AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS BY PRESENTATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN BULGARIA

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LEGISLATION - PROTECTION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

1888. Temporary Rules for Scientific and Literary Enterprises

1890. The Law for Search of Antiquities and for Supporting Scholarly Institutions and Libraries

1911. The Law on Antiquities

1969. The Law on Monuments of Culture and Museums

2009. The Cultural Heritage Law

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PROTECTION SYSTEM

- UNTIL WORLD WAR II
  - NEGATIVES
    - No training system for staff in this field was established.
    - Conservation activities were not systematically documented.
  - POSITIVES
    - The Ministry of National Education was the main manager. It implemented the search and preservation of archaeology through the National Archaeological Museum, which operated through a specialized expert unit. At local level the municipal administrations, museums, archaeological societies and school clubs were playing crucial role.
    - The restoration of archaeological values was carried out by professionals with specialized knowledge in the field of architectural history who were familiar with European experience in the preservation of historical sites.
    - Making an archaeological site comprehensible became an important tool for integrating the public into the archaeological heritage.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PROTECTION SYSTEM

- FROM WORLD WAR II TO POLITICAL CHANGES IN 1989
  - NEGATIVES
    - Strong nationalist approach due to the celebrations of 1300 years of Bulgarian state.
    - Lack of free market initiative and competition.
  - POSITIVES
    - Well structured system with the leading role of the state; exclusive state ownership of archaeological heritage.
    - Decentralization of the system
    - Multidisciplinary approach
    - Successful interaction between experts and craftsmen at the sites
    - Enough funds

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PROTECTION SYSTEM

- FROM THE POLITICAL CHANGES IN 1989 UP TO THE END OF THE EUROPEAN PROGRAM PERIOD 2014
  - NEGATIVES
    - System breakdown, no local level structures, reduction of expert capacity
    - Considerable reduction of funds provided by the State Budget
    - Bad staff policy
    - Legal discrepancy between the State's ownership of all archaeological remains and the private property of plots, which have the potential of archaeological sites.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PROTECTION SYSTEM

- FROM THE POLITICAL CHANGES IN 1989 UP TO THE END OF THE EUROPEAN PROGRAM PERIOD 2014
  - POSITIVES
    - Significant financing by European funds
    - Development of many previously unpopular sites in small municipalities
    - Creation of more active public opinion on the archaeological heritage
    - Accumulation of experience in analysis, design, conservation and restoration

PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROTECTION OF ARCHAELOGICAL HERITAGE
CURRENT STAGE

PROTECTION ACTIVITIES	INITIATIVE	FINANCING	REALIZATION	CONTROL
FIELD SURVEY				
EXCAVATIONS				
LEGAL STATUS OBTAINING				
CONSERVATION, RESTORATION		EU FUNDS		
SOCIALIZATION		EU FUNDS		

STATE

REGIONAL

MUNICIPAL

PRIVATE

FOREIGN
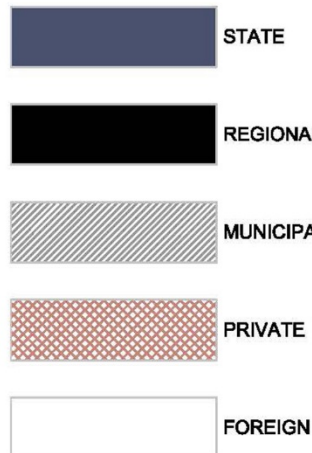
THE ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PROTECTION SYSTEM

- AFTER 2014

  - NEGATIVES
    - Strong centralization, deficiency and clumsiness of control system.
    - Shortage of funding for conservation and restoration at both national and municipal level.
    - Insufficient usage of Euro-funding opportunities
    - Lack of proper connections among different stages of protection: research, conservation/restoration and management.
    - Shortage of practical training in conservation/restoration.
    - Discrepancy among three main Acts – The Law of cultural heritage, The Law of territory planning and The Law of forests. It causes serious problems in defining boundaries and regimes of archaeological sites, in changing the purpose and ownership of the plots with archaeological remains.
    - Lack of clear state strategy for the archaeological heritage.
    - No plans for preservation and management even for the national archaeological reserves (33) and World Heritage Sites (7), though they are obligatory according to The Law of cultural heritage.
    - Poor investment of the earnings back into the archaeological sites.
    - Still weak marketing of the archaeological heritage.
    - Shortage of public discussion about development of the archaeological sites.
    - A great scale of illegal treasure hunting.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PROTECTION SYSTEM

- AFTER 2014

  - POSITIVES
    - The archaeological sites are still an exclusive state property.
    - Current Bulgarian legislation of archaeological heritage is good and implements all relevant international charters and conventions.
    - Expert state control on each phase of conservation design.
    - Obligatory approval of any conservation project by the relevant archaeologist.
    - Design, conservation / restoration projects can be carried out only by licensed experts.
    - Obligatory field conservation after excavations.
    - Accumulation of experience in analysis, design, conservation and restoration.
    - Gradual increase of public interest; www.archaeologia-bulgarica.com as a good example to attract.
    - Intensive digitalization of the archaeological heritage.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PROTECTION SYSTEM

- RECOMMENDATIONS

  - Preserving the leading role of the state.
  - Horizontal deconcentration of the protection system by sharing out responsibilities among the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Regional Development.
  - Vertical deconcentration to regional and municipal levels.
  - Involvement of non-profit organizations and local communities.

