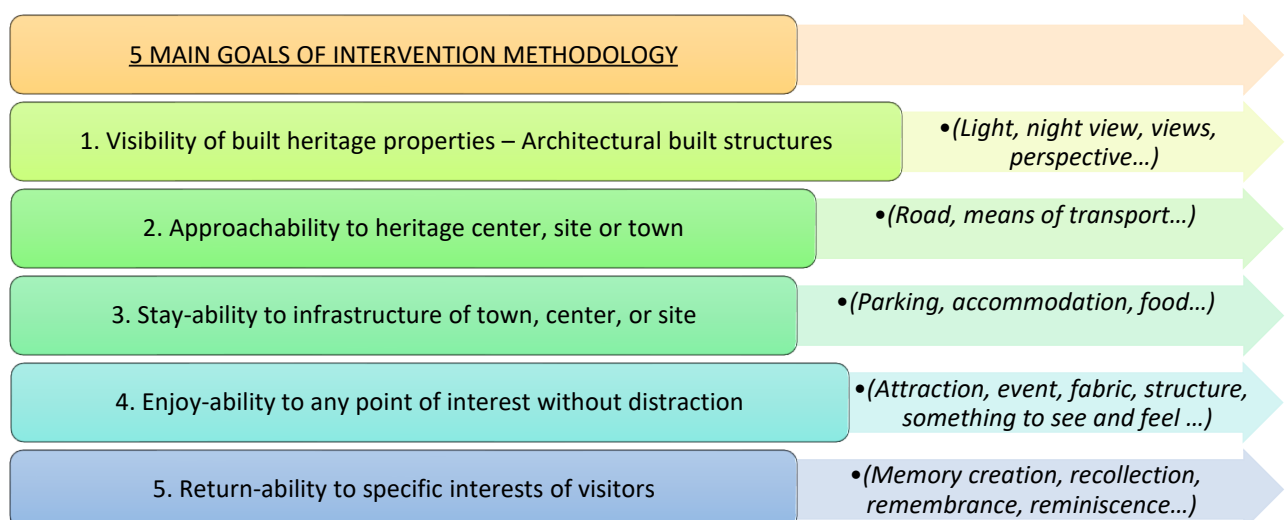


Table 2. 5 main goals to achieve in order to improve development, by Author, app.office.live.com/start/word

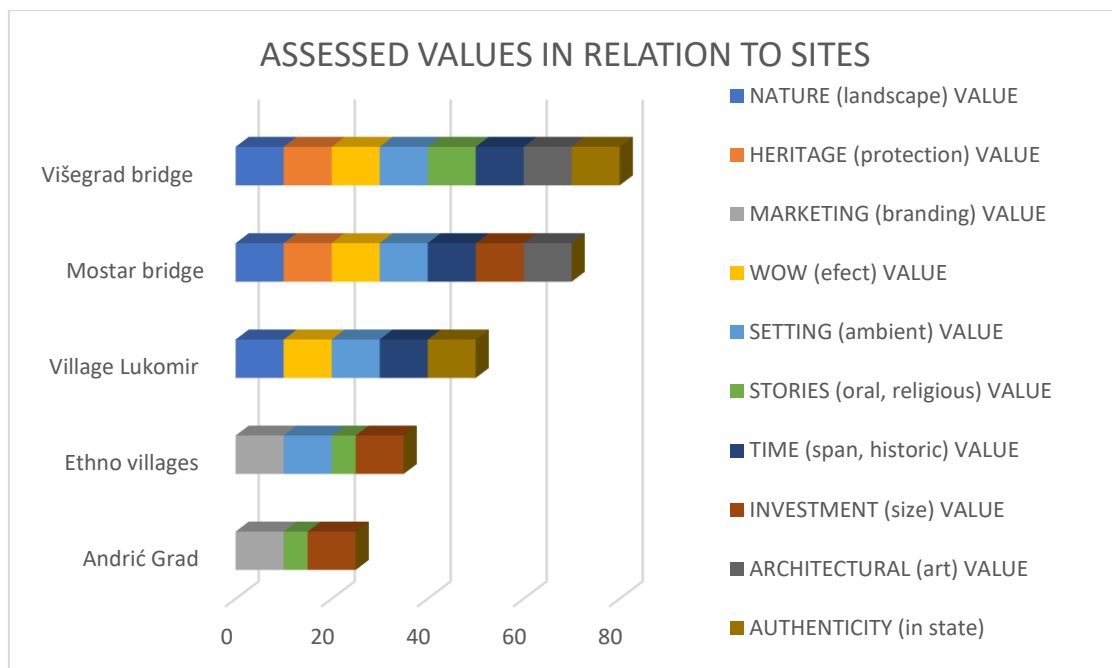
Following 5 main goals (Table 3.) to maintain development focus:

- 5 main goals to maintain development focus:**
1. Maintenance of built structures and architectural properties
 2. Sustainability ways for structure to be used and maintained
 3. Reversibility as principle of new interventions if proved as inadequate solution
 4. Refurbishment and adaptive Reuse in properties that are suitable to be adapted to new function
 5. Projects in support of circular economy and sustainable architecture solutions

Table 3. 5 main goals to maintain development focus, by Author, app.office.live.com/start/word

PROJECTS

Some of proposed values in relation to sites and properties (Graph 2.) that are taken in consideration for the case study: (from the doctoral report, 2019/2020 academic year 1st semester, January 2020)⁹



Graph 2. Assessed values in relation to sites by Author, app.office.live.com/start/word

⁹ Initially the list consisted of 9 properties, including above mentioned there was a - Bosnian Pyramid in Visoko, - Međugorje, - Blagaj tekke and - Tombstone necropolis sites, during the work and evaluation is decided that these sites are not comparable due to very low or very high values that they presented.

Survey of Višegrad site and conceptual design of former Andrićgrad center



Survey of Višegrad site, Photo by Janko Sam, Trace of Soul 2016, Andrić-grad with Višegrad bridge, Source: Trace of Soul 2016 JankoSam, CC BY-SA 4.0 <<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0>>, via Wikimedia Commons – visit 4/26/2022



Red bull Cliff Diving event, A DC-6 flies over the Old Bridge at the Red Bull Cliff Diving World Series stop in Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on August 28, 2021. Photo by: © Dean Trembl/Red Bull Content Pool Source: https://img.redbull.com/images/w_3000/q_auto,f_auto/redbullcom/2021/8/28/fr1xfvovtqmtxcuhw3li/red-bull-cliff-diving-dc-6-fly-over-mostar-final – visit 4/26/2022

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

– Findings

- Small heritage towns face a wide range of issues and difficulties and preserving and showcasing their priceless architectural and historic heritage is one factor that can help them develop more quickly (as is evident in the Lukomir village school project, where distortions of intimate scale measure are present). Additionally, small towns are struggling to keep up with the modern times. They are unresponsive to efforts to spur development and halt the deterioration of the various problems they face. [In this regard, the need for alternative approaches that would complement sustainable development policies becomes evident. The role of smaller towns in preserving their heritage is exemplified by the work at the Lukomir village school project.](#)
- Local governments fail to halt adequate "investor demands" and to prevent further insufficient actions in the creation of new and unauthentic creations (exemplified in the case of complex - Ethno-village Stanišići) that are in conflict with tradition, resulting in simulacra. The town of Višegrad, with its imagination creation of Andrić-grad complex, is another clear example, where institutional support for development is weak, focusing primarily on fulfilling the wishes of random investors and individuals without respecting protection measures and failing to follow development plans. [In practice, it is clear and possible to determine that local governments have made only limited efforts to establish partnerships for sustainable development with central government bodies and non-governmental organizations.](#)
- Due to negligence and misinterpretation of the historical past, the creation of out-of-scale measures and out-of-style compounds and facilities is a constant occurrence, and it is supported by local governments. The town's relationship to the national and historic monument of Višegrad bridge is disregarded, so the monument is disengaged from the town core (not an integral part) and unaddressed by similar heritage properties of that period. [As a result, through various contributing factors and conditions, the cultural heritage of the area is being replaced by oversized facilities with little regard to quality and historic atmosphere.](#)
- The combination of public indifference and the government's leniency toward investors - results in fantastic and imagined creations (simulacrum). Public opinion is overlooked in development (as in the idea for the project of Andrić-grad, which came from a dialogue between two stakeholders without the involvement of the public), and general public participation and consciousness are low. Benefits to the public are replaced for the advantage of private entrepreneurship (or for political gain), and therefore development is sustained and, in the end, stopped. [As a result, the historic fabric of Višegrad has been severely and permanently altered because it has become a simulacrum of its former self.](#)
- Financial development models may also include in kind philanthropy, to get as many inhabitants as possible involved in joint philanthropy, to work the way to establish a joint community founding, (cultural events found in tradition and revived in