AUTHENTICITY

ATTRACTIVENESS

THE AUTHENTICITY AND THE ATTRACTIVITY

THE AUTHENTICITY IS THE MAIN VALUE OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE AND IT HAS DIFFERENT ASPECTS:

- Visual authenticity
- Functional authenticity
- Context authenticity

AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

- DOCUMENTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (HERACLEA SINTICA)
  - LiDAR
  - AERIAL FOTOGRAMMETRY
  - 3D LASER SCANNING
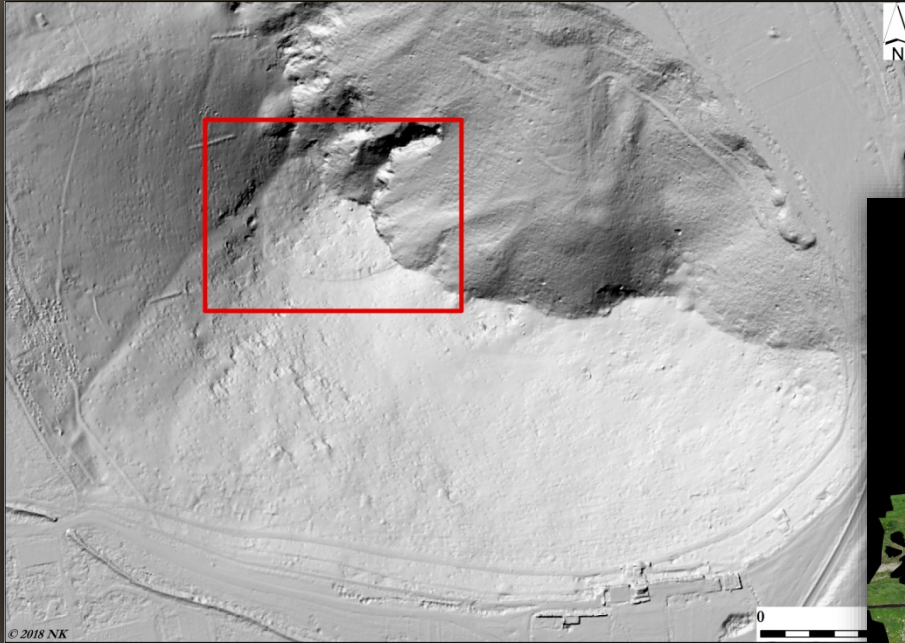
AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