contemporary days, exemplified by the Red Bull cliff diving competition in Mostar, where an annual diving tournament has historically held on to the Bridge for over 400 years, can meaningfully support development) acceleration for building and the establishment of a joint community. [It would certainly offer a constructive opportunity for the town to reflect upon its own development, its past and future, and on its cultural heritage.](#)

– Conclusions

ARCHITECTURE

Statement 1: Small heritage towns struggle to preserve their cultural heritage properties and they experience slow development growth. In order for this process to be established, a correlation between the various stakeholders, including the local community, public representatives, owners, institutions, investors, and the nongovernmental sector, must be ensured. [This is further confirmed by the role of heritage tourism and community involvement in the preservation process.](#)¹⁰

Conclusion 1: If the quality of life for the locals and potential tourists is to be improved, cultural property maintenance is essential. The interior and historic core should be free of improper architectural interventions that have been made. [Because only limited examples of a town's own history can be preserved within the core, it is essential that cultural property outside of the area also receives attention.](#)

Conclusion 2: Since we know that impacts related to material cultural heritage account for a sizeable portion of the overall services economy, renovation of heritage towns must be viewed as an investment. (exemplified in the redesign project in the village of Lukomir) [Every existing architectural intervention should be reconsidered within the context of a broader, objective heritage interpretation that demonstrates both historical and contemporary significance.](#)

Conclusion 3: The small heritage town's development needs to prioritize culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development, and architectural-historic standards must be incorporated into development plans and strategies. It is possible to carry out a wide range of activities to promote development without running the risk of denying future generations their right to their cultural heritage. [The cultural and architectural heritage needs to be considered an important asset for the future development of small towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina and region.](#)

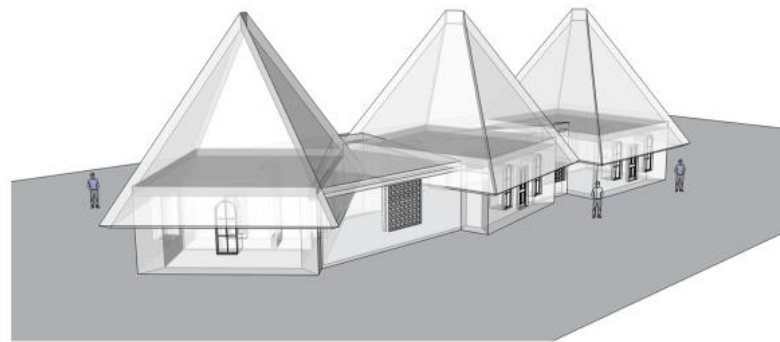
Conclusion 4: The problems in underdeveloped small towns cannot be solved by architecture alone; other fields such as sustainable development, promotion, environmental protection, transportation infrastructure, event planning, etc. must be involved [\(as a follow-up to this](#)

¹⁰ *Development of small heritage towns (heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina)*, Damir Hadžić, *Heritage of the northeastern Bosnia* number 10, Tuzla 2018, ISSN (online) 2232-7665, 25/11/2018 / published, <https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=757176> – visit 4/26/2022 (see thesis statement 1.)

conclusion) How to develop small town must be in accordance with the development and prosperity of the country, while our concern should be the preservation of local culture.

3 objects combined – second option
(if more space is needed)

Preliminary design - permanent ambulance, toilet and village visitors - info, sales center - with school or with 14 sleeping places



Preliminary re-design house, 3 objects combined, option 2 Visualization by Author, app.sketchup.com, Lukomir

DEGRADATION

Statement 2: Small heritage towns face degradation and underutilized potential and are unable to withstand to the test of time; community demands are not met to their full potential. Adequate approaches to integrating small heritage towns in modern times have failed from local to national authorities, despite the fact that the development for residents is of the utmost importance. [Small heritage towns are facing a huge decline in population numbers, and an image with negative connotations, and it's still too early to know how small heritage towns will be seen and promoted in years to come.](#)¹¹

Conclusion 5: Community participation is essential in the process of sustainable development; the community must pursue appropriate authorities to produce strategies and improve development, as well as to pursue a straight path in improving modus vivendi and modus operandi. In order to succeed, inspiring local communities must learn how to create and sustain momentum in development (CLD). (As in case of Andrić-grad, where the project is carried out without the participation of the general public. [The residents' participation in the project is crucial; without their commitment, the overall success of the project is compromised](#)) [The community must not only want the project to happen but must also want to take an active part in its construction.](#)

¹¹ *Post conflict reconstructions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Damir Hadžić, Pollack Periodica Vol 13, issue 3, ISSN 1788-1994, DOI 10.1556/606.2019.14.3.3, Pecs 31/12/2018. (online) / published, <https://akjournals.com/view/journals/606/14/3/article-p21.xml> – visit 4/26/2022 (see thesis statement 2.)*

SIMULACRUM

Statement 3: Private enterprise is utilizing aggressive marketing to promote "ethno" branding in order to profit economically from "their distorted" perception of the culture (as in the case of the complex-Ethno-village Stanišići), and in the process, they are educating the public about simulacrum heritage while ignoring authentic sites.¹²

Conclusion 6: Increasing awareness among professionals and institutions is essential if this ethno-village phenomenon is to be properly addressed within the general public. Learnings from private entrepreneurship must be used to develop a strategy (like advertising and promotion efforts) that underscores genuine and historic locations with native context and stronghold heritage. For authentic and real heritage sites to once again be used and benefited by the public, the public awareness is essential. In conclusion ethno-villages have no place in modern and sustainable development because this kind tourism does not serve the general public and thus undermines values of the local communities.

AUTHENTICITY

Statement 4: Private entrepreneurs with "their personal" vision of heritage interpretation are primarily responsible for the degradation of historic centers; their main concern is the creation of new artificial values, mock-towns, "ethno" centers, villages, and simulacra heritage. The public's view of culture and heritage and displayed values suffers as a result of staging heritage properties and trying to present unauthentic properties. For political reasons, the presentation of heritage is frequently altered, and public funds are ended up spending without public involvement (as in the case of Andrić-grad), doubling the impacts pointed out earlier when unauthentic property is utilized and visited. This process marginalizes, disregards, and threatens to forget authentic heritage; by doing so, authentic (architectural-historic) values are overlooked and threatened.¹³

Conclusion 7: Promotion of authentic values from institutions must be prioritized; raising awareness about genuine cultural heritage principles is critical in order to preserve this resource; and promotion of real and authentic values must be introduced to a broad public in order to be protected from simulacrum and unauthentic influence. (promotional campaign, Lukomir Village) to the contrary, authentic values are neglected, overlooked and disregarded within the total cycle of exposure to modern Architecture, whereby it is represented as developing and found in processes, development models and interventions.

NATURE

¹² Project: Lukomir documentation, project carried in school year 2000 / 2001 on Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, under permission by the group of authors, authorization grants permission to use your intellectual property creation, drawings, pictures and sketches of image and text (e.g., photographs) of project (print) https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ehUfNE2m2a0LED_f1FZV621YJGza9I3-/view (see thesis statement 3.)