ROMAN CURTAIN WALL AND BATHS OF DIOCLETIANOPOLIS

AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

VILLA URBANA IN THE ANCIENT CITY OF CABYLE - DIGITAL RECONSTRUCTION

AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

CONTEMPORARY RECONSTRUCTION OF
THE MEDIEVAL FORTRESS OF KRAKRA

AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

CONTEMPORARY RECONSTRUCTION IN
THE ROMAN CITY OF ABRITUS

AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

CONTEMPORARY CONSTRUCTIONS IN ANCIENT CITY NEAR THE CITY OF BYALA; BASILICA

AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

CONTEMPORARY RECONSTRUCTION OF ANCIENT BASILICA IN THE CITY OF SANDANSKI
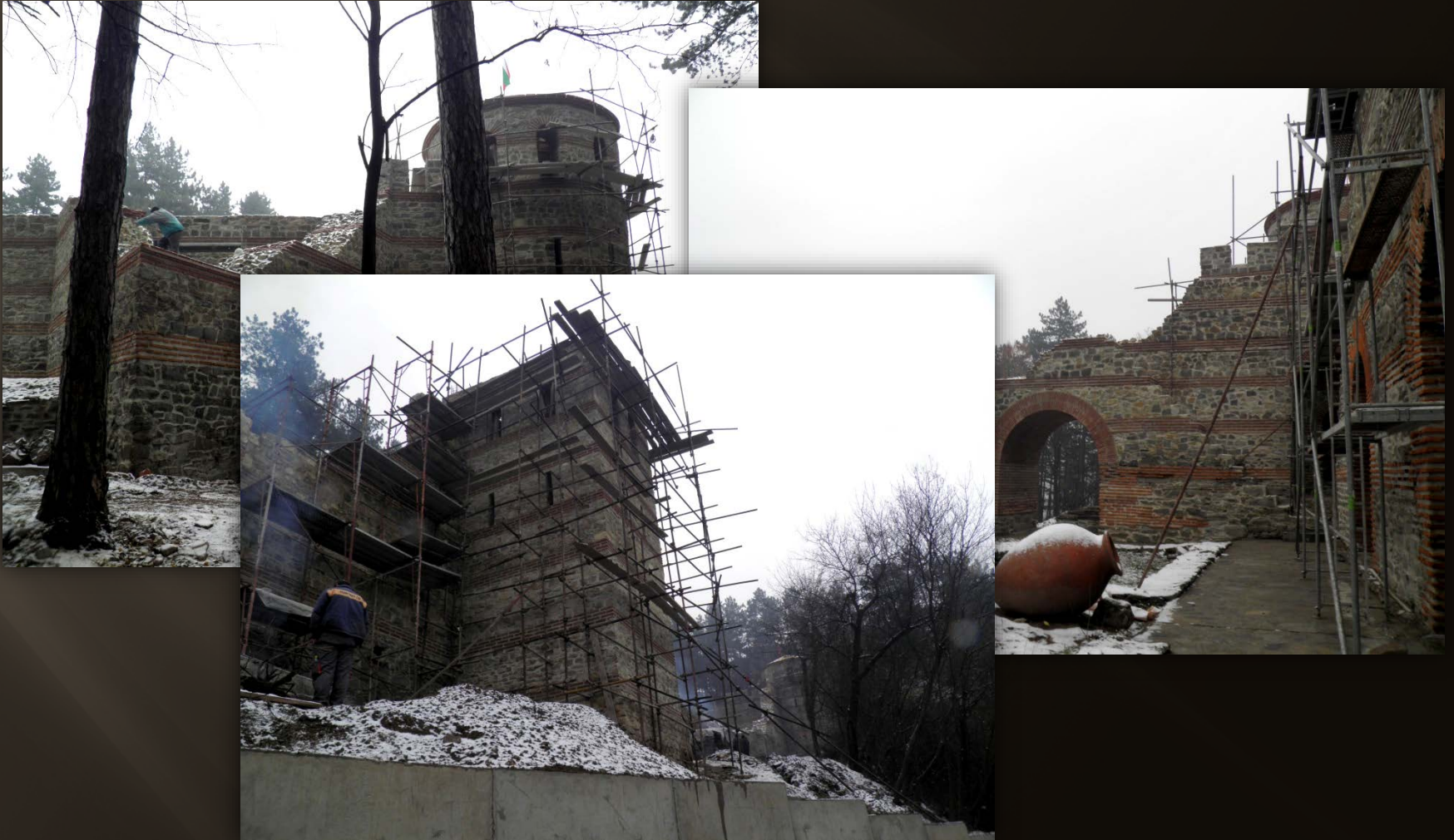
AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

CONTEMPORARY RECONSTRUCTION IN THE ROMAN LEGIONARY CAMP OF NOVAE

AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

CONTEMPORARY RECONSTRUCTION
OF THE ROMAN FORTRESS OF PAUTALIA

AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

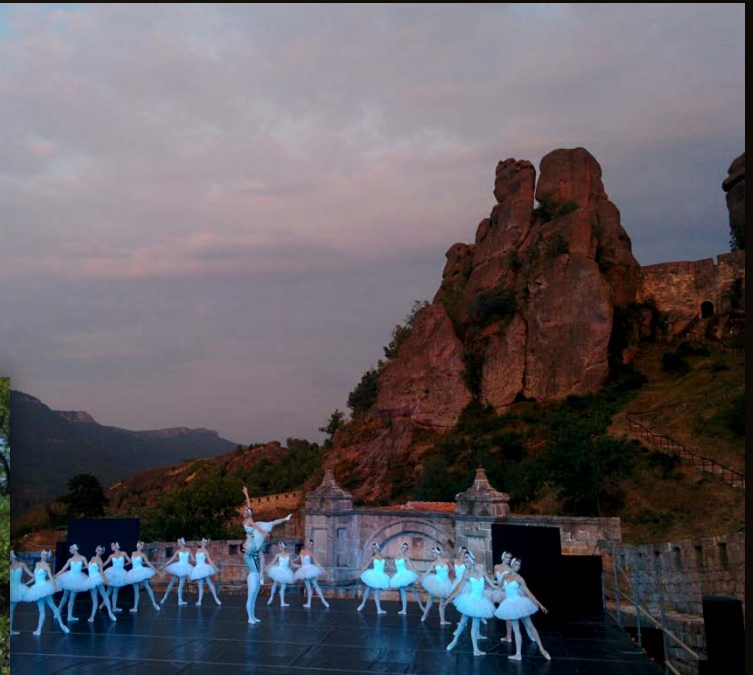AUGMENT REALITY AND VIRTUAL REALITY
(MEDIEVAL CAPITAL OF TARNOVO)

AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

CREATING AN ATTRACTION TO PARTICIPATE IN

AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

CREATING DIFFERENT KIND OF ACTIVITIES

AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ROMAN TRANSMARISCA

AUTHENTICITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

FIND, FEEL AND FOLLOW THE GENIUS LOCI