¹³ "Turkish cemetery", Damir Hadžić, Heritage of the northeastern Bosnia number 13, 1-310, Tuzla 2021, ISSN 2232-7665.13 (online) / published, <https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=1029084> – visit 4/26/2022 (see thesis statement 4.)

Statement 5: The importance of nature and the environment in small towns must be emphasized and maintained in all elements, as natural heritage is an integral part of the heritage town setting and surroundings (hinterland). It is also recommended as a development strategy to promote the use of outdoor recreation to attract new investment and generate employment by assisting small and medium enterprises. [The nature and the environment must be considered in each action that you make.](#)¹⁴

Conclusion 8: During the COVID-19 crisis, the role of environment was obvious; human isolation and visits to natural wonders within domestic country borders were used extensively, and the importance of the natural surroundings was emphasized as never before. (During the COVID-19 global epidemic and confinement, people recognized the significance of environment and its contribution to their overall health and well-being.)

Conclusion 9: As the circular economy makes an effort to minimize negative environmental impacts, small town development must adapt to the Cradle-to-Cradle principle in architecture. The construction sector will play a critical role in assisting EU countries in meeting their commitment to be carbon neutral by 2050; reusing and recycling historic buildings will be essential to accomplishing this goal and ensuring sustainable development. [The circular economy includes design, production and distribution models.](#)

DEVELOPMENT

Statement 6: To provide exceptional living conditions for residents while also creating a balance for tourists to relate to, the concept of "Only a place worth living in is a place worth visiting" is used. [Only a place worth living in is a place worth visiting enables tourists to gain knowledge about the local traditions and become more "intentional" visitors.](#)¹⁵

Conclusion 10: In order to ensure accessibility and mobility of goods and services, traffic, and people, investment in infrastructure is critical. In the case of Lukomir village, investment in transportation vehicles for tourists, 4x4 or similar, is a better alternative to rural villages, where infrastructure road connection is not advised to be built as part of the protection measures that are defined. [With this approach less funds is spent and greater effect is accomplished, as well protection measures are respected.](#)

Conclusion 11: Different methods for development can be used. Short-term or long-term development can be aided by the organization of various events. (short-term is exemplified in the case off Red Bull's cliff diving competition in Mostar). Residential development (long-term) can aid in the growth of DosHT if it doesn't conflict with the established heritage protection measures. Even a heritage property illumination installation can aid in

¹⁴ *Challenges of heritage protection through the relocation of the headstone necropolis Mramorje in Donji Cevljanovici, and their relocation to the Bijambare site, Damir Hadžić, Heritage of the northeastern Bosnia number 12, 1-315, Tuzla 2020, ISSN 2232-7665.12 (online) / published, <https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=925117> – visit 4/26/2022 (see thesis statement 5.)*

¹⁵ *DEVELOPMENT BY EVENT (BRANDING FOR SMALL CITIES) Paper by Damir HADŽIĆ https://www.academia.edu/44666814/DEVELOPMENT_BY_EVENT – visit 4/26/2022 (see thesis statement 6.)*

development by ensuring the historic building is visible at night (for an extended period of time). Development and expansion are not always mutually exclusive in DosHT (such as in the case of Andrić-grad, where the impact of visitors has a significant tendency off decline because it is viewed as a one-time attraction), and in some circumstances, overdevelopment or overgrowth cannot be permitted. [Finding techniques that will permit development in a reasonable and controlled quantity is necessary.](#)

Conclusion 12: It is necessary to implement appropriate architectural interventions that can boost long-term sustainability and development of small heritage towns with appropriate projects. For every action, appropriate means and indicators must be developed in order to ascertain the achieved results (instance: a school building in Lukomir that has been refitted to look like the neighborhood's existing homes). [Best practices must be implemented to create sustainable development programs \(including renewable energy projects and recycling infrastructure\) in places like Lukomir.](#